Brewster's Reports of Misbehavior of Troops in Germany Exaggerated

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

41a Army of Occupation (Europe)

War Department Denies Story That Soldiers Stormed Jail and Killed 4 German Policemen

Sat. 12-7-46

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — The War Department has received no reports of incidents involving misbehavior by colored troops in occupied areas of Germany comparable to allegations made by Sen. Owen Brewster (Rep., Me.), a department spokesman said on Nov. 29.

Senator Brewster charged that discipline among American troops in Germany, particularly colored troops, was very bad. He said on one occasion colored soldiers had stormed a jail to free 20 or 30 prostitutes and killed four German policemen.

He also charged that three murders had been committed in one company and that a hand grenade had been thrown at a white officer who investigated a disturbance at night.

He added that two of the murderers and the hand grenade theives had never been ferreted out.

A number of reports of incidents having a similarity to Senator Brewster's allegations have been received, it was said; but it appears that specific cases mentioned by the Senator were a conglomeration of the highlights of several reports.

No information has been received indicating that any consideration was being given to the reduction or redeployment of colored troops in the European theater, it was said.

As far as the War Department is concerned no change in policy relating to colored troops is under consideration.

Army's Policy Unchanged

Leaks in the recent secret hearings before the Senate war investigating committee indicate, however, that Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, commanding general of the European theater, believes that colored troops should be shipped out of the American occupation areas. 12-7-46

He is reported to believe that colored troops should not have been used as a part of the occupation forces.

GI's Morale Slumps

Colored soldiers in Germany are said to be largely in service units performing menial tasks, which makes the maintenance of discipline difficult.

Although he is not directly concerned, Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy military governor for Germany, believes the solution of the problem lies in the assignment of colored soldiers to combat units.

Mr. Ray, civilian aide, has been sent to the European theater to make a study. The picture he gets of the situation, however, is likely to be one-sided, inasmuch as the officers and men he sees will be very largely controlled by General McNarney.

Engaged Corporal Feted by Girl's Parents

Italian Hospitality Hailed by Tan GIs; Resent U. S. Policies

The Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 11-23-46

41a Army of Occupation (Europe)

By ROI OTTLEY, Foreign Correspondent

The adult level of race relations in Italy, even though it once was in the grip of reactionary Fascism, is unknown anywhere in the United States. Today, reports have it that the Italian newspapers are attacking Negroes. But it is my guess, having spent much time in the country, that actually it is an attack upon U. S. policies. Negroes seem the easiest whipping boy at hand.

What I saw there seems to document this fact. To begin with, Negro troops were loud in their praise of Italian hospitality, and not without good reason, even though at first many Italians were afraid that Negroes had arrived to avenge Ethiopia.

One reason perhaps for the Negro's happy adjustment to Italy was the fact that he learned to speak the language easily, thus enabling him to establish friendships quickly. A Negro GI once said to me, "You know, these people ain't nothing but Negroes turned inside out." They acted it, too.

The Negro was as peculiarly attractive to the Italians as he was to the French and English people. There were two somewhat ironic reasons for this: one is the fact that most of the Negro troops came from the rural South, therefore they could enjoy themselves in the simple ways of farm people and exchange comments about farming methods, soil and crops which of course enabled them to establish social rapport with the peasants. 11-23-46

Second, the Negro was rarely pushy or agressive in social relationships, for his peculiar conditioning in the United States had taught him to be cautions in approaching white people in order not to create offense. In this, he was very unlike his brash, sometimes obnoxious white countrymen. The Italian people thus generally interpreted the Negro's behavior as his delicate sense of social grace and amenities.

ENGAGED COUPLE FETED

One night I attended a party in Rome, given in celebration of a Negro corporal's engagement to an Italian girl, which illustrative of the Italian attitude. When I arrived I had to shout up to one of the open windows to have someone come down and open the front door—for after dark all apartment houses in Rome were locked tight.

The girl's sister came down, opened the door and by candlelight led me up three dark, dingy flights to a five-room apartment, where I found the party going full-blast. I was soon introduced to the corporal's financee, who was nineteen years-of-age and attractive in a peasant way—big-boned and red-cheeked, with black hair and friendly brown eyes.

The corporal himself was decidedly black, was born in North Carolina, and had a nasty scar across his cheek which he had acquired in combat. The scar gave him a rather menacing-looking appearance, somewhat like a hoodlum, but actually he was a very sweet guy with charm and a wonderful sense of humor. He spoke Italian fluently. Between himself and the girl there was much affectionate horseplay. 41a

"Do you think she could pass for colored back home?" he asked me with a mischievous grin on his face.

FOLLOWED CORPORAL TO ROME

The engagement was being announced formally, after fourteen months of courtship. The girl was a Neapolitan. She had followed the corporal to Rome, as so many hundreds of girls had done in the case of other American troops. Italian style, her mother and sister had accompanied her as chaperons.

The father, who had lost his wine business during the bombing of Naples, had remained behind to recoup his fortunes. He had traveled by foot and by occasional rides from Naples to Rome to be present at the affair. Papa beamed paternally over the gathering, which included, besides his two daughters, three sons, a host of neighbor friends, buddies of the Negro corporal, and a priest from the local parish.

MOTHER GENIAL HOST

Mama outdid herself to make the party a happy success, though the food had been contributed by the corporal's buddies. Natural vines, with big leaves, were stretched across the white walls. Between them, were tacked colorful pictures from "Yank" magazine. 11-23-46

Mama had baked a cake for the occasion. She apologized profusely because the inferior flour made the sponge dark. I was handed a hunk the size of a ten-cent loaf of bread together with a big tumbler of wine. Sitting around a large table, everyone lifted toasts to the future health and happiness of the engaged couple.

The priest blessed the couple and departed. Papa brought out his accordian, played, and Mama sang, and the young people danced.

I noticed a large statue in a corner, before which stood a framed snapshot of the Negro corporal entwined with flowers . . . The Negro corporal had been given the place of honor in this household!

Facts on Conduct of GIs Desired

The Afro-American

Needed for Proper Evaluation of Troops

IMPARTIALITY URGED

Baltimore, Md.

Naming of Minority Aide to Probers Asked

Sat. 12-21-46

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — If the facts regarding the conduct of American soldiers on occupation duty in Germany are made known now, no matter how unsavory they may be, they can be analyzed and properly evaluated.

A thorough investigation by the proper committee of the House or Senate would be the best means of establishing the facts.

Since the Republicans are going to investigate American Military Government in Germany, it would be in the interest of a fair and impartial investigation to ask the investigating committee to employ a colored lawyer as an associate counsel.

Skilled Prober Necessary

Someone of the calibre of Charles Houston should be selected to go into the matter of the conduct of the troops, as well as into problems of displaced persons, persecutees and expellees, which have their basis in racial and religious persecution.

An investigation is certain because the allegations made, first in the Meader Report, and later in a report of the House Military Affairs Committee, are too serious to be permitted to stand without being proved or disproved. If proved; corrective action must follow.

Unfortunately, the question of the conduct of the soldiers was distorted and made to appear as the chief issue. The chief culprit in this distortion was Col. Robert S. Allen, who formerly collaborated with Drew Pearson in writing two books and a daily newspaper column.

Allen, in an article syndicated and distributed by the North American Newspaper Alliance, made it appear that the Meader Report charged soldiers who are not white with "flagrant miscegenation."

Underlying Facts Sought

The three principal questions at issue as a result of the report are.

1. Whether Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, commander of United States Forces in the European Theater and military governor; and Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy military governor, are receiving from United States intelligence sources the political and economic information required for sound administration?

2. To what extent were crookedness, dishonesty, black market activities and lecherous living being carried on?

3. To what extent were private industrial interests, American and German, influencing the execution of American policy in Germany?

The Meader Report recommended that these issues be explored by the Senate War Investigating Committee.

IG Whitewashes Army

A report of the Army inspector general concluded:

That economic and political intelligence was sufficient; that derelictions of conduct on the part of American personnel were not sufficient to jeopardize American prestige and that individuals accused were being investigated; and

That there was no evidence of either American or German industrial interests influencing the execution of American policies in Germany.

The inspector general, however, found an apparent reluctance among non-white officers to deal vigorously with derelictions on the part of soldiers.

There is nothing in the Meader Report respecting troops in the European Theater that is not to be found in the files of the War Department.

A study of the Judge Advocate General's Office in the European Theater gives statistical data concerning crimes committed by soldiers of both races and the punishment meted out to them.

There are also statistical data in War Department files concerning the venereal disease rate among all soldiers. Sat. 12-21-46

Crime Facts Suppressed

While the crime study was being circulated within the War Department last summer, Marcus Ray, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, took the initiative in having the document classified so that the material in it could not be published.

Laer, when the venereal disease statistics came into the War Department, a circular was issued forbidding the release of any information which might be considered as reflecting upon particular troops.

It was recently learned that casualty figures of troops other than white are available in the War Department, but cannot be published because of the circular forbidding release of derogatory information concerning them.

Casualties Relatively Low

Casualties among such units were relatively low. But that is nothing to be ashamed of, inasmuch as the men were assigned mostly to service units.

Soldiers who made a race course out of the Red Ball Highway in France, carrying supplies to the front lines, surely contributed to the Allies' victory as well as the men who fought in the Battle of the Bulge.

Facts Should Be aired

The suppression of all this information does a disservice, because it remains in the War Department files for study by the war plans division of the General Staff, and will be used as the basis for assignment of men to units in the next world war.

That is what was done after World War I, when Gen. Brehon Somervell, then a major, made a study and concluded that colored men were fit to serve only in labor battalions.

Moreover, the only evidence to refute a charge of cowardice made against non-white officers in World War I was a newspaper clipping of a statement made by Secretary of War Newton D. Baker.

Chopped Off by Army

Half of Tan GIs Leaving Germany

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

4/a Army Occupation (Europe)

By WILLIAM SMITH, Special Correspondent

MANNHEIM, Germany—By Christmas Day, from one third to one-half of all Negro troops now in Germany will have been railroaded out of the United States Army on other than honorable discharges.

Approximately one-third of these will go via Army Regulation 615-368, the Blue Discharge, branded with the stigma of "undesirable traits of character."

The remaining two-thirds will be discharged under Army Regulations 615-369, sister of the Blue Discharge. This is a white, so-called "honorable" discharge, given to men who are allegedly "inefficient" or "unable to adjust themselves to the Army." Sat. 12-21-46

MASS LYING

The oustings will come as a result of one of the greatest exhibits of mass lying since Goebbels was in his raving prime. Already some of the officers involved have shown indications of fear of repercussions to follow should details of the scandal reach the War Department or Congress.

Final papers on the men to be discharged have already been drawn up and shipments to the States have begun. The number of colored troops slated to leave is fantastic.

(Europe)

PLANNED ARMY CAREER

4/a Occupation

Among the men to be discharged are soldiers who have served seven, eight, nine or even more years, who intended to make the Army their career, who have never been court-martialed, have never contacted venereal diseases.

Such men, whose only shortcoming is lack of a high school education, are being redeployed because the prejudiced leadership of outfits like the 285th TC Truck Battalion and the 6th TC Truck Battalion is dedicated to the reduction of the Army's European Negro personnel by any means, just or unjust.

This is the way the railroad was run:

The Courier

Given a well-meant cue from a War Department Circular over the signature of General Dwight D. Eisenhower ("Elimination of Undesirables"), lower echelon commanders proceeded to distort the original plan.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

JUST DOESN'T KNOW

White commanders of colored battalions and groups issued orders to the effect that all men whose score in the AGCT (Army General Classification Test) was below seventy were to be considered "undesirable" or "unfit" and proceedings started against them.

From top officers of the 285th TC Truck Battalion came orders that every company in the Battalion would pick ten men to receive the blue discharge, regardless of whether any soldiers warranted them or not. Sat. 12-21-46

OFFICER BACKS MEN

In the 6th TC Truck Battalion commanders were ordered to prepare sworn statements that the men in their unit with AGCT scores below 70 were unfit for military service, regardless of how long these men had been in uniform. One commander, 2nd Lieut. John C. Freeman of the 661st TC Truck Company, moved perhaps by repulsion at putting his signature to an outright lie, sent in a letter to the Battalion Commander stating that thirty-two men with low AGCT sores in his company were excellent soldiers and requested their retention. One such letter follows:

"I, the undersigned, hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, ... of the 661st TC Truck Company has the following habits or traits of character to an extent which serves to render his retention in the Military Service desirable, as indicated below . . .

"This soldier has a fine record in the Army. There are no records of Company Punishment, Courts-Martial or VD. Although he has a low AGCT score, yet his records show remarkable results. **In my opinion he would be of value to the Occupational Forces if permitted to remain in the Service."**

GIVEN HEATED ORDERS

The letter was signed on Oct. 30, 1946 and sent to 6th TC Truck Battalion headquarters. For a few days there was no reply. Then came a call from Battalion headquarters. An angry Battalion Officer gave terse and heated orders. On Nov. 7 the following letter, about the same man, was sent to Battalion headquarters over the same officer's signature:

"I, the undersigned, hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief . . . . . of the 661st TC Truck Company has the following habits or traits of character, or is inapt to an extent which serves to render his retention in the Military Service undesirable as indicated below . . .

"This soldier lacks outstanding qualities of leadership which are required in the Army. His best grades are below the Army standard of efficiency. **In my opinion he should be discharged.**

OUTRIGHT LIE

This was the initial subterfuge. The soldiers were next called before a Board of Officers appointed by the Battalion Commanders for the supposed purpose of a fair and impartial hearing to determine whether the condition of each individual soldier was such as to warrant one of the ignoble discharges. Instead of individual hearings, as prescribed in Army Regulations 615-368 and 615-369, the soldiers were called in groups of fifteen or more at one time before Battalion Officers who, instead of listening to the evidence, simply told them that they were going home. The officers painted vivid pictures of a reunion with their loved ones by Christmas and, in the 6th Battalion, in order to keep the soldiers from protesting too loudly in the wrong (right) place, the officers told them they were receiving the regular honorable discharge—an outright lie.

FINAL STEPS

Then came the final steps of "Operation Elimination." Every typist in the Mannheim Area was called into his respective Battalion headquarters to type the final papers, "Results of Trial" before the Board of Officers. Included were statements ostensibly made by the individual Company Commanders of each soldier during the "trial." Actually, these statements were never made by the Company Commanders. The statements were typed by each typist from a blank composed by the 6th Battalion adjutant which left a blank space in which the typists were to fill in the name of each soldier as they came to him. The statements were exactly the same, except for the names and record of courts-martial, VD and AGTC score, in each of said cases. 12-21-46

Army Keeps Hands Off Italian Paper Which Makes Tan Yanks Butt of Gibes

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 11-9-46

Permits Occupation Troops to Be Described as Unmoral, Lewd and Debauching to People

ROME (NNPA)—The warped picture some Italian people have of colored American soldiers is described in one of a series of articles which have appeared in the Communist newspaper "L'Unita," attacking some Angl-American occupation activities.

One of these apeared under the heading, "What the Allied Occupation Costs Us," and had a subheading, "The Negroes on the Merry-Go-Round."

While other articles have emprasized the relations between colored American soldiers and Italian girls, this article gives a biased account of the effect the presence of colored American troops is having on the Italian people.

No Censorship by U.S.

The Rome Daily American, only English languae newspaper printed in Italy, reported considerable dissatisfaction in Italian Communist circles with the series of articles, particularly the prejudiced light in which colored American soldiers are portrayed.

Other sources reported that the "Unita" series was being watched closely at Caserta and that "the small remaining British and American occupation forces have chosen not to interfere with the Communist paper's free press privilege."

The article in questions tells about how the GI's on leave for an evening's fun in Leghorn congregate at a place of amusement where there is a merry-go-round; and describes them as a deteriorating influence in the Italians' lives.

Influence Children

Some of the statements in the article follow:

"The merry-go-round turns, the happy soldiers laugh and exchange big blows with their hands. In the electric bumping-cars every colored soldier has his white child to amuse. It is a custom now—soldier and a child. They know all about soldiers, the children of Piazza Vittorio; that they are good, very good, that they like being with white people, that they must drink, but not too much because otherwise they become crazy and dangerous.

Holiday in Italy

"There are about 5,000 colored soldiers between Leghorn and Piza. Two thousand of them recently arrived from Germany to spend a couple of months of holiday in Italy.

"About 2,000 'segnorine' live more or less constantly between Piza and Leghorn. They are accompanied by an uncounted number of men and children. But between Leghorn and Piza there are also 30,000 German prisoners of war and several thousands of white American troops.

"Tirrenia 'Pen Beach' is entirely requisitioned. The little town has been turned into a large bathing resort for white, German and colored soldiers. No great changes were made anyhow: there were already several 'colonie marine.'

Know No Limit

"Colored soldiers, prostitutes and thieves live together an unreal life. With a white American soldier they go once; they make a hit and that's all.

"The colored soldiers, on the contrary, have no measure; they do not sell a packet of cigarettes but a truck. They do not pay women for one night, but want to stay continually with her.

"Women, men and children ruined by the war are ingenuously running behind the mirage of the colored soldier. They perform every day little and big crimes.

"They fall day by day more deeply into illegality, so much that it is impossible for them to come back nad live again in society."

Delinquency Rampant

"Those wealthy camps exercises ness. Master strokes are made with them. Iit is oly when they are guarding a depot that the place is attacked with tommy-guns and handgrenades.

"It is related that they were selling lorries full of sugar in Naples for a few thousand lire. They used to pay 500 lire when in Rome, only to be photographed with girls under their arms. Photos they will some day proudly show in America.

GI's KIDS SCHOOLED IN ITALY—School for these children began promptly at 8:30 A. M., Oct. 1. Sons and daughters of military personnel assigned to Peninsular Base Section, are seen here after first day of school at the Institute of the Sacred Heart in Leghorn, Italy. An adequate staff of English-speaking instructors has been obtained to teach all practical subjects available in American schools from the seocnd grade through the twelfth.—U.S. Army Photo.

Sat. 11-16-46

Rome Press Uses Racism to Hit Occupation Army

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
41a
Sat. 11-2-46

Colored Soldiers 'Better' Than Whites, All a 'Marvel' Girls Tell Staff Writer

ROME—(NNPA)—While U.S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Pietro Nenni are exchanging expressions of friendship between the two countries, the Italian Communist press is waging a campaign of propaganda directed chiefly against colored American soldiers in the occupation forces.

The focal point of the propaganda is the relations between Italian girls and tan GI's, although its purpose apparently is to rid Italy of the forces of occupation.

A series of ten articles have appeared in the Communist newspaper, L'Unita, attacking Anglo-American occupation activities in Italy.

Communists Dissatisfied

The Rome Daily American, however, only English language newspaper, reports considerable dissatisfaction in Italian Communist circles with the articles especially because some of the attacks upon colored troops verge on outright racism.

One article under the caption, "What the Allied Occupation Costs Us," described the experiences of an Italian girl, "Anna Maria of the Highway Gang," with colored soldiers thus:

Better Than Whites

"Sure, we are going in company with them. The colored are better than white men. The two girls stopped us on the Tombolo road, asking us to carry them in the machine to Leghorn.

"They are young girls, rather fat, about 20 years old, of the peasant type, with modest dresses, disheveled hair and without rouge. They might be working women on their return from work.

"They look tired, distracted, but it is not difficult to make them talk. Anna Maria gives me at once a photograph, but I must promise her that I will publish it in the

Tan GI's 'Marvel'

"The papers have already spoken about me. Didn't you ever hear of the Highway Gang? All colored soldiers are a marvel. They would get rid of their shirts for a girl, Anna added.

"She tells places, names, dates as in a police proceeding. She was born in Reggio Emilia: her name is Lanini Anna Maria. It is one year since she escaped from home with an American soldier, whom she lost sight of later.

"The other girl is blonde, with eyebrows completely shaved and boils spreading on her arms. When she begins to speak she becomes more agitated and excited than Anna Maria.

"And why should we not get along well with colored soldiers? I know one of them who was a marvel. I met him in Rome where I was a dancer, and I assure you that during the time I was with him, several millions passed through my hands.

rived with a pianoforte carried on a jeep. A marvel!

"How much do they pay for a night? It is not so. Each girl has her fiance. We eat, drink and smoke cigarettes. They provide everything we need at the camp. When they succeed in making "cours," they give us all the money."

Treated Like Queen

"We went to dwell in a small town in Tuscanny where I had a villa at my complete disposal. He was a deserter, a real marvel! He gave me all I wanted. Besides a villa, I had also a first-class American automobile.

"One night in the streets of Rome the MP was not able to catch us. With one hand he held the wheel and with the other he fired. A marvel! One night he ar-

2,446 colored troops in the Mediterranean Theatre now, according to the latest figures in a troop list published by Peninsular Base Section Headquarters, 40 which all colored units in the MTO are assigned or attached.

The troop list, dated June 15, showed 188 officers, 8 warrant officers, and 1743 enlisted men in units augmented by 507 replacements who arrived on the SS Wilson Victory, June 20.

Negro GI's Total 2,446 in Italian Theatre

Pittsburgh Courier 7-13-46

USE PROPAGANDA TO STOP COLORED SOLDIERS FROM MIXING WITH WHITE GIRLS

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kansas
Fri. 11-1-46

ROME—(NNPA)—While Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and Ministers for Foreign Affairs Pietro Nenni are exchanging expressions of friendship between the United States and Italy, the Italian Communist press is waging a campaign of propaganda directed chiefly against colored American soldiers in the occupation forces.

The focal point of the propaganda is the relations between Italian girls and colored American soldiers, although its purpose apparently is to rid Italy of the forces of occupation.

A series of ten articles have appeared in the Communist newspaper L'Unita attacking Anglo-American occupation activities in Italy. The Rome Daily American, only English language newspaper printed in Italy, reports considerable dissatisfaction with the series in Italian Communist circles, especially because some of the attacks upon colored American troops verged on outright racism.

One article, under the heading, "What the Allied Occupation Costs Us," described the experiences of an Italian girl, "Anna Maria of the Highway Gang," with colored American soldiers. The article said:

"Sure, we are going in company with the Negroes, the colored are better than white men. The two girls stopped us on the Tombolo road, asking us to carry them in the machine to Leghorn. They are young girls, rather fat, about twenty years old, of the peasant type, with modest dresses, disheveled hair and without rouge. They might be working women on their return from work.

"They look tired, distracted, but it is not difficult to make them talk. Anna Maria gives me at once a photograph, but I must promise her that I will publish it in the paper.

"The papers have already spoken about me. Didn't you ever hear of the Highway Gang?

"She tells places, names dates as in a police proceeding. She was born in Reggio Emilia: her name is Lanini Anna Maria. It is one year since she escaped from home with an American soldier, whom she lost sight of later. The greatest adventure in her life happened to her one night along the road to Lucca. She stopped a machine to obtain free transportation. She was given a place to board where she found four men.

"When the machine started one of them said: You'll see that we are going to make a film now. They drew out revolvers and stopped another machine. Two gentlemen traveling there were boun fast and carried toward the mou tains. She was told, 'You h done nothing,' when a few later she was arrested for h taken part in the killing c Ciurlo and Geometer Segr was kept in prison for a and later sent to a Hou rection for the under which some time later

"Now she is in T says that she is not Italian police. H find her? She ass the 'cards' of th does not know c explain what t'

"I want a p'

"The other girls is blonde, with eyebrows completely shaved and boils spreading on her arms. When she begins to speak she becomes more agitated and excited than Anna Maria.

"And why should we not get along well with Negroes? I know one of them who was a marvel. I met him in Rome, I am from Rome, where I was a dancer, and I assure you that during the time I was with him, several millions passed through my hands. We went to dwell in a small town in Tuscanny. I had a villa at my complete disposal. He was a deserter, a real marvel! He gave me all I wanted. Besides a villa, I had also an automobile, a first class American machine. One night in the streets of Rome, the M.P. was not able to catch us. With one hand he held the wheel and with the other he fired. A marvel! I had all that I wanted. One night he arrived with a pianoforte carried on a jeep. A marvel!

"All Negroes are a marvel. They would get rid of their shirts for a girl, Anna Maria adds.

"How much do they pay for a night?

"It is not so. Each girl has her fiance. We eat, drink and smoke cigarettes. They provide everything we need at the camp. When they succeed in making a 'coup,' they give us all the money.

"And why should we not get along well with Negroes?

"Sometimes some one of us loses her life.

"She goes on with a confused and agitated narration. She tells disconnected stories and descriptions of characters. It seemed like made world put together with parts of yellow film, in which a colored soldier and the M. P. were always the center of the story.

"When they drink, they become almost demoniac.

"Do not you know the story of that girl who was stabbed with a knife because she wanted an abortion? She did not want to have a colored son and her betrothed stabbed her with a knife.

"How many are there of you in Tombolo?

"Nobody knows. Girls are leaving and coming at any time. Now I am going myself. My fiance has told me that next week he will ask the Commond for the nuptial papers from America.

"She is happy to say that she is going to marry. But she knows that it is not true.

"But is it possible that the confused story she has retailed me is not true?

"Do you not believe it? Do you believe that I am the girl of the Highway Gang? See, read it!

"She handed over to me a greasy and wrinkled pocket-book where she keeps her identity card and photograph. Lanini Anna Maria, father Alfredo, mother Grassi Malvina, born 4-6-1926 in Reggio Emila, unmarried, Italian, a milliner. The pocketbook contains 200 lire. Two-hundred lire and a little small change, with several religious images."

French Inspired by 380th QM Unit

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Truck Co. Quartered in Historic Chateau

Sat. 8-17-46

OFFICERS AT HOTEL

German PW's, Natives Handle Menial Tasks

By EDGAR A. WIGGINS

PARIS (ANP)—A commendable and inspiring example of progress and efficiency which has caused much comment among French folks is the unique setup enjoyed by officers and enlisted men of the all-colored 380th QM Truck Co., stationed in Sceaux, near Paris.

Many French people having heard only the most deplorable side of colored people's status in America, are amazed that such authority, discipline and service, prevalent among the group, is possible without white supervision.

Historic Quarters

Even more astounding is the luxury Chateau de Sceaux, architectural gem of the 17th century, palatial place requisitioned for them. The spacious apartments have all been converted into offices mess-halls, club-rooms, bars and sleeping-quarters for 200 men.

Four of the company's five officers, Capt. Clark Lowe, commanding officer, of Houston; 1st Lt. Edward E. Myers, Los Angeles; 1st Lt. William T. Briscoe, Atlanta, and CWO Eddie J. Walker, San Francisco, are quartered in the swanky Hotel Jubilee, just off the Champs Elysee in Paris.

German PW's Do the Work

The fifth, 1st Lt. Samuel Ferguson, Chicago, formerly "CO" of the outfit, resides with his family. Every other Saturday night a dance is held in the chateau. Twenty German PWs do the menial work, in addition to seven French female servants.

The 380th landed in England in May, 1944, and hit the Normandie beach head June 7. They transported supplies into Germany with the thrid army. The outfit became 100% colored Feb. 1 when 1st Lt. Fergusion succeeded Capt. Joseph Lucas, white, as "CO".

Europe Bound

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

MISS MARY L. BARNES, of Amarillo, Texas, who has accepted a post as social and recreational hostess with the U.S. Troops in the European Theater is awaiting transportation to Frankfurt, Germany. 11-16-46

Russians Detain Truck Company Non-Com in Their Zone of Berlin

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 11-16-46

GI Unharmed as Soviet Officer Questions Him on Strength, Ideas of Non-White Troops

By DOUGLASS HALL

BERLIN, Germany — The first colored soldier known to be held and questioned by Russian authorities was arrested today as he passed through the Russian sector en route to his home.

He was Cpl. Jack Goodwin of the North Carolina, member of a truck-tioned ing company located here. (It is not against regulations to enter the Russian Sector of Berlin).

According to his statement, Corporal Goodwin stayed in the custody of the Russians for about six hours.

Not Manhandled

"I was returning to my home when I was arrested by a Russian MP and taken to headquarters. There I was put under guard—with rifles, and then submachine as heguns," he asserted.

Corporal Goodwin stated that he was not manhandled in any way by the Russian MP's. "Only questions . . ."

Tan Yank's Reaction

Goodwin says he was asked by the Russian officer who spoke perfect English:

"Would you like to go to Moscow, Russia?" . . . "How many colored soldiers are in Berlin?" . . . "Do you know if any men in your unit are interested in going to Russia?"

Arrest Surprising

The arrest of Goodwin came as a surprise to many in Berlin, because it was understood that the Russians and colored soldiers usually got along very well.

Quite often one can see them "paling around" (not so much to day as a few months ago when there were more colored troops in the city). Today there is only one colored company stationed here.

After six hours of grilling, Corporal Goodwin was released. But only after American MP's called the Russian MP station and demanded his release. U.S. authorities are investigating the incident.

Wife

German Informed Wife

Goodwin, who sometime ago narried a French girl in Berlin, stated that "a German man was with me when the Russian MP's arrested me.

"The German then went and told my wife and she in turn told the American MP's," he said, pointing out.

"As soon as the Russians learned that Americans knew of my arrest they released me."

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 11-16-46

41a 1946

Army of Occupation (Europe--General)

Every German Kid Knows Joe Louis and Jesse Owens

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 11-16-46

Sgt. Booker T. Jones, Baltimore gives a German kid a few boxing lessons while Cpl. Burnell Stevens, Shreveport, La. and Pvt. Enoch Davis, Mobile, Ala., look on.

MANNHEIM, GERMANY—(By DOUGLASS HALL)—It is a fact that colored American soldiers are teaching German kids Democracy. We arrived here in the morning—just in time to visit one of the largest youth programs that I have seen in the occupied zone of Germany. More than one thousand German kids, many who openly admit that they have been taught bad things about colored persons, now learn first hand that "colored soldiers won't eat little kids at all."

The top age group was about fifteen or sixteen years—and on down to the baby-carriage size. Most of the teen agers still proudly sport a smart photo in their Hitler Youth uniform. Nothing has as yet challenged them as did the rigid program that Hitler offered. Even very young German kids know about Joe Louis, Jessie Owens and other colored athletes. They think that every soldier can fight like Joe Louis and it is their ambition to become a prize fighter. So they clamor for the gloves. Despite the fact that gloves are rather large and the kids are warned to "take it easy," they fight for keeps. No pulling of punches.

Ranking second is basketball, while baseball runs a poor third. Maybe that's because most of them know the game of baseball very well. The girls go in for "ring" games. However, there's no use kidding. That ice cream and cake that was served climaxed the afternoon. Then they were loaded into a truck and carried home with the knowledge that too many folks in the world today do not have—that colored soldiers won't bite—that they are real right guys.

Negro Wives Swell Families Now Overseas

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 7-6-46

LEGHORN, Italy—The growing community of service men's families in the Mediterranean area now includes one mother, seven wives and three children of Negro soldiers, most of them reunited after more than two years.

The steadily increasing group of dependents transported overseas to join their soldier relatives by the War Department, was recently augmented by the arrival of three wives and two children from Ohio, on the SS Thomas Barry, June 3. New arrivals, who hail from Ohio, are Mrs. Alma Butler and her four-year-old son, Roger, of Cleveland, wife and son of Lt. C. H. Butler; Mrs. Alice J. Mitchell and her four-year-old daughter, Janice Althea, of Cincinnati, Ohio, wife and daughter of Lt. Edward Mitchell; Mrs. Evelyn G. Hagwood of Dayton, Ohio, wife of First Sergeant Harold Hagwood.

More Arrivals

Other arrivals on the Barry, which brought the largest shipment here to date were: Mrs. Ida C. Baker, of Pensacola, Fla., wife of Lt. Edgar A. Baker; Mrs. Francis I. Valentine and her 13-year-old son, Clark Jr., of Battle Creek, Mich., wife and son of Capt. Clark M. Valentine, and Mrs. Sallie Hammond of 107 Pickett ave., Knoxville, Tenn., wife of Lt. Eldrich N. Hammond.

In Leghorn Area

The husbands and fathers of dependents who arrived on the Barry are assigned to units under the Peninsular Base Section, with headquarters in Leghorn.

Mrs. Mable Chambers, mother of Tech. Sgt. Henry T. Chambers, arrived in Italy on the USS Vulcania May 23 with Mrs. Orlean D. Tartt of Chicago, wife of Lt. Harry C. Tartt. Mrs. Tartt, who was the first of the wives to come overseas, lives in Leghorn, while Mrs. Chambers resides near Caserta where her son is assigned.

Husbands Meet Ship

"The most pleasant part of the voyage across the Atlantic was the surprise we received in Naples harbor," Mrs. Butler explained. "When we left we were told by authorities that they could not promise that we would be met at the boat by our husbands. Sunday we entered Naples harbor but did not come up to the pier.

"In the evening we were told that our husbands would be waiting for us when we debarked the next morning. And sure enough, there they were Monday morning."

Most of the wives who arrived on the Barry said that it had been an average of two and a half years since they had seen their husbands.

Tan Yanks in Berlin Moved Red Cross Worker Confirms

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 8-10-46

NEW YORK—The day the War Department denied moving colored troops out of Berlin, four of the six colored companies stationed there were transferred to Munich and Frankfurt on the Main, Mary Curtis, a Red Cross worker, who has just returned from overseas, reported.

According to Mrs. Curtis, none of the Red Cross Clubs for colored soldiers were stationed in German cities.

Most of them were in the suburbs and the colonels, selves were usually still further out in the country, generally in a mud 'hole, she stated.

Troops Not Wanted

Mrs. Curtis said that the Army does not want colored troops in Germany and would like to send them all home and allege that its reason for so doing is their bad conduct."

By "bad conduct," the Army means associating with white Germans.

captains and colonels, including have German women, were known to in their apartments, she advises.

"Of course we hate the German women, she pointed out. The Army expects the white men to associate with German women and has protected them by issuing an order which says that here is no such thing as miscon-duct with German women, Mrs. Curtis charged.

Bullying Actions Told

The Army newspaper, Stars and Stripes, has printed repeated cases in which Army officers, in-

"Our policy seems to be that the Germans have no rights as we are doing now," he said. "Even that, in my judgment, gives us no reason to treat the Germans as we are doing now," he said.

which we are bound to respect," he explained, "and if our soldiers in Germany see anything that they want, they go in and take it."

Army Staff Favors Mixed Dancing in German City

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 6-29-46

GRESSEN, Germany—It is rumored that Army officials desire mixed dancing between colored American soldiers stationed here and in surrounding towns and German women, because they are able to get the Frauleins to come to their dances at the two Red Cross clubs.

According to Catherine P. Taylor, a Red Cross worker, and former Philadelphia AFRO employee, unmarried German women prefer to attend the dances for colored soldiers than those for whites ("paddies" as the Frauleins call them).

Praises Tan GI's

One girl who feared the colored GI's was persuaded by another Fraulein to attend one of the dances. She has not missed one of the functions since that time.

The German women here follow our men like servants and are very jealous of them. When asked for a reason, they say that our men treat them better than the whites, the Red Cross worker asserted.

Brown Gals Preferred

She assured the AFRO, however, that "the women of our group need not worry, because their men are anxious to return to their "brown gals," as they refer proudly to them.

When the "Shuffle Along" show made its appearance here recently, colored soldiers packed the Gloria Theatre and were heard to comment, "these girls represent the 'Brown Gal' I left behind."

N.C. Sweetie Wins

The tan GI's carry photos of their wives, sweethearts and mothers wherever they go, and, in a recent "Sweetheart and Wives contest at the Red Cross Club here they put 42 pictures on display.

The winner was Miss Nellie Marshall of North Carolina, sweetheart of Johnny Womack of the 3917 Gas Supply Co. Over 500 colored soldiers are in this area representing the 3103 QM Service Co., 3110th QM Truck Co., 3917th Gas Supply Co., and the 223rd Headquarters Bn.

First GI Wife In Italian Zone Lands At Naples

The Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 6-29-46

LEGHORN, Italy — She didn't wait for the Army to send her husband back to the United States. Instead, she decided to let the Army send her to him.

When Mrs. Harry C. Tartt of Chicago came down the gangplank of the USS Vulcania into the arms of her husband May 21 at Naples, Italy, she became the first Negro dependent to arrive in the Mediterranean theatre from the United States. She is the wife of 1st Lt. Harry C. Tartt, stationed at the 110th QM Trk. Bn. in Leghorn.

The couple had been separated by war for more than three years. Mrs. Tartt spotted her husband from the Vulcania before he had a chance to see her, she said. Three years had not changed him very much, she added.

"The last time I saw my husband was May 1, 1943 when I visited him at Camp Forrest, Tenn., prior to his departure overseas. I didn't realize then that the next time I would see him would be here in Italy," Mrs. Tartt said. Coming to Italy was her husband's original idea, but no prompting was needed to get her over, she admitted.

Wants To Tour Italy

The trip across the Atlantic with the first large shipment of dependents to reach this theatre (122 wives and 70 children) has given her the urge to travel, Mrs. Tartt declared. She wants to see all of Italy before returning to the United States.

Before flying to Leghorn from Naples, the couple spent two days in Sorrento, Italy. Recently, the couple returned from a seven-day tour of Paris, sponsored by the Army Special Service.

The Tartts live with a middle-age Italian couple at No. 6 Ricardo Cipriani in Leghorn. The house, a small villa, is one block from the shores of the Tyrrhenian Sea in a section where Italians of wealth resided prior to the war.

Seasick 5 Days

Finding something to keep occupied does not present too much of a problem, Mrs. Hartt explained. When her husband is at camp she has been spending her time trying to learn the Italian language, she said.

Coming over, the dependent admitted being seasick for five days. "That was one awful feeling," she said.

Mrs. Tartt said she met and talked to Mrs. John C. H. Lee, wife of Lt. Gen. John C. H. Lee, commanding general, Mediterranean Theatre of Operations, United States Army, on the trip overseas. "The voyage was a very pleasant one, except for my seasickness," she smiled.

In Chicago the Tartts live at 424 E. 46th pl. They have an 18-year-old son who is in the army stationed at Fort Eustic, Virginia.

13 Wives, Two Children of Tan GI's Reach Italy

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 11-9-46

Hotel Parties Feature Joyous Reunions; 24 Wives, 7 Children now Living in MTO

NAPLES, Italy—Thirteen dependents of colored military personnel in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations, the largest single shipment thus far, arrived here Oct. 18 aboard the U.S. Army Transport Thomas H. Barry, Headquarters, Peninsular Base Section announced last Thursday.

The anxious military men waited on the pier to welcome their loved ones, who peered eagerly from vantage points aboard the ship in an effort to recognize those ashore who were on hand to greet them.

The passengers were unanimous in agreeing that the accommodations and attention afforded them were excellent. The voyage, they said, was a bit rough because of the heavy storm encountered on the United States coast.

Reunion Parties

Parties were held at hotels for military personnel and their families to celebrate the joyous reunions and all dependents were transported over the week end to their new homes by all means of transportation available.

The majority left here by plane, others by rail and motor. Most of the families will live in the Leghorn area where their husbands and fathers are assigned to the Peninsular Base Section, the Army Service Force for the MTO.

The ship for dependents, carrying a total of 324 wives and children of officers and enlisted personnel, was the seventh such transport to arrive in Italy from the United States since May of this year.

Families Arriving

Among those arriving on the Barry were:

Mrs. Ernestine E. Bivens, Jacksonville, Fla., wife of Capt. Woodrew B. Bivens, 61st QM, Base Depot; Mrs. Hattie L. Browne, Montgomery, Ohio, wife of First Lt. John A. Browne Jr., 90th MP Co.; Mrs. Willie De Vaughn, Chicago, wife of T/5 William De Vaughn, 3330th TC Truck Co.;

Mrs. Yvonne J. and John C. Duncan Jr., Philadelphia, wife and son of First Lt. John C. Duncan, 696th Port Co.; Mrs. Margaret L. Ervin, Kansas City, Mo., wife of Capt. Darby D. Ervin, 480th Port Battalion;

Mrs. Josephine J. Jackson, Augusta, Ga., wife of T/Sgt. Arties Jackson, 838th Engineer Aviation Bn.; Mrs. Catherine J. Knox, St. Louis, wife of Capt. Woodrow W. Knox, 49th TC Group; Mrs. Inez E. MacKenzie, Bronx, N.Y., wife of CWO John S. MacKenzie, 838th Engineer Aviation Bn.;

Mrs. Lorrain B. Mottley, NYC, wife of T/Sgt. Lawrence W. Mottley, 3330th TC Truck Co.; Mrs. Anna M. Persone, NYC, wife of T/Sgt. Theodore M. Persone, 870th QM Laundry Co.;

Mrs. Danish P. Sylvester, Chicago, wife of Pfc. Antwine Sylvester, 3330th TC Truck Co.; Mrs. Dorothy M. Van Zandt, Chicago, wife of 1st Lt. Eliot C. Van Zandt, 3372 Petroleum Distributing Co.; and Mrs. Lavolia and Miss Saundra Vails, Salisbury, N.C., wife and daughter of Capt. Maxwell W. Vails, 196th MP Co.

32 Dependents in MTO

Mrs. Vails and daughter, Saundra, arrived here before her husband, who is returning to Italy on another ship after a period of temporary duty.

Colored dependents in the MTO now number approximately 32, one mother, 24 wives and seven children.

One of the children, Clark M. Valentine Jr., son of Capt. and Mrs. Clark M. Valentine, Battle Creek, Mich., is a pupil in the seventh grade in the Peninsular Base Section School in Legion.

The school, which opened Oct. 1, has been set up by an advisory committee of parents of dependent children and the Information and Education Section of the Peninsular Base Section.

Morale Of Occupation Force Generally Good, Walker Says

The Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 6-29-46

NEW YORK—Morale of Negro troops in the American occupation zone in Europe is generally good, William O. Walker, editor of the Cleveland Call Post, who recently returned from a tour of the area, told the National Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association here last week. Many new inductees had little training and housing conditions ranged from excellent to poor, he added.

There were no mixed units in the theatre, and Negro troops performing guard duty belonged to service organizations, he reported. There was no evidence of racial friction, and the men were generally accepted by civilian populations. There was evidence of anti-Negro propaganda in Liverno, Italy, but basically Negroes are judged on their individual merits, he said.

Recreational facilities are adequate, Walker told publishers who attended a banquet at the Pennsylvania Hotel, and the Red Cross is inaugurating a policy of mixed clubs, to replace the segregated facilities now available.

Top commands generally were unfamiliar with the controversial Gillem report, Walker said, but Gen. J. Lee, and Gen. Mark Clark spoke in favor of mixed units.

Soldiers complained most about the lack of news from home, and the lack of second class mail service. Steps are being taken to have the Postmaster General improve the service which delivers publications overseas, according to Walker.

There are 22,000 Negro troops in the theatre, and 10,000 more will be sent there as soon as they are processed he said.

Army of Occupation (Europe
--General

Largest Concentration of Tan Yanks on Occupation Duty in Mannheim

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat 4-13-46

3,000 Troops, 40 Officers Perform Variety of Tasks, Accorded Respect for Efficiency

By OLLIE STEWART
AFRO Foreign Correspondent

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MANNHEIM, Germany — This city of fire-gutted factories and bombed-out homes not only has the largest concentration of non-whites in an American occupation zone but shows them in a wider variety of occupational tasks than any other city I have visited.

Over 3,000 troops and 40 officers here have high morale as a result of the increased responsibility. Many, eligible for discharge, volunteered to remain, and 10 recently discharged are now working in responsible jobs.

These include:

Louis Jeffers, Brooklyn, N. Y. chief clerk, 59th Base Depot HQ; Richard Porter, 52 13th St., Newark, N. J., George Willis, Boston;

Sat 4-13-46

Allen Spence, 112 N. Indiana Ave., Atlantic City, Gilbert Barnes, Atlantic City William Riddick, New York City, Harold Burnside East Orange, N. J., and H. C. Scott, New York City.

Detroit Major's Work

Major Felix McDavid of Detroit, chief of the petroleum ad oil section at the Base Depot. Miss Loretta Foust of Greensboro, N. C. a librarian with five years of Army service is now established in the 558th group HQ to circulate books among the units.

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Capt. W. R. Peterson, of Kansas city, Mo., is Medical Corps inspection officer in white HQ staff, while Capt. Lester Read is Dental Officer for group.

Integrated in All but One

In line with the new War Department policy, every unit in the 558th Group has colored officers, except one. Captain Peterson has a big house and a staff car and is highly respected by the officers and men.

The units are comfortably housed, well-fed and operate their own clubs for officers and soldiers.

There are two outstanding outfits here. The first, 3126th QM Service Campany, is commanded by Capt. Fred Stokes, of Ocala, Fla., who has almost two years overseas.

Riot Squard Active

The unit furnished guards for HQ installations day and night and has a riot squad specially trained to handle subversive activities in the area.

Armed with riot guns, pistols, etc., this unit keeps a platoon on alert 24 hours each day. Other officers include 1st Its. Wellington Livingstone, Atlantic, Henry Triplett, Meridian, Miss., 2nd Lts. Robert Earl, Chicago, who received the Croix de Guerre with palm, March 29, for participation in the Normandy landing, and Sterling Thurston, Jackson, Miss.

Feeds Gas to Third Army

The second outstanding unit the 847th QM Gas Supply Company is commanded by 1st Lt. Lewis Giles Jr., 3120 13th St., N. W., Washington, who took command Feb., 27.

The Company furished the Third Army with Gas and Oil and operates the largest dump in the American zone. The rate of theft has decreased since the unit took over the dump, and the morale of the men is sky-high since the colored officers arrived.

The intricate bookkeeping is handled by Sgt. Charles Brimm, 2039 S. Eighth St., Camden, N. J., soon to be discharged, assisted by Pfc. Robert Crawford 145 Summit St., Newark, N. J.,

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Fine Club for Men

Enlisted men have one of finest clubs in the Theater with a bowling alley, ban orchestra and plenty of girls for dancing.

It is managed by Pfc. Wilmor Abrams, Buffalo, N. Y.

Other officers are Lt. Everton Holder, New York City and Warrant officer William Chiles Augusta, Ga., with 27 months overseas.

Captain Roy Tate, Waterloo, Iowa, just returned from the States, commands the 3033rd QM Bakery Company, whish had white officers until March 30. Until officer are assigned he has only Lt. Arthur Meek of Springfield to assist him.

Other Units' Officers

Capt. Joseph Prather Jr., Detroit, commands the 598th QM Laundry Company, assisted by Lt. Kermit Patty, Scotlandville, La., and Warrant officer Robert Black, Detroit.

Capt. F. D. Robinson, Evansville, Ind., commands the 277th QM Salvage Company which at present is doing guard duty, with Lts. George Faulkner, Donora, Pa., John Webb, Little Rock, Ark., and Chester Cole, Springfield, Ohio.

Low Pointers Trained

Captain George Morgan, Formerly of the 366th Infantry, commands the 3105 Service Company, which is now giving low-point men basic training.

Its officers are Lt. William Saphlown, on Temporary duty in the States, 2nd Lt. Carey Redrick, Long Island, N. Y., and Warrant officer Wilbur Dunlap, Rahway, N. J., with two years' overseas service.

1st Lt. Jack Harvey of Philadelphia commands the 3106th Service Company, with Lts. George Boston of Detroit and George Van Buren of Washington assisting.

Commanding Respect

As can be seen all colored troops are engaged in service jobs and there are no units larger than a company.

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However so efficiently is the work done, that higher headquarters is designating more and more authority to them each month and the Germans are learning to respect the Tan Yanks, in Mannheim.

Yet the feeling is pretty widespread that the Americans are too easy-going with the Germans. "We're sitting on dynamite," you'll hear an official say when you start talking about the Germans.

Located in Main Cities

Up around Bremen there are about 15 colored officers working with service troops at the port.

In Berlin and in Vienna are groups of several thousands each. Near Stuttgart is a regiment of engineer and QM units, with some colored officers and around Mannheim are several thousands troops and near 50 officers.

Worst Place of Lot

Giesses is bad! The most widely held opinion is that the security police have allowed the Poles and Germans to realize that they can get away with murder when dealing with colored soldiers, and now none is safe there.

In addition, officers don't seem to care what happens, as long as the men are able to work. There is only one colored officer in Giessen.

Definite Advantage Seen in Limiting of Occupation Troops to Service Units

Afro-American
Baltimore edit.
4-20-46

Scattered Over Germany, Tan Yanks Make Friends as Guardians of Stores—Stewart

By OLLIE STEWART
AFRO Foreign Correspondent

FRANKFURT, Germany — Spring has come to this part of the Reich, and with peach trees in bloom, birds singing, the sun shining and wheat fields turning green, the American Army of Occupation begins to settle itself into a pattern that indicates something of what we may expect in the future.

I hope soon to be able to give an accurate picture, with complete figures, of all units in Europe, but at present it will suffice to say that several thousands of Tan Yanks are scattered all over Germany—well scattered.

Combat Units Still White

Mainly, and almost exclusively, they are in service units. All the infantry, artillery and armored units I can get information on, are white. Frankfurt is still white, as far as headquarters personnel is concerned.

A large, yes, a majority of the service units are still commanded by white officers, but in areas like Mannheim there are indications that others will be used more extensively.

Occupation is like this: There are fast, mobile combat outfits spotted all over the American zone for possible German uprisings. These are white.

Definite Advantages

Then there are small colored units that supply American forces with the necessities of life, such as food, clothing, ammunition, medicine and gas. Most of these are colored.

Whether one dislikes this arrangement or not, the fact remains that as long as colored troops are the guardians of food and clothing, they will not only be the best fed and best dressed, but will always have many friends among the civilians.

The very fact that they handle the things that can keep millions from starving, gives them a strategic position.

4-20-46

Few Higher Than Captain

The present arrangement does not allow the colored officers much chance to hold rank higher than captain, in most cases. They cannot have much hand in policy making as it affects either soldiers or civilians, but on the company levels they are in very responsible positions.

With the exception of places like Giessen (and thank heaven there aren't many spots like Giessen!) the morale of occupation troops is surprisingly high.

The newly arrived troops are resigned to a year or two over here and are trying to learn how to best get along. They learn the language, take trips to historic spots with cameras, and get a girl friend as soon as possible.

Some Happy Staying

The civilians who have been discharged from the Army are generally contented to remain indefinitely, and the men who have re-enlisted are almost happy.

Since labor conditions are upset at home, since they can save money here, and since they have a girl they can't take back home with them, staying here in Germany is the thing they're most happy to do.

4-30-46

Private Unit Clubs

All the units have their own private clubs. They can meet or take their frauleins there every night, see shows and enjoy themselves among their friends.

They don't have to be on the streets or public places where they are liable to have trouble with MP's or white soldiers or civilians.

4-20-46

There is practically no need for Red Cross clubs now, for the units have libraries and other forms of entertainment sufficient for the average soldier. Most units now live in apartments that have dangering their own health, when they mains on duty here at all times.

Good Job Done

In my opinion, the service units are doing a very commendable job. Certainly, it is just as important as any occupational task over here. They are the merchants, both wholesale and retail, for the Army.

4-28-46

I am not boosting the Army as a career for anybody — but now that the shooting has stopped, hours, comfortable quarters, good food and good pay—I can think of many things worse.

Dr. Dwight Wilson, former professor at Morris Brown College, sailed from New York recently to take up his duties as civilian archivist in Caserta, Italy. He will work with the War Department overseas. There other archivists toward compiling a record of the war in the Italian area taking into consideration items that were not important to military records. This record will include such things as native population, ancient ruins, topography and records of wars of past generations. Dr. Wilson received his A. B. and M. A. degrees from Howard University and was awarded an honorary doctorate from Allen University, Columbia, South Carolina.

7-28-46

Worthwhile Career, If

Occupation duty can be a decent career on several conditions:

If all colored troops are commanded by their own officers; if colored units are allowed to share in security and military police duties;

If incoming troops realize the terrific responsibility upon them to conduct themselves in a manner that commands respect, and if some colored combat unit rem

Army Dependent Arrives In Italy

Daily World Atlanta Ga.

Wed. 6-19-46

LEGHORN, Italy — She didn't wait for the Army to send her husband back to the United States Instead she decided to let the Army send her to him.

Thus, when Mrs. Harry C. Tartt of Chicago, Illinois, came down the gangplank of the USS Vulcania into the arms of her husband recently at Naples, Italy, she became the first Negro dependent to arrive in the Mediterranean theatre from the United States. She is the wife of First Lieutenant Harry C. Tartt stationed at the 110th QM. Bn in Leghorn.

Reunion was a happy occasion for the couple who had been separated by war for more than three years. Mrs. Tartt spotted her husband from the Vulcania before he had a chance to see her, she said Three years had not changed him very much, she added.

NEEDED NO PROMPTING

"The last time I saw my husband was May 1, 1943 when I visited him at Camp Forrest, Tennessee, prior to his departure overseas. I didn't realize then that the next time I would see him would be in Italy," Mrs. Tartt explained. Coming to Italy was her husband's original idea, but no prompting was needed to get her over, she added.

Wed-6-19-46

The trip across the Atlantic ocean with the first large shipment of dependents to reach this theatre (122 wives and 70 children) has given her the urge to travel, Mrs. Tartt said. She wants to see all of Italy before returning to the United States.

Before flying to Leghorn from Naples, the couple spent two days in Sorrento, Italy. "It is such a lovely place," Mrs. Tartt commented. Recently, the couple returned from a seven-day tour in Paris, sponsored by the Army Special Service.

"Europe is very interesting, but there is no place like home," Mrs. Tartt said.

The Tartts live with a middle age Italian couple at Number 6 Riccardo Cirpriani in Leghorn. The house, called a Viletta (small Villa) by the Italians, sets one block from the shores of the Tyrrenhenian sea in an exclusive section where Italians of wealth resided prior to the war. The couple has a bedroom, living room and bath room on the second floor of their two-story house and a dining room and kitchen on the first floor.

Finding something to keep occupied does not present too much of a problem. Mrs. Tartt explained. When her husband is at camp she has been spending her time learning the Italian Language, she said She is also learning to sew

American Race Hoax Irks U. S. Prestige Abroad As Negro Troops Socialize With German Girls

The Whip Miami, Florida Sat 8-10-46

Charge V. D. And Green Troop Problem

(By LEON LEWIS)
Whip Managing Editor

"Two of the biggest headaches in the American occupation of Germany are . . . the extreme youth of inexperience of our army . . . and the heavy use of Negro American troops," was the declaration made in an article appearing on the front page of the Miami Herald Saturday. The last problem was termed as one so politically touchy that Washington was afraid to touch it.

The aspects and approaches to this problem entailed that it is a mistake to have 42,000 Negro occupation troops comprising fifteen percent of the total, that there should be only ten percent.

Implying that the green-troop problem was also predominantly Negro the disclosure was made that one general had stated that Negro troops were simply not trained and disciplined for the job. Forgetting probably that in any training system in the United States, Negroes receive the inferior, the impression was given that only fifteen percent of the occupation troops, which are Negroes could so effect the situation that United States prestige was damaged.

Quoting the words of a general in commenting upon the Negro troops in Germany, it was related that "they have a higher crime rate, a V.D. rate several times that of white soldiers and a worse record for mischief in general. The ratio of Negro troops is fifteen percent of the total. If we can get this down to ten percent we can control the situation better."

Set out in bold type was the comment about Negro troops going with German girls. It said, "frankly, the worst problem comes from our colored troops going with white German girls. This stirs bitter hatred from German men. Many of our own soldiers (white, ommitted) feel almost as strongly about it.

The article was written under the by-line of Lee Hills, Herald managing editor and dated as "delayed" from Frankfurt, Germany. "The veneral disease rate among Negro troops is almost eight hundred cases per thousand men. In Italy it hit the fantastic high of three thousand cases per one thousand men per year. The white rate is about one hundred fifty," it was disclosed.

Several interviews with discharged Negro GIs in Miami and Tampa turned some light on the situation as it existed during the early days of occupation of Germany following VE day.

It was also stated by others that German girls disliked white American soldiers because of their general unmanly treatment of them, while Negro soldiers' association was ordinary.

A discharged first class private who served as a warrant officer in Germany, now visiting in Miami had this to say about the situation:

"I am a college graduate, and during my training period in Georgia I was embarrassed to find that my superior officers were eighth grade students. The Negroes in my outfit who were the most ignorant and submissive got the promotions to corporals and sergeants. Those of us who had any degree of intelligence remained privates, although we were assigned the office and administrative work."

"This custom and practice make for mal-trained personnel. And if those who are in Germaany now are not trained and disciplined properly it i sbecause their superior officers were not intllignt 1 ir officrs wr not intllctually capacitatd to carry out army training requirements. That is the American system."

"The venereal disease situation is more or less factive. But we must remember that public health programs and the proper environmental assests in American communities are not adequately accessible to Negroes. Under this plan of things, we could expect no better."

Army Reports Negro Quotas Full In Europe

The Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.

Puts Stop to Recruiting Such Troops for Area

Nov. 9-23-46

Washington, Sept. 22 (AP)—War Department officials said today that recruiting of Negro troops for duty in Europe has been stopped, but emphasized that the reason is that the authorized strength in such troops already has been reached.

They would not relate the enlistment suspension to a statement in Berlin yesterday by General Joseph T. McNarney denying that he had ever said the Negro was a failure as a soldier. The stopping of enlistments, except in a number of highly specialized classifications, was announced in July.

Backlog Built Up.

Army officials here said Negro volunteers for service in Europe appeared at recruiting stations in increasing numbers during recent months, and a backlog of such men was built up.

More than 40,000 Negro troops are in Europe and somewhat more than 30,000 in the Pacific. The European strength will be maintained at about that level, officials said. They added that there are no present plans to reduce the number, but only enough troops for replacement will be sent over.

Present Army policy, defined in a circular issued last spring, provides that the number of Negro troops represent about 10 per cent of Army strength. This percentage will be kept in Europe, officers said.

Army Limits Troops in ETO

Afro American Baltimore, Md.

Won't Let Colored GI's Choose Theater

7-6-46

QUOTA EXCEEDED

Saturday

Gillem Report Cited as Basis for Action

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA).—The Army is reneging on one of the conditions under which colored men were induced to re-enlist voluntarily for terms of three years, it was learned Wednesday.

Headquarters of the overseas replacement depot at Camp Kilmer, N.J., has directed that colored soldiers voluntarily enlisting for three years be no longer allowed to choose the theater in which to serve their terms of enlistment.

The reason is that the Army regards the voluntary enlistment of colored men and their choice of the European theater as exceeding the quota basis laid down in the report of the Gillem Board.

The report, it may be recalled, recommended more effective utilization of colored personnel in the peacetime Army.

Ratio Exceeded in Europe

The report also provides that the proportion of colored to white manpower as exists in the civil population be the accepted ratio for creating a troop basis.

In explanation of the directive to discontinue the shipment of colored personnel to the European theater the War Department has announced that an excess of colored personnel has arrived in that theater.

While the Army was making voluntary enlistment less appealing to colored men, the War Department was begging Congress to extend the Selective Service Act in order that it could get manpower to accomplish its tasks.

Would Cause Reorganization

One of the reasons for making voluntary enlistment less attractive to colored men is the question of the organization of the postwar

Arrive in Italy

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

GI's to Be Assigned to Base Section Duty

Sat. 7-13-46

LEGHORN, Italy—Five hundred and seven colored enlisted men arrived here, recently, aboard the SS Wilson Victory as replacements for the commands of the Mediterranean Theatre.

The men, who came from Camp Kilmer, N. J., will be assigned to units under Peninsular Base Section, with the exception of nine Regular Army men, who asked to be sent to the European Theatre.

The new troops will join the base section which served and supplied the Fifth Army and the ground crews of the US Air Force and Navy during the entire Italian campaign.

After 10 months in support of the North African and Sicilian campaign, selected personnel of these units were organized into the present base section for movement to Italy.

Peninsular Base Section rehabilitated the ports of Naples, Anzio, Civitavecchia, Piombino and Leghorn in support of Fifth Army's drive up the Italian peninsular and also played a major role in mounting the Southern France invasion.

Section Will Establish Peninsular Base Section has a record of uninterrupted service in this theatre extending over three years. Advance echelons arrived with combat units invading North Africa in November 1942.

507 Replacements

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Pledge Forgotten

The more colored men who enlist, the more there will be in the Regular Army. The more there are in the Regular Army, the more colored combat and service units the Army will have to organize.

The announcement by the War Department stopping shipment of colored troops to the European theater is at variance with a statement made in May by General Joseph T. McNarney, commanding general of U.S. European forces.

Denying reports that American authorities were considering relieving colored American troops of occupation duties, General McNarney said the proportion of colored troops in relation to other troops would be slightly increased.

GI Fatally Wounded By French Policeman

By ELGIN HYCHEW
(Our Foreign Correspondent)

MARSEILLE—A Negro sergeant was fatally shot by a French policeman here this week, military police authorities said. The soldier died sometime later after arriving at an Army general hospital.

According to the story the French police notified the American police that the soldier had been shooting a pistol wildly into the streets that night, and that the civilian police had made an attempt to disarm him, and that the soldier had been wounded in the neck. The civilian police officer said that he shot the soldier, according to the report.

The agents of the Criminal Investigation Division are investigating.

French newspapers claim that the trouble started in a cafe near the waterfront here, involving a group of Negro soldiers and a group of Algerians. During the night-time melee, which continued outside, an Algerian dockworker was knocked out and was robbed of more than $30.00 or 2500 francs.

After which the colored sergeant started shooting at will. Name of the soldier was withheld by officials here pending the notification of next of kin.

Since this police are searching soldiers arriving in Marselle on buses. In the meantime the agents of the CID are also searching and checking places of suspicion and where soldiers congregate.

French police are heavily armed and carry expertly trained dogs to help protect lives of people from those who are molesting and to insure law and order in sections where rowdyism frequently flares up.

German Girl Mother Of Tan Yank's Child

TEISENDORF, Germany. — The first baby was born in the local hospital by a German fraulein with a Negro soldier, as the admitted father. The child was healthy, and both mother and infant were doing fine, at the hospital.

Meanwhile, officers of the veteran 761st Tank Battalion, stationed here, have begun to raise a fund of one thousand dollars, and use this fund to send to America to purchase clothing and future necessities for the child, and for the education of the boy, it is reported.

Two other mothers now receiving pre-natal attention claim Negro lovers.

In Bissengin, Germany, where the 761st was stationed from June until July 31, 1945, five frauleins are expecting and Negro soldiers have been declared fathers-to-be. Under regulations American soldiers may not wed German girls.

604 Army Outfits With Troop Strength of 61,000 in European Theater on Jan. 1

Men Left Comprised One-Third of Personnel in ETO Before V-J Day; 139 Units Inactivated

WASHINGTON

As of Jan. 1, 1946, altogether 604 organizations having a total colored troop strength of 61,000 were stationed in the European Theater, the War Department announced last week.

Of the 604 outfits six were stationed in the United Kingdom and the remaining 598 on the Continent. The January figure, it was pointed out, represents 33.05% of the 182,000 in the ETO on Sept. 1, 1945.

139 Inactivated

Since the beginning of the year, 125 of the organizations have returned to the United States and have been inactivated, while 14 have been inactivated overseas.

In addition, high-point personnel of the other 465 have since returned to the States to be separated from the service under the Army demobilization plan or are now at redeployment camps on the Continent awaiting transportation home.

A partial listing of the units and their status as of Jan. 1, 1946, follows:

TO BE RETURNED FOR INACTIVATION

(Seventeen redeployment camps in the Rheims assembly area, France, cities.)

The 3rd Chemical Mortor Battalion, Camp Boston; 86th Engineer Heavy Ponton Battalion, Camp Baltimore; 93rd Quartermaster Railhead Camp New York; 399th Port Company, Barry; 206th QM Battalion, Mobile, Calais; 214th Army Aircraft Artillery Gun Battalion, Mobile, Mons; 237th QM Battalion, Mobile, Calais;

The 239th, 240th, and 241st Port Companies, Rouen; 251st Engineer Battalion, Camp Pittsburgh; 254th, 255th, and 256th Port Companies, Cherbourg; 722nd QM Battalion, Antwerp; 324th Port Company, Sherbourg; 325th Port Company, Le Havre;

The 377th Engineer General Service Regiment, Camp New York; 399th QM Truck Company; 402nd and 403 QM Truck Companies, Marseille; 411th Port Company, Yvetet; 434th Port Company, Leige; 446th QM Truck Company, Calais; 497th QM Laundry Company, Calais;

The 498th Engineer Service Company, heavy, Camp Pittsburgh; 499th Port Battalion, Carentan; 519th QM Battalion, Mobile, Le Havre; 526th Port Company, Catz; 534th Port Company, Camp New York; 535th Port Company, Harfleur; 536th and 537th Port Companies, Cherbourg; 548th Engineer Company, light ponton, Camp New York;

658TH FA BATTALION

The 573rd Ordnance Ammunition Company, Camp New York; 574th QM Railhead Company, Le Havre; 577th QM Railhead Company, Mannheim; 588th Ordnance Ammunition Company, Camp New York; 555th Port Company, Couville; 593rd Quartermater Service Company, small, Le Havre;

The 596th Ordnance Ammunition Company, Camp New York; 614th Tank Destroyer Battalion, towed, Camp Chicago; 619th Ordnance Ammunition Company, Breitengussba; 637th Ordnance Amunition Company, Camp New York; 645th Quartermaster Truck Company, Camp New York; 646th Ordnance Ammunition Company, Camp New York; 647th QM Truck Company, Barbing;

The 658th Field Artillery Battalion, Camp Baltimore; 658th Ordnance Ammunition Company; Port De Bouc; 658th Port Company, Forges Eaux; 672nd Port Company, Lison; 751st Quartermaster Truck Company, Camp New York; 817th Amphibous Truck Company, Reuen.

WATER SUPPLY UNIT

The 855th QM Company, Camp

The 3990th QM Truck Company, Camp Pittsburgh; 4002nd QM Truck Company, Cherbourg; 4005th QM Truck Company, Camp New York; 4034th QM Truck Company Calais; 4049th QM Truck Company, Duclair; 4051st QM Truck Company, Le Havre; 4061st QM Service Company, Le Havre; 4114th QM Truck Company, New Orleans;

The 4156th QM Truck Company, Mannheim; 4157th QM Truck Company, Le Havre; 4185th QM Service Company, Le Havre; 4190th QM Service Company, Camp Boston; 4203rd QM Service Company, Camp New York; 4372nd QM Bakery Company Camp Boston; 4401st QM Servic

The 3867th QM Truck Company; Calais; 3870th QM Truck Company, Camp Pittsburgh; 3897th QM General Service Company, Camp New York; 3900th QM General Service Company, Petit Courone; 3909th QM Truck Company, Le Havre;

BAKING UNIT IN GROUP

The 39th QM General Service Company, Camp New York; 3958th QM Truck Company, Camp Pittsburgh; 3986th QM Truck Company, Le Havre; 4190th QM Service Company, Camp Boston; 4372nd QM Truck Company, Camp New York;

Companies, Waldhof; Truck Company, Nuern- QM Truck Company, 3884th QM Truck Company, 3535th QM Truck Company, New York; 36100th QM Truck Company, Bremmerhaven; QM Truck Company, 3623rd and 3631st Quartermaster Truck Companies, Camp Pittsburgh; 3689th QM Truck Company, Schwanewede; 3966th Truck Company, Caren- Quartermaster Truck Company, Soumagne; 3866th QM Truck Company, Wegiment;

The 3626th QM Truck Company, Camp Pittsburgh; 3687th QM General Service Company, Camp New York; 3688th QM Truck Company, Camp Pittsburgh; 3967th QM Truck Company, Havre; 3982nd QM Truck Company, Calais; 3986th QM Truck Company, Camp Pittsburgh; 4372nd QM Bakery Company, Camp New York;

The 3623rd QM Truck Company, Camp Pittsburgh; 4002nd QM Truck Company, Cherbourg; 4005th QM Truck Company, Camp New York; 4034th QM Truck Company Calais; 4049th QM Truck Company, Duclair; 4051st QM Truck Company, Le Havre; 4061st QM Service Company, Le Havre; 4114th QM Truck Company, New Orleans;

The 4156th QM Truck Company, Mannheim; 4157th QM Truck Company, Le Havre; 4185th QM Service Company, Le Havre; 4190th QM Service Company, Camp Boston; 4203rd QM Service Company, Camp New York; 4372nd QM Bakery Company Camp Boston; 4401st QM Servic

GI Reporter Interviews Tankmen

Germans Gradually Accepting Colored Occupational Troops

By TREZZZVANT W. ANDERSON

WITH THE 761st TANK BATTALION IN GERMANY—Last week this writer had orders to intreview a cross-section of the enlisted personnel of this veteran tank battalion, and to make a report aimed at USFET Headquerters in Frankfurt. The interviews were to determine the individual opinions and attitudes of the men, with regard to fraternization in Germany.

To reach my conclusion I selected three tank commanders, three tank gunners, three tank drivers, four first sergeants, three mess sergeants, one transportation sergeant, one dispatcher and one jeep driver. I questioned them thoroughly, and here is what was found:

All of the nineteen found that the German civilians were willingly cooperating with their desires and requests; fourteen out of the nineteen felt that the Germans did not resent their presence here (especially mindful that they were Negro Americans), three felt that the Germans DID resent it, and two thought it was "fifty-fifty."

FOUND PROPAGANDA FALSE

When asked "How has the average German civilian (male) reacted to your associations with his family life?" four replied: "Pleasantly," seven said "Good," three said that he had shown resentment, and five stated that the relationship had been difficult due to fear on the part of the Germans of the troops, because they were Negroes; this being attributed to "malicious racial propaganda" both from within and from without Germany.

One first sergeant said: "The average German civilian has found that the Hitler regime, and many white Americans, including some high in the Government, have spread malicious propaganda about the Negro soldier, which they now know to be false, and they find us to be quite human and lovable like anyone else of our sex."

GERMAN WOMEN OK

Nineteen out of nineteen gave the same unanimous reply to this question: "How has the average German woman also reacted to you?" Unhesitatingly, they said: "Excellent," and amplified it to even further extent, which is unnecessary for this release. (It was the general concensus of opinion that the great success of the recruiting program of the 761st Tank Battalian, has been due in the main to the "frauleins," for here 107 men, or 37 per cent of the total strength has re-enlisted for further service in the 761st.

Fifteen of the group felt that the Germans were being well impressed by the American soldiers, two said it was "fifty-fifty," one said "no," and one said "yes and no."

Asked what they thought of the Germans, two said that the Germans were "dumb," and seventeen said that the German was "easily led, courteous, smart, but thinking of the wrong thing—fighting—and that they believe all sorts of propaganda." Six of the group cited that the Nazis and some white American soldiers had influenced them unfairly towards the Negro soldiers, and the entire group felt that the Germans were "egotistic."

They had plenty of other things to say, also, but they are "off the record" for the present. But coming from men who only eight months ago regarded every German as the proper and fitting target for the cannons, and machine guns of the General Shermans and light tanks, it is enlightening to learn how they feel, especially since they will be here as occupational troops, for many years to come.

GI's in Germany Disprove Hitler

MANNHEIM, Germany (ANF) —A voluntary program of disproving Nazi arguments as to the lack of cultivation of colored troops is being carried out by Tan Yanks in the heart of the conquered Reich.

Two of the units assigned to occupation tasks here, one of the largest supply points in Europe, are the 3126th Quartermaster Service Company, commanded by Lt. Fred D. Stokes of Delaney, Fla., and the 3555th Quartermaster Truck Company, commanded by 1st Lt. Howard W. Wells.

Guard duties have been assigned to the 3126th, and 3555th is working with transportation of materials for the U. S. zone of occupation. The guard unit protects huge depots, dumps and prisoner of war enclosures.

Goodwill Ambassadors

Aside from performing their duties with military dispatch, those troops are acting as goodwill ambassadors, disproving the racial propaganda spread by Hitler and Goebbels, according to reports.

Each man feels he has to do his part toward denazification, and feels that the day to day role of every American is to show honesty of dealing to the German people.

Recreation is supplied the men by a seven?piece band. Its members are Pvts Rufus Simkins, New York; Charles Brady, Leroy C. Jackson, Arthur Pryor, and Frank Kersey, all of Philadelphia; Frank Goodwin, Cleveland; and Elmore Harris, Franklin, Pa.

MANY QM TRUCK UNITS

Truck Company, Calais; 3184th QM Service Company, Calais; 3192nd QM Service Company, Marburg; 3197th QM Service Company, Leige; 3202nd QM Service Company, Camp New York.

The 3209th, 3210th, 3211th, and 3225th QM Service Companies, Camp New York; 326th QM Service Company, Camp Boston; 3409th QM Truck Company, Feudenheim; 3426th QM Truck Company, Kirchain; 3428th QM Truck Company, Nivelles; 3433rd QM Truck Company, Verzenay;

The 3434th QM Truck Company, Camp Cleveland; 3486th and 3487th QM Truck Company, Wildflecken; 3488th QM Truck Company, Camp New York; 3510th QM Truck Company, Munich; 3512th QM Truck Company, Camp New York; 3692nd QM Truck Company, Verzenay; 3861st QM Truck Company, Truck Company, Camp New York;

The 3611th QM Truck Company, Camp New York; 3687th QM Truck Company, Mannheim; 3686th QM Truck Company, Le Havre; 3512th QM Service Company, Camp New York; 4372nd QM Truck Company, Camp Boston; 4401st QM Servic

Company, Camp New York; 4410th QM Service Company, Camp Philadelphia.

TO BE INACTIVATED OVERSEAS

The 47th QM Group, Munich; 106th QM Battalion, Mobile, Munich; 182nd QM Battalion, Mobile, Nurnberg; 31[illegible]th QM Battalion, Mobile, Bamberg; 591st Motor Ambulance Company, Bad Mergenthe; 629th QM Battalion, Marzfeld;

The 641st QM Truck Company, Bamberg; 648th Ordnance Ammunition Company, Avesnes; 859th Quartermaster Company, Camp Pittsburgh; 363rd QM Service Company, Le Havre; 3103rd QM Service Company, Dellar;

The 4157th QM Truck Company, Le Havre; 4160th QM Truck Company, Zell; 4185th QM Service Company, Le Havre; 4263rd QM Service Battalion, Folembray.

STATIONED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The 306th and 308th Port Companies, Warton; 3189th and 327th QM Servicoes Companies, Sudbury; 4212th QM Service Company, Barry.

STATIONED ON THE CONTINENT

(A partial listing of units in France, Belgium and Germany.)

The 14th Cavalry Group, mechanized, Le Havre; 17th Field Artillery Observation Battalion, Camp Philadelphia; 17th Special Service Company, Hassmercheim; 24th QM Battalion, Mobile, Pent Faverger; 27th QM Group, Bombec; 28th QM Group Port De Bouc;

The 37th Signal Construction Bat tion, heavy, Wels; 41st Engineer General Service Reginment, Regensburg 43rd Signal Construction Battalion heavy, Chalons Marne; 45th Veterarian Company, separate, Heidelberg 46th QM Group, Mannheim; 49th QM Battalion, Mobile, Camp Philadelphia;

The 57th Ordnance Ammunition Company, Louvroil; 59th QM Battalion, Mobile; Calais; 64th Ordnance Ammunition Company, Borest; 69th Ordnance Ammunition Company, St. Chamas; 69th QM Battaion, Mobile, Marseilles; 70th Ordnance Battalion, Montigny; 81st Chemical Signal Company, Camp New York;

BAND IN ZIRNDORF

The 84th QM Railhead Company, Mannheim; 91st QM Battalion, Mobile, Zirndorf; 95th QM Railhead Company, Calais; 102nd QM Battalion, Mobile, Mannheim; 103rd QM Battalion, Mobile, Bolbec; 122nd QM Battalion, Mobile, Munchen; 123rd QM Battalion, Camp Cleveland;

The 155th Army Ground Forces Band, Zirndorf; 162nd Chemical Signal Company, Bayon; 167th Chemical Signal Company, Langers; 181st Chemical Battalion, Mobile, St. Brice; 201st Army Ground Forces Band, Zirndorf; 212th QM Battalion, Mobile, Le Havre; 218th Army Ground Forces Band, Salzburg;

The 227th QM Service Company, Bad Friedrich; 229th QM Service Company, Bamberg; 237th QM Service Company, Bamberg; 238th QM Battalion, Mobile, Gainneville; 238th Port Company, Froberville; 238th QM Service Company, New Orleans; 239th QM Battalion, Mobile, Nivelles.

SIGNAL UNIT

The 244th QM Battalion, Mannheim; 250th QM Battalion, Munich; 255th QM Battalion, Zirndorf; 258th Signal Construction Company, light, Longwy; 260th Port Company, Benouville; 262nd Quartermaster Battalion, Mailly; 264th QM Battalion, Mont Dieu;

The 264th Port Company, Chef Du Pont; 266th QM Battalion, Mannheim; 269th QM Battalion, Mons; 269th Signal Construction Company, heavy, New Orleans; 274th QM Battalion, Felembray; 275th Signal Construction Company, light, Avize;

The 285th QM Battalion, Mobile, Kaferial; 303rd QM Battalion, Chatelineau; 305th QM Railhead Company, Nancy; 309th QM Railhead Company, Wels; 310th QM Railhead Company, Peinnes;

FIELD ARTILLERYMEN

The 322nd Port Company, Linz; 349th Field Artillery Group, Heilbronn; 349th Field Artillery Battalion, Ansbach; 350th Field Artillery Battalion, Kunzelsau; 351st Field Artilfery Group, Ansbach; 351st Field Artillery Battalion, Weisenburg;

The 379th Port Battalion, Marseille, France; 380th QM Truck Company, Paris; 381st Port Battalion, Marseilles; 382nd QM Truck Company, Marburg; 388th QM Truck Company, Les Mesneux;

The 391st QM Truck Company, Port Du Bourc; 394th QM Truck Company, Calais; 933th Army Service Forces Band, Bremen; 400th QM Truck Company, Alleur; 401st QM Truck Company, Munich;

The 412th Engineer Company, Ath; 413th Engineer Company, Kastel; 413th and 414th Port Companies, Duclair;

ALL TYPES OF OUTFITS

The 415th Engineer Company, Suippes; 417th Engineer Company, Karlstadt; 422nd Engineer Company, Mourmelon; 427th Army Service Forces Band, Reims, France; 430th Army Service Forces Band, Mons; 430th Engineer Company, Les Rennes; 434th and 435th Engineer Companies, Le Havre, France;

The 434th QM General Service Company, Istres; 435th QM General Service Company, Lauf; 436th QM Service Company, Marzfeld; 437th QM General Service Company, Regensburg; 438th QM General Service Company, Hersfeld, Germany;

The 439th QM Truck Company, Ebelsberg; 440th QM Truck Company, Salzgurg, Germany; 441st QM Truck Company, Dachau; 442nd and 444th QM Truck Companies, Munich;

The 446th Signal Construction Battalion, heavy, Buchschwabach; 447th QM Truck Company, Fischbach; 448th QM Truck Company, Thungersheim; 449th Signal Construction Battalion, heavy, Buschschwabach.

604 Negro Army Units In Europe When Year Began

Chicago Defender
Chicago Ill.
Sat 3-2-46

WASHINGTON—As of Jan. 1, 1946, 604 organizations having a total Negro troop strength of 61,000, were stationed in the European theater, the War Department announced this week.

Six of these organizations were stationed in the United Kingdom while 598 were stationed on the continent.

Since the beginning of the year, 125 of these organizations have returned to the United States and have been inactivated while 14 have been inactivated overseas. High-point personnel of the 465 other units have since returned to the states to be separated from the service under the army demobilization plan or are now at redeployment camps on the continent awaiting transportation home.

The January figure represents 33.05 per cent of the 182,000 Negro personnel who were in the ETO on September 1, 1945.

NEGRO UNIT TO ROME

ROME, Italy—A Negro unit has been assigned for the first time to the Rome Area, Mediterranean Theater of Operations. It is the 3570th Quartermaster Truck Company, commanded by 1st Lt. Pleasant Shack, infantry, of Indianapolis, Ind. In the annual inspection April 12, the 3570th received the general rating of excellent to become one of the top outfits operating in the Rome Area.

Sat 5-18-46

GI 'LOLLS' THROUGH COLLEGE

Chicago Defender

A Tan Yank At Oxford

Chicago Ill.

By JANE ABRAM
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

LONDON—This time last year, M-Sgt. William Thomas, veteran of campaigns in the Rhineland and Northern France, was catching a few winks of sleep when fighting permitted. Now Thomas, only American Negro soldier at Oxford University, is living in St. Peter's Hall where he has a living room and bedroom to himself.

He eats in a beautifully panelled dining hall and drinks out of a sterling silver cup engraved with the college coat of arms. His scout (a college servant) cleans the sergeant's room, lights his fire, awakens him gently in the morning and calls him "Sir."

Thomas, one of 30 American soldiers attending Oxford University under an army training program, said he "is impressed with the kindliness of the British people. In my opinion they are courteous and tactful.

Sat 2-2-46

No Discrimination

"The English don't push and crowd. They 'que' for everything. I'd become accustomed to seeing them 'que' in bakeries and for buses, but one day I walked into a ten cent store. There was a long, orderly 'que' at one of the counters. That took the cake."

The American Negro soldier said, "I've met with no discrimination against Negroes in Oxford. The Oxford University form I filled out prior to coming here did not ask for 'race.' They were concerned only with my educational qualifications and the fact I'm an American soldier."

Thomas seemed impressed with the Oxford tutorial system of study. He compared it with his academic experience at Weber College and the University of Utah. "At home the professor makes a roll call. It's his business to see the students he's lecturing learn what he says.

Meets With Tutor

"An Oxford professor has no such responsibility. He walks into the lecture room, talks for an hour and leaves. He takes no roll call and doesn't conduct a question and answer period. Attendance at lectures is not compulsory.

"When I arrived in Oxford my college assigned me a tutor. Every week we meet for an hour. We discuss the work I've done and plan what should be covered before our next meeting.

"After that it's up to me. I don't have to go to classes or do anything else which is routinized. Where or how I want to study is my business. My only job is to get the agreed upon work done. The system brings the initiative and ability of both students and tutor into play.

No Examinations

"You see, tutors don't examine their students. Exams are given by other college authorities. If a tutor's students don't do well that means the tutor isn't the man for the job. Therefore, a tutor and his students conspire for the pupils to make the best possible marks."

When interviewed Thomas' room showed signs of a recent tea. He described this British custom as "unavoidable in England." But tea, along with "righto," "cheerio," "rawther," driving on the left hand side of the street, and rugby will be left strictly on this side of the Atlantic by Thomas.

He vehemently denied the oft-repeated statement the English are a cold and unfriendly people. "They are very friendly," he said. "But they're quiet. The average English boy takes his rugby just as seriously as the American college student does football.

Likes Rugby

Sat 2-2-46

"But the Englishman will root by sitting quietly on a bench, probably with a pipe in his mouth. For half an hour he may say nothing. If an unusually brilliant play is made he is likely to remove his pipe, turn apologetically to his neighbor and say, 'Ah, Jolly good.' Then he puts his pipe back into his mouth for another half hour's quiet."

Thomas saw the Oxford and New Zealand teams play rugby. "Those little fellows were swift and shifty," said six-footer Thomas.

While studying economics at Oxford Thomas is going out for track and rowing.

2,446 Negro Troops Left in Mediterranean

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

LEGHORN, Italy. — (ANP)— The number of Negro troops in the Mediterranean theatre now totals 2,446, according to latest figures in a troop list published by peninsular base section headquarters to which all except two Negro units in the MTO are assigned or attached.

Sat. 7-13-46

The troop list dated as of June 15 ,showed 188 Negro officers, eight Negro warrant offfficers and 1,743 Negro enlisted men in units augmented by 507 replacements who arrived on the SS Wilson Victory June 20.

Peninsular base section is the army service force in Italy. The base served and supplied fifth army of the ground crews of the US navy and air corps in the Mediterranean Theatre of Operations during the war. The base is commanded by Col. Francis H. Oxx, of Newport, R. I.

Sat. 7-13-46

Dream Of War Wife Comes True, To Join Husband In Europe

Chicago Defender
Sat 4-27-46

By RICHARD B. GOLDSBERRY

The dream of a lonely war wife to be reunited with her husband whom she has not seen in over three years is coming true for Mrs. Orlean D. Tartt, 424 E. 46th pl., Chicago.

Wife of Lt. Harry Charles Tartt, stationed with the 110th Quartermaster Battalion in Leghorn, Italy, 60 miles from Rome, with the emotion of an excited lover, is preparing to see her husband this month.

Under the war Department's new plan allowing wives to join their husbands who are members of the European occupation forces, when the War Department in- Seth Tartt of Gulf Port, Miss. Mrs. Tartt has been selected to be formed her it had received the graduate of Dillard University among the first contingent of de- European theater commander's re- formerly New Orleans University. pendents to reunite with their quest "to authorize you to join your Before he was inducted into the mates in the Mediterranean Army, he was working on his theater.

Her Greatest Thrill

Experiencing the greatest thrill of a woman whose mate has been snatched from her arms by the terrible consequences of war, Mrs. Tartt said she can hardly wait for the day to come when she will again receive him in her arms.

Eyes starring with a distant look, and a voice filled with a tone of happiness, she blushed: "I am excited to death. I can hardly wait."

Then adding softly, "It will be like taking a honeymoon." I am so happy."

Notified in March

Mrs. Tartt disclosed she was notified of the trip to Europe in March

While attending school, he was employed as cook for the First Methodist Church at Evanston, Ill.

He finished officers' training school at Fort Francis E. Warren, Wyo. as 2nd Lieutenant. In the Army four years this coming June 20, three of which were spent overseas, Tartt is now a 1st Lieutenant.

Sat 4-27-46

Plan European Tour

"My husband wrote me recently, saying after my arrival, we would make a tour of Switzerland, Germany, and France. He hopes to be stationed in France.

"I have read and heard so many things about Paris, its beautiful buildings, its picturesqueness, its lovely scenery. Just think—I will be able to see it all."

Mrs. Tartt is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Grace of Gulf Port, Miss. She has six sisters and five brothers. Three of her brothers were recently discharged from the army; one still is in the service.

Parents Elated Over Trip

"How do your parents feel about your going to Europe?"

"They are as excited about the trip as I am. Father says he wishes I could take the trip by plane."

Waiting for her passport, Mrs. Tartt is making final arrangements to join nine other war wives from Ohio, California, Wisconsin, Virginia, New Hampshire, and Iowa, who are expected to sail this month from New York to the Mediterranean area.

Negro Troops Sent to Italy

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—The Army has transferred 2,060 Negro soldiers from Germany to Italy to bring Negro units in the Mediterranean to full strength, the War Department announced today. They were declared surplus by the occupation forces in Germany, to which the Army halted transfer of Negro replacements, the announcement said.

Sat 7-27-46

husband at his overseas station, destination Italy."

Married nine years, Mrs. Tartt thinks going abroad at Uncle Sam's expense is a great opportunity. "It will be the greatest experience of my life," she said.

"It will afford me a chance to see some of the cities and many of the historical places I have read so much about.

Mate U. of C. Student

"My husband, who is very studious, thinks one's education is not completed until he goes abroad."

Lt. Tartt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Seth Tartt of Gulf Port, Miss., is a graduate of Dillard University, formerly New Orleans University. Before he was inducted into the Army, he was working on his M.A. at the University of Chicago.

Southern Prejudices Forgotten

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md

Mrs. Frances Brown, of 1512 S St., N.W., Washington, and her younger daughter, Frances, read an account of Mrs. Doris Brown Wesley's trip to Leghorn, Italy, where she joined her husband, Lt. Craig Wesley, who is stationed in Tombolo, Italy. Mrs. Wesley and daughter, Dawn, sailed for Italy on Sept. 12. She is a graduate of Howard University. Mrs. Brown is a teacher in the public school system. (Covington photo)

Sat. 11-16-46

Misses Jean Moore of Lillington, N.C., Florence Klugh, white, Spartenburg, S.C., and Mamie Beam, white, Louisberg, N.C., are shown on board ship which is docked at Bremerhaven. They are members of the group of 24 special services Army hostesses who arrived at Bremerhaven on Sept. 14 to be stationed in ETO.

Mrs. Craig Wesley, in Italy, Finds Even Germans Friendly, Food Plentiful

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 10-12-46

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Mrs. Doris B. Wesley of Washington is one of the five American wives who recently joined their soldier husbands in Italy. She wrote the following graphic account of her trip and first days in Leghorn, Italy, to her mother, Mrs. Frances Brown.]

By DORIS B. WESLEY

LEGHORN, Italy.—Our stay at Fort Hamilton prior to sailing for Italy was anything but pleasant. Dawn (her infant daughter) and I had a room in a barracks with about 20 other women and children.

She had a makeshift crib, I, an Army cot. The weather was nasty, cold and damp. Clothes wouldn't dry. There were too many people and too little food in the mess hall, and I was glad to leave there.

On Thursday (Sept. 12) we all piled into about four or five buses (about 400 women and children) and were driven to New York, then by ferry we went to Staten Island, to Pier No. 15, where lay our ship, the Thomas H. Barry. We were given our passports before we went on board, and then after boarding, were shown, put cabins.

Segregated Cabin

All of the colored women, five of us, and Dawn, were put into one cabin. Dawn had a bottom bunk and I took the one above her. Jerry was opposite me. Another girl from Ohio, who went to Rome, was below her.

A Mrs. Coles, who came to Leghorn, had the other top bunk. Her 12-year-old son stayed in a large room with other boys from about eight to 20 years of age. A Mrs. Glenn, who also came to Leghorn, had the other bottom bunk.

That's what we had figured would happen, that all of us would be stuck in one cabin together. You don't get away from all that stuff very easily.

Sails at Dawn

The ship didn't sail until 8 p.m. on Sept. 13. Everyone on shipboard stood out on the after decks to see the tugs come in, one to push, the other to pull, and he made fast. The moment of releasing the rope that moored the ship to the dock was a great anticipatory thrill for all on board. The tug began towing us out, stern (the after or back part of the ship) first.

As soon as we were clear of the piers, the tugs separated from the Barry, and she moved under her own steam. It took us two hours to get out of the harbor. Most of us didn't sleep well that night. The bunks felt like boards, and we all felt a little uneasy over the ship's rolling motion.

As a matter of fact, people were complaining of aches and pains from the hard beds all the way over. I did not eat well on the ship. The dining room, however, was lovely. It resembled one in a not very large but very respectable hotel.

Each table seated eight, and there were high chairs for the babies. The tablecloths were always spotless and white, the waiters were all efficient and courteous.

A balcony ran all around the dining room and mythical figures. Treasure hunts (for larger children) and exercise periods for adults, plus Italian classes, were also arranged.

Receive Corsages

Our husbands were waiting on the pier. On the ship each woman and girl over 10 got a corsage, a gift from the husband.

On Monday, after waiting some time, we finally got our luggage, and then piled into a car and drove into another part of town, Livorno (pronounced Lee-vawr-naw). The car stopped in front of a building where Craig and Tommy told us we could leave our luggage while we went on out to Tombalo to camp for something to eat.

Home at Last

We walked up four flights of stairs and stopped before a closed door. The Leighs went up another flight, Craig put the baby down, picked me up and carried me into a hallway with funny-looking closed doors.

I was quite puzzled to know what it was all about, especially since the front door had been opened by a little midle-aged Italian woman who alternately smiled at us and fussed over Dawn.

I found out when he opened one of the doors and there sat my living room furniture! Another and there was the baby's room. He had all of the furniture placed. I think I was in a complete daze for the next 10 minutes. All I remember doing is wandering from room to room, gulping and looking.

Italian populace collects outside and flattens its nose against the window and whispers and nudges and just plain stares at us. They are used to seeing the men, and babies of Italian mothers and colored Neptune, etc., were painted on the ceiling.

Food Good

The food, except for the potatoes, was always good. Entertainments of some kind or other were always going on. There were movies, ping-pong, bridge tournaments, sunbathing, bingo, and story hours for the small children. They go all the way across in strips, but actually they are part of the windows. They are very heavy, and although they raise and lower by means of a thick ribbed tape (not a cord) they don't open and shut.

Utilities Provided

The apartments that are now occupied have all been wired and painted. There are no wooden floors, they are all some kind of masonry work. Big squares of speckled smooth stone, fitted very closely together.

All of the windows are casement type; as a matter of fact, I don't think I've seen any sash windows since I've been here. The blinds resemble Venetian blinds, and on our floor), the Leighs, and for us. But she does far more than she is asked to do. If clothes need washing or ironing, she goes right ahead and irons them. She is really a lovely person.

She speaks no English, but I've managed to talk to her somehow. She has taught me the names of several small objects, but there are so many more I need to know. I always talk to her with the dic- tionary nearby.

Target of Stores

When we go into a store, the

War Dep't Aide Admits Jimcrow In U.S. Troops Abroad Hurts Morale

Daily Worker New York, N. Y. Sat. 12-21-46

By Fred Vast

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Allegations in the Meader report slandering Negro troops in Europe were refuted today as "distorted, erroneous and hearsay" by a War Department official just back from an oversseas tour. "I see no reason for singling out the Negro soldier," declared Marcus H. Ray, civilian aide to the Secretary of War. "I found no adverse attitude among the German people." The report in question was written by George Meader, chief counsel of the Senate War Investigating Committee, who made a brief trip to Germany recently. It also attacked Jewish displaced persons. "There was considerable resentment among Negro troops to the Meader report," Ray told reporters.

Ray said he found morale of Negro troops lower in Europe than the Pacific because of greater discrimination in Germany. He recommended better recreation facilities open to all races, closer integration with white troops, more Negro officers, establishment of Negro military police and entry of Negroes into the occupation command's constabulary.

He denied Meader's assertion that Gen. Joseph McNarney, European Theater commander, wants to send Negro troops home. Ray talked with McNarney during the tour.

There is no disproportionately large number of Negro GIs, as claimed by Meader, who said this is the major difficulty. Army figures reveal Negroes are only 11 percent of the armed forces in Europe, lower than in a number of other theaters.

Meader also objected to fraternization of Negroes with German girls but Ray could not find any complaints. Ray conceded the larger amount of crime attributed to Negroes is "probably due to prejudice of white MPs" who are quicker to arrest colored soldiers.

"Germans did not blame Negroes for crimes any more than they did the white soldiers," he reported.

Among the factors affecting morale in Germany was the ban on Negroes at the Red Cross Club in Frankfurt, which had been abolished. Sat. 12-21-46

Steps are being taken to train two companies of Negro Mps in Germany as a result of Ray's recommendations.

In contrast he found morale, discipline and training at a much higher level in the Mediterranean theater, where qualified Negroes are assigned to headquarters and Negro MPs used.

Best conditions exist in the Pacific, particularly Hawaii, where recreational and rest facilities are used by all groups, Negroes are assigned to more essential and varied duties and combat units. Housing at Schofield Barracks is assigned without regard to color and there is no friction, the Commanding General reported.

Ray said the army is launching an educational campaign among troops in Japan to counteract anti-Negro propaganda which has had marked effect on the Japanese people. The program, however, will not include the Japanese.

Another reason for low GI morale is the low ratio of Negro officers, which is one percent, while colored enlisted men comprise 12.5 percent.

Ray observed the high point in racial harmony was reached during the war in mixed combat units.

"Since then there has been a lessening of understanding because white and Negro GIs don't live and work together," he said.

"We could dispose of the problem by eliminating separate units."

War Department Denies Brewster Allegations

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 12-7-46

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C —(NNPA) The War Department has received no reports of incidents involving misbehavior by colored troops in the occupied areas of Germany comparable to the allegations made by Senator Owen Brewster, Republican, of Maine, a department spokesman said last Friday.

Senator Brewster charged that discipline among American troops in Germany, particularly colored troops, was very bad. He said on one occasion colored soldiers had stormed a jail to free twenty or thirty prostitutes and killed four German policemen. He also charged that three murders had been committed in one company and that a hand grenade had been thrown at a white officer who investigated a disturbance at night. He added that two of the murderers and the hand grenade thieves had never been ferreted out.

A number of reports of incidents having a similarity to Senator Brewster's allegations have been received, it was said, but it appears that specific cases mentioned by the Senator were a conglomeration of the hightlights of several reports.

NO POLICY CHANGE

No information has been received indicating that any consideration was being given to the reduction or redeployment of colored troops in the European theater, it was said, and so far as the War Department itself is concerned no change in policy relating to colored troops is under consideration.

If any reductions in colored troop strength are made in the European theater, it was said those reductions will be based on established troop percentages for the theater.

"No wholesale reduction or redeployment is planned," the spokesman said.

Leaks in the press of recent secret hearings before the Senate war investigating committee and intra-committee reports concerning the committee's preliminary investigation of the American Military Government in Germany indicate, however, that General Joseph T. McNarney, commanding general of the European theater, believes that colored troops should be shipped out of the American occupation areas. He is reported to believe that colored troops should not have been used as a part of the occupation forces.

IN SERVICE UNITS

Colored soldiers in Germany are said to be largely in service units performing menial tasks, which makes the maintenanc of dsicipline difficul.

Although he is not directly concerned, Lieutenant Lucius D. Clay, Deputy Military Governor for Germany, believes the solution of the problem lies in the assignment of colored soldiers to combat units.

What's Wrong With Our Occupation of Germany

41a Newsweek

A special report on the American zone in Germany by George Meader, chief counsel of the Senate War Investigating Committee, was released in Washington this week. This confidential document was not intended for publication, but some parts leaked to the press, with the result that the entire report was released. Although in the nature of a preliminary finding, it brought out into the open a number of hotly disputed questions regarding the administration of the American zone. The most controversial passages follow: New York, N.Y.

Government: It is in the relations between Berlin [military government] and Frankfurt [United States Army] on the one hand, and Washington, on the other, that the confusion of responsibility and channels of authority and communication are most disastrous . . .

It should be noted that the War Department has officially taken the position for some time that it should not be charged with the administrative responsibility of government of occupied areas. It has officially and publicly been recommended that these responsibilities be centralized in the State Department . . . Mon. 12-9-46

In his testimony before the committee . . . Secretary Byrnes made very plain that he was opposed to accepting the administration of occupational government as a State Department responsibility . . .

Housing: In some instances it is only by the most forceful representations that military government officials have been able to restrain the acquisitiveness of our Army officers with respect to the housing of a conquered people. The arrival of dependents has intensified this problem. In Mosbach a Negro private (not connected with military government) and his white English wife were occupying a house by themselves which had been requisitioned. Captain Claxton, Military Government Liaison and Security Officer, deplored this but could do nothing.

Colored Troops: A major difficulty with troops in Germany has been the proportionately large number of Negro troops used not in military government but in the Army's occupational duties.

The venereal disease rate among the Negro troops has reached an average rate of 897 per 1,000 . . . Since some individuals may have contracted the disease more than one time in the year, it does not necessarily mean that 897 out of each 1,000 of the Negro troops have become infected. In March 1946 the rate reached 1,049 per 1,000, while in the same month the rate for white troops was 158 per 1,000.

General McNarney thinks the War Department should bring the Negro troops home and says that he is attempting to get them into barracks as quickly as possible . . . It is my belief that the War Department is aware of the situation, but is reluctant to take any action to correct it because they fear political repercussions from Negro groups.

White Troops: The standard of discipline of some of our other troops has been little short of disgraceful . . .

The rate of reported (but not verified) crimes against persons, committed by United States military personnel, in the two-week period ending Sept. 30, 1946, reached its all-time high since the present statistical system was established last April. Despite the poor record of the Negroes, the greater volume of such crimes is committed by the more numerous white troops, and it is reliably estimated that in 60-80 per cent of these incidents the indigenous population was the victim. The effect of this situation upon United States prestige and on the efforts of military government should be self-evident.

The quality of white troop replacements has been inferior . . . A breakdown of . . . 236 individuals [new replacements] shows that about one-tenth are not even high-grade morons.

Displaced Persons: There are at the present time approximately 150,000 Jewish displaced persons in the United States zone of Germany, of whom less than one-quarter were in Germany during the war. Their number has increased by 120,000 since Jan. 1, 1946, and they are continuing to come . . .

[At one camp] these persons are, for the most part, penniless and do not desire to work, but expect to be cared for, and complain when things are not as well done as they think they should be. Mr. Goldman, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Director of the camp, said that he had not been able to get more than 400 of the 3,000 to do any work, even fixing up their own dwelling space. When he did get any work out of them, it was because of offering special inducements, such as extra cigarettes.

It is very doubtful that any country would desire these people as immigrants . . .

The Army authorities were unable to state the source of the financial support for transporting these train-loads of Jews, who all seem to be coming into our zone. They suspect strongly, however, that the American Joint Distribution Committee is doing it in spite of their protestations to the contrary. General McNarney stated that he believed Mr. Schwartz, who is head of the Paris office, would admit they were furnishing the transportation.

Denazification: The guilt to be attached to the degree of an individual's association with the Nazi party and its various clubs and organizations is determined by special courts known as *Spruchkammern* . . . I interviewed officers from at least ten of these [liaison] detachments . . . These officers were in almost universal agreement that the Germans are whitewashing Nazis and that high officials are escaping with practically no punishment. I also talked with a number of German citizens, who considered the Spruchkammern *"lächerlich"* ("laughable"). Mon. 12-9-46

Industry: . . . The bombing damage, extensive as it was in Germany, is insignificant when compared to the destruction of a highly civilized industrial economy which will result from the carrying out of the Level of Industry Program [agreed upon at Berlin last March] . . . There is . . . the question as to whether or not any benefit is being conferred on the liberated areas of Europe by so drastic a curtailment of German productive capacity if those other areas have grown to be dependent to a substantial degree upon the German economy during the course of decades.

I understand that Russia is now advocating a relaxation in the severity of the Level of Industry Program, both for the purpose of currying favor with the Germans and for the purpose of exacting reparations from the fruits of the productive facilities, rather than taking the facilities themselves. It is stated that Russia is seeking to use our desire for economic unity as trading material to achieve relaxation in the Level of Industry Program.

NAACP Denounces 'Smear' of Negroes

PM New York

¶ Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP (National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People) has attacked the Meader report as an apparent "political smear" of Negro GIs in Germany and has urged President Truman to send a bi-racial, impartial commission to Germany immediately to investigate conditions.

¶ In Chicago, Edgar G. Brown, director of the National Negro Council, protested that circulation of "a whole catalog of unsworn and hearsay charges" made an unwarranted reflection on "the integrity of all Negro troops in Germany."

¶ Sen. Tom Connally (D., Tex.) charged that the Senate War Investigating Committee "overstepped its prerogatives" in making public the findings of its chief counsel. He emphasized that the report was merely "the opinion of one of its employes."

Charge Negro GIs Made Scapegoat in Reich

Daily Worker, New York, N.Y. Sat. 12-7-46

Special to the Daily Worker

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—The American Council on Race Relations today sharply condemned those sections of the report on conditions in the U.S. occupation zone of Germany by George Meader, chief counsel for the Special Investigating Committee, dealing with "alleged misconduct of Negro troops in Europe."

"The manner in which the Meader report discusses attitudes towards minority servicemen in the countries in which they are stationed is a slur against all minority groups in America," the Council declared.

"It is a matter of War Department record that Negro and other minority servicemen fought gallantry in every theatre of war," the American Council stated.

"They have not encountered from the peoples they have helped to free, the prejudice and discrimination which they too often suffered here at home."

'SCAPEGOAT' CHARGE

Without mentioning Republican Senators responsible for releasing the report by name, the Council charged that "the motivation of those members in authorizing these aspects of the report is at least open to question."

"Release of what is admittedly a fragmentary report, prepared by a lone investigator, can only be construed as a deliberate attempt to make minority servicemen the scapegoats for whatever flaws exist in the administration of the occupation."

"The report was presented in such a way as to condemn rank and file troops rather than to raise the more vital question of occupation policy," it added.

FOUR WEEKS 'INSPECTION'

The Council also termed "as highly inflammatory and discriminatory" the way in which these sections of the Meader report were presented to the American public by the wire news services, which pushed the slander of Negro troops up to the lead sections of their stories.

The Council noted further that scant attention was given the fact that the Meader report was prepared from a flying inspection tour of only four weeks. Actually, according to the **Chicago Tribune**, Meader spent only 23 days in the U.S. occupation zone in Germany.

Reactionary Republicans and Southern Democrats have long been seeking to force the return of Negro troops to the U.S. from occupation areas abroad. According to informed sources, the Meader report will now be seized upon by these groups as a pretext to force this reactionary objective.

Secret Paper Smears Negroes, Jewish Refugees

The Call, Fri. 12-13-46, Kansas City, Mo.

By LUTHER A. TOWNSLEY

CHICAGO. — (ANP) Roaring protests from the nation's indignant Negro and white organizations became louder and louder this week as enlisted Negro GI's in Germany were revealed as the target of George W. Meader's heretofore secret senate committee report, released last week by four Republican members of the committee, which is investigating the national defense program.

The NAACP, the American Council on Race relations, and the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America went immediately on record condemning the report as a malicious attempt to smear Negro troops in Germany. Other national Negro and white organizations are preparing heated protest statements to be sent to top government officials, the war department, members of the senate investigating committee on the national defense program, and high-ranking members of the Republican and Democratic parties.

Meader, a counsel for the senate committee, is a Michigan Republican and is reported to be preparing to seek a congressional office from Grand Rapids on an anti-Negro and anti-Semitic ticket. His report promotes hatred against Negroes and Jews, outstanding leaders of both peoples agree.

Republican Leaders

Republican leaders responsible for releasing the vicious document are Sen. Owen Brewster (Me.), Joseph H. Ball (Minn.), Homer Ferguson (Mich.) and William P. Knowland (Cal.), who constitute a minority of the senate committee investigating the National Defense program. They publicized the report over the objections of Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D., W. Va.), the committee's chairman, and anti-Semitic report before government in Germany. Meade from Nazis. They also hate Jews victims of Nazism, without the and the written protest of Secy the eyes of the American people had no contact with Negro troop and Negroes. strongest disagreement and con- of War Robert P. Patterson, during the 80th congress in an al- Germany "It is difficult to discuss those demnation," said Sen. Kilgore. "A Only time can tell whether they leged hearing on the maladmini- was gathportions of the report which at- was probabtack our own soldiers and helpless will wave the inciting anti-Negro stration of the American military- ered from heresay, some probabtack general discrediting of whole cate- gories of troops on such a basis is

dermine morale.

"Neither prejudice nor malice has any place in factual reports," Kilgore declared.

Meader discovered more misconduct of American troops, particularly American Negro GI's, in his four-week probe than the army's inspector general found in his three-month investigation, the NAACP pointed out, while asking President Truman for a bi-racial commission to investigate conditions in Meader's report.

Statistics On Crime

Justification for challengng the veracity of Meader's report, which the NAACP says "clearly appears to be a political smear of Negro troops in Germany," is on the logical proposition that Negro troops are not morally superior nor inferior to other American troops.

No white nor Negro organizations hold that Negro soldiers can do no wrong, but grounds for common-sense suspicion is afforded when Negro troops are charged with committing criminal offenses vastly out of proportion to the percentage of their numbers.

Meader's statistics on Negro soldiers' crime record makes sense only by confirming the contention of the Negro press that Negro GI's are exposed to one-sided army justice.

"In 1945 the average Negro strength was 10 per cent of the theater strength," Meader reported. "Negroes committed 50 per cent of the major crimes. In the first eight months of 1946, Negroes constituted 12½ percent of the theater strength and committed 35 per cent of the major crimes among the military."

Any clash with MP's can result in criminal action or death to a soldier. Negro soldiers have consorted with German frauleins. Efforts to break up consorting with them, as revealed in Meader's report, caused Negro troops to beat a burgermeister in Wertinger, because they believed he had instigated a raid by MP's on homes where they had billeted their German girl friends.

Resent Pushing Around

White GI's also have German girl friends, but his report disclosed no raids on them. That is how Negro GI's are made to contribute to the army's crime far out of proportion to their numbers. They resent being pushed around because they are Negroes.

Why should the venereal disease rate among Negro troops average 897 cases per 1,000 men, as Meader contends? Last March the rate reached 1,049 per 1,000 while in the same month the rate for white troops was 158 per 1,000, he reveals. His crime and venereal disease statistics carry far-reaching racial implications designed to further incite anti-Negro feeling here and in Germany.

Such statistical evidence, although questionable, may be the basis for a sweeping move to kick all Negro GI's out of Germany.

Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, military governor of U. S. forces in Germany, already "thinks the war department should bring the Negro troops home and says he is attempting to get them into barracks as quickly as possible," reveals Meader's report.

"Release of what is admittedly a fragmentary report, prepared by a lone investigator, can only be construed as a deliberate attempt to make minority servicemen the scapegoats for whatever flaws exist in the administration of the occupation," said A. A. Liveright, executive director of the American Council on Race relations Thursday. "The report was presented in such a way as to condemn rank and file troops rather than to raise the more vital questions of occupation policy."

"A trainload of Jews had refused to get off the train (at Babenhausen) because the camp was not good enough," Meader wrote. Under "Displaced Persons, Persecutees and Expellees, he said:

"These persons are, for the most part, penniless and do not desire to work, but expect to be cared for. It is very doubtful that any country would desire these people as immigrants."

CHICAGO.—(ANP) — Release of George Meader's violently anti-Negro report is part of the efforts by white supremacists to "remove Negro troops from Europe," according to Truman K. Gibson Jr., former civilian aide to the secretary of war who a year ago returned to the practice of law in Chicago.

The report, ordered suppressed by the War department but released by Republican members of the senate war investigating committee, "seeks to inflame feeling against Negroes by detaining their associations with German women. Yet after making these inflamatory charges no specific recommendation is made about Negro troops."

Gibson also declared the references to Gen. McNarny's testimony are "inconsistent with his praise of Negro troops a few months ago." At that time the former civilian aide released copies of correspondence in which the American occupation commander lauded Negro GI's in contrast with alleged critical statements contained in the Meader report.

The committee also "weasels" by indicating the report was released to "clear up inaccuracies," Gibson asserted, and also pointed out the presence of so many Negro service troops is due directly to the army policy of relegating Negroes mainly to service duties.

CHICAGO.—(ANP)— Kenneth Kennedy, national commander of the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America, Friday denounced allegations of widespread misconduct and criminality among Negro troops in Germany contained in the report of George Meader, chief counsel for the special senate committee investigating the national defense program, as "vicious and irresponsible exaggerations of fact."

Kennedy countered the committee counsel's charges with a demand for an investigation of Meader himself, who, he charged, had revealed himself as possessing "violent prejudices against certain minority groups."

"In singling out so-called crimes of Negro troops in Germany for inclusion in a report on conditions in the U. S. occupation zone, Meader discloses an attitude on race which makes him unfit to perform the duties of counsel to such an important body as the special senate committee investigating the national defense program," Kennedy said.

"Meader's unfitness to render such a vital report is further shown by anti-Jewish sentiments contained in wholly unwarranted attacks upon displaced persons.

"In my opinion Mr. Meader deserves immediate investigation by the federal government for utilizing a committee of the senate to spread malicious slanders against American citizens in the service of their country."

Gibson Hits GOP Slur Of Negro Troops

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

Release of George Meader's violently anti-Negro report is part of the efforts by white supremacists to "remove Negro troops from Europe," according to Truman K. Gibson Jr., former civilian aide to the secretary of war who a year ago returned to the practice of law in Chicago.

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Sat. 12-21-46

Truman Gibson

Probe Army Smear Of GIs

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

PM Observer Hits Meader's Viewpoint

(Defender Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK— Seasoned observers here sought to determine the underlying reasons for the bitterly anti-Negro and anti-Semitic report on U. S. occupation troops in Germany released last week by George Meader, counsel for the Senate War Investigating committee.

Sat. 12-21-46

Saul Padover told the Chicago Defender here that he was at a loss to account for Meader's action. Padover is an editorial writer for the newspaper PM, and spent several years in Germany during the occupation.

Cites Two Points

"In general," said Padover, "my impression is that the report is true but there are two points there: Negro troops are no worse than the white troops; and Germany is so utterly demoralized that the temptation as regards women is overwhelming." Meader particularly castigated Negro soldiers for immorality and a venereal disease rate twice as high allegedly as that of the white soldiers.

Padover's statement, that "to blame Negro troops as most guilty is unfair as most troops act that way in an area where promiscuity is so very easy," reflected the reaction of the NAACP to Meader's report. Walter White, NAACP secretary, charged that Meader had presented a "distorted" picture. White blamed the War department's insistence on segregation and the vicious anti-Negro propaganda of whites overseas for any behavior faults of the troops, and asked for an impartial committee investigation of the report.

Germans Are Mum

Padover also questioned the intent of the Meader report, and said there had been no organized complaint from the German population about Negro troops. He said the Meader report may be an organized Republican attempt to smear the administration by casting a black light on the entire occupation. The War department has released very little statistical material on the occupation forces but it is held likely that the majority of the relatively small Negro contingent there are southern-born. All of the Negro troops there are service personnel. It is well-known that all of the U.S. troops fall largely in the age group of 18-20 years which only heightens their susceptibility to immoral practices.

In addition, Padover pointed out that there has been no attempt to keep troops and the German population separate and therefore GIs are definitely not breaking any regulations when they associate with the girls.

DRIVE ON TO SMEAR OVERSEAS SOLDIERS

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 12-14-46

(Special to The Courier by Truman K. Gibson Jr., former Civilian Aide to Secretary of War.)

WASHINGTON—The grim spectre of segregation rearing its head in Germany, and an intensive behind-the-scenes campaign to remove Negro troops from Europe are being exposed as the aftermath of the "racial-smearing" report made by George M. Meader, counsel for the Senate War Investigating Committee, on the conduct of American soldiers in the U. S. Army of Occupation.

Many of the prejudiced Army practices in the occupied territory were revealed to the writer by an internationally known detective who had just returned from Germany, where he had participated in the investigation of several criminal cases involving Negro soldiers.

The investigator told War Department officials that he had seen few Negro officers on duty with Negro troops.

WHITE OFFICERS OF LOW CALIBRE

He also declared that he was impressed with the fact that the white officers in charge of Negro troops were of an extremely low calibre and that they were dissatisfied and resentful of the publicly displayed favorable attitudes of German women toward Negro soldiers. It was these officers who wanted Negro troops removed from that country, he said.

The prober also said that crime rates among Negroes rose with the increase in segregation.

The "under cover" efforts to remove Negro troops from Europe has been known for some time in Washington. The movement began shortly after the cessation of fighting.

PRESS PROMPTS ACTION

As a matter of fact, large movements of Negro troops homeward did occur, only to be stopped by the War Department when the facts were called to the attention of high War Department officials by the Negro press. This action, however, did not stop many Army officers from trying in every way possible to get Negro troops sent home. They have resorted to every available direct and indirect method to circumvent the officially stated policy.

Any reaction of Meader's report "will have to come from the War Department," a spokesman for General McNarney declared.

SINGLES OUT NEGROES

Meader's report details instances of immorality which amount to a blanket charge that there has been a complete moral breakdown on the part of American occupation troops in Germany. Negroes are singled out for special treatment, however, as most of the reports have to do with their allegedly immoral and brutal excesses. Associa-

German girls and repeatedly represent unbiased investigations. Meader based his report on a four-week visit to Germany, where he had access to secret military files, interviewed officers, but evidently did not talk at any time in Meader's report.

The President's first reaction on the issue was that he thought such a project was unnecessary.

Pittsburgh Pa.
Sat. 12-14-46

GENERAL McNARNEY WON'T TALK

Charged by Meader with expressing the opinion that the War Department should bring the Negro troops home, General Joseph T. McNarney, theatre commander, of Germany, refused to make any comment on the report Wednesday.

General McNarney was "attempting to get them (Negro troops) to barracks as quickly as possible."

The Courier

Bold Propaganda

The Black Dispatch

So often do we note subtle propaganda against Negroes who are in the armed forces that we were quite surprised to see the large bold headlines in some of the daily papers carrying excerpts from the Meader report about Negroes in the armed forces being victims of social disease. We had rather expected such propaganda to be spread as a part of a smear campaign against these men, in a more subtle way as it has been done in the East. Everbody knows that the American white officers and enlisted men for the most part carried their race prejudice right along with them in camps, at home and abroad during the war, and of course, still nurse such prejudices as a rich heritage. Their prejudices ran highest when Negro GIs became rivals in the matter of attention of women at home or abroad. Therefore, smear propaganda of the foulest sort was their chief stock-in-trade. Oklahoma City, Okla.

Based upon what we regard as unbiased reports and scientific observation, there is little or no ground in fact to justify a published report that Negroes were easy victims of the German prostitutes. Most assuredly the public will understand that soldiers are soldiers be they white, black or yellow, or brown and there has always been prostitution around soldiers' camps, especially if large contingents remained at any encampment for a long time. Sat. 12-21-46

We make a special defense of the Negro soldier because he is the victim of a smear campaign, which has been systematically waged against him in devious ways by certain army officials and enlisted men, (white) and the fascist press which plays up these false reports to the hurt of innocent victims.—St. Louis Argus.

Still Smearing Our Soldiers

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

The published report of the Senate War Investigating Committee, made by its counsel, George Meader, contained another in the long list of smears of Negro soldiers. Sat. 12-14-46

There was the old familiar charge that Negro soldiers have a larger amount of venereal disease than white soldiers; that Negro soldiers in Germany have been using their authority to impose upon the German populace; that Negro soldiers are "corrupting" women and thereby causing a social problem.

It is true that later reports have minimized the original statement but nevertheless the damage has been done, and the old stereotype beloved of Negrophobes has been strenghtened.

The American Military Government has long been opposd to the use of Negro troops in occupied Europe almost wholly because of color prejudice which frowns at fraternization betwen these soldiers and the distaff side of the European populations.

Nevertheless, Negro troops had to be used because no others were available at the time, thanks to the policy of hastening the discharge of soldiers in the European Theater and the disproportionate number of Negro re-enlistments.

This latest smear is the opening gun in a new campaign to discredit the Negro soldiers and build up American public opinion for their removal from the area.

The Army is really in a dilemma because it does not really want Negro soldiers in any of the areas where it must maintain troops—Germany, Austria, Italy or Japan, and yet enlistments have been so slow that it cannot afford to move a large body of troops out of these areas just because they are Negroes.

It is not unlikely that the Army may use the shortage of troops to create as an added plea for peacetime conscription in order to fully garrison the occupied areas.

This is just another example of how American color prejudice handicaps the United States in world affairs.

Nation's Leaders Lash Smear Against Negro GIs

Defender Chicago, Ill.

41a Aid Cont

Physical oppression of American Negroes which reached its height in this country last summer, found its counter part this week in a vicious moral smear campaign instituted by George Meader, counsel for the Senate War Investigating committee, which has aroused a storm of protest from vets organizations, civic groups, and Negro leaders throughout the nation.

Apparently the first open move to have all Negro troops recalled from Germany, the report, which was condemned by the War and State departments, blames Negroes for the majority of crimes in the occupied zone. Sat. 12-14-46

GOP Forces Release

Forced into publication by Republican committee members over the protest of chairman Harley Kilgore (D., W. Va.), the report also contains an attack on Jews. In its early paragraphs it refers to objectionable action by displaced persons. The Meader report compiled by one man in less than four weeks, also said displaced persons had no desire to work, and that it was doubtful if any country would want to accept them.

According to observers who have spent up to a year in the occupied zone, the crux of the report lies in two statements. One concerns relations of Negro troops and German women. The other says that if General McNarny, occupation commander, had his way, all Negro troops would be sent home.

The report is admittedly fragmentary, and no member of the committee will take responsibility for the truth of its allegations. It was conducted to determine whether a full investigation was necessary, and on the basis of the report the committee voted against a probe.

Meader Denies Bias

Met with a round of protests from throughout the nation, Meader denied in Washington this week that his concentration on the conduct of Negro troops meant that he was biased.

Meanwhile, in an exclusive statement to the Defender, Edward Toles, former war correspondent, said the Meader report was the same as if Bilbo had made it. He called it a prejudiced bigoted attempt to cover larger financial and political scandals. The NAACP charged that the report failed to point out the good conduct of most Negro troops, and blamed continued Jim Crow for the conditions Meader described.

Conspiracy Against Negro

John Gray, executive secretary of the National Negro Congress, called the report part of a conspiracy against the Negro people, which points up the need for UN intervention. Kenneth Kennedy, United Negro and Allied Veterans commander, said Meader's obvious bias rendered him unfit to be committee counsel, and called for a probe of his background.

Sidney Ordower of the American Veterans committee said the report was unfair, and certainly not based on honest research. Alexander Liverwright of the American Council on Race Relations said the "fragmentary report . . . can only be a deliberate attempt to make minority servicemen scapegoats" for occupation flaws.

AROUSED NATION—Chief Counsel for the Special Senate Committee Investigating the National Defense is George Meader, shown examining his "confidential" files with the aid of a committee clerk. Meader, a native of Benton Harbor, Mich., was originally appointed to the investigating group by the then Senator Harry S. Truman, in 1943. Meader's report released last week drew a barrage of criticism.

NATION AROUSED OVER MEADER REPORT SMEARING NEGRO GI'S IN GERMANY AND JEWISH REFUGEES

The Black Dispatch Sat. 12-21-46

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—Roaring protests from the nation's indignant Negro and white organizations became louder and louder this week as enlisted Negro GI's in Germany were revealed as the target of George W. Meader's heretofore secret senate committee report, released last week by four Republican members of the committee, which is investigating the national defense program.

The NAACP, the American Council on Race Relations, and the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America went immediately on record condemning the reports as a malicious attempt to smear Negro troops in Germany. Other national Negro and white organizations are preparing heated protests from the national government officials, the war department, members of the senate investigating committee on the national defense program, and high-ranking members of the Republican and Democratic parties.

Meader, a counsel for the senate committee, is a Michigan Republican and is reported to be preparing to seek a congressional office from Grand Rapids on an anti-Negro and anti-Semitic ticket. His report promotes hatred against Negroes and Jews, outstanding leaders of both peoples agree.

"It is difficult to discuss those Republican leaders responsible for releasing the vicious document portions of the report which attack our own soldiers and helpless Negro and anti-Semitic victims of Nazism, without the report promotes hatred against Negroes and Jews, outstanding leaders of both peoples agree.

"It is difficult to discuss those Republican leaders responsible for releasing the vicious document portions of the report which attack our own soldiers and helpless Negro and anti-Semitic victims of Nazism, without the report promotes hatred against Negroes and Jews, outstanding leaders of both peoples agree.

Joseph H. Ball (Minn.), Homer Ferguson (Mich.) and William P. Knowland (Cal.), who constitute a general discrediting of whole categories of troops on such a basis is minority of the senate committee not only unfair, but tends to undermine morale.

"Neither prejudice nor malice investigating the National Defense program. They publicized the report over the objections of Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D., W. Va.), has any place in factual reports," the committee's chairman, and the Kilgore declared.

written protest of Secy. of War Robert Patterson. Meader discovered more misconduct of American troops, particularly American Negro GIs, in

Only time can tell whether they will wave the inciting anti-Negro and anti-Semitic report before the army's inspector general found in his four-week probe than the American people during his three-month investigation, the eyes of the

NAACP pointed out, while asking Pres. Truman for a bi-racial commission to investigate conditions in Meader's report.

Justification for challenging the veracity of Meader's report, which the NAACP says "clearly appears to be a political smear of Negro troops in Germany," is on the logical proposition that Negro troops are not morally superior nor inferior to other American troops.

No white nor Negro organigations hold that Negro soldiers can do no wrong, but grounds for common-sense suspicion is afforded when Negro troops are charged with committing criminal offenses vastly out of proportion to the percentage of their numbers.

Meader's statistics on Negro soldiers' crime record maker sense only by confirming the contention of the Negro press that Negro GIs are exposed to one-sided army justice.

"In 1945 the average Negro strength was 10 per cent of the theater strength," Meader reported. "Negroes committed 50 per cent of the major crimes. In the first eight months of 1946, Negroes constituted 12½ percent of the theater strength and committed 35 per cent of the major crimes among the military."

Any clash with MP's can result in criminal action or death to a soldier. Negro soldiers have consorted with German frauleins. Efforts to bre.k up consorting with them, as revealed in Meader's report, caused Negro troops to beat a burgermeister in Wertinger, because they believed he had instigated a raid by MP's on homes where they had billeted their German girl friends.

White GIs also have German girl friends, but his report disclosed no raids on them. That is how Negro GI's are made to contribute to the army's crime far out of proportion to their number. They resent being pushed around because they are Negroes.

Why should the venereal disease rate among Negro troops average 897 cases per 1,000 men, as Meader contends? Last March the rate reached 1,049 per 1,000 while in the same month the rate for white troops was 158 per 1,000, he revealed. His crime and veneral disease statistics carry far-reaching racial implications designed to further incite anti-Negro feeling here and in Germany.

Such statistical evidence, althought questionable, may be the basis for a sweeping move to kick all Negro GI's out of Germany. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, military governor of U. S. forces in Germany, already "thinks the war department should bring the Negro troops home and says he is attemptnig to get them into barracks as quickly as possibly," reveals Meader's report.

"Release of what is admittedly a fragmentary report, prepared by a lone investigator, can only be construed as a deliberate attempt to make minority servicemen the scapegoat for whatever flaws exist in the administration of the occupation," said A. A. Liverright, executive director of the American Council on Race relations Thursday. "The report was presented in such a way as to condemn rank and file troops rather than to raise the more vital questions of occupation policy."

Jews were condemned in masse. "A trainload of Jews had refused to get off the train (at Babenhausen) because the camp was not good enough," Meader wrote. Under "Displaced Persons, Persecutees and Expellees, said:

"These persons are, for the most part, penniless and do not desire to work, but expect to be cared for. It is very doubtful that any country would desire these people as immigrants."

Walter White Defends

Overlooking Negro Press

IT IS PUZZLING to note the scant attention given by the Negro press to the now famous, if not infamous Meader Report on American Military Government in Germany. It is equally puzzling to figure out Republican strategy in the release of this report by Senators Owen Brewster of Maine, Homer L. Ferguson of Michigan, William F. Knowland of California and Joseph H. Ball of Minnesota. The report smears, along with Jewish refugees and many others, Negro soldiers in a manner which is incredible. Negro soldiers in Germany are charged with being infected with venereal disease, rioting, robbery and virtually every other crime in the decalogue of crimes.

12-28-46

It is not contended that the Republican members of the Senate Comimttee to Investigate War Expenditures issued the report wholly and solely to smear Negroes or Jewish refugees from Nazi terror. Those smears were undoubtedly incidental ones. But the facts, particularly as they are a portent of Republican strategy, must be carefully scrutinized and even more carefully followed, especially in the light of the fact that there is every indication in Washington that when a Republican Congress comes into being in January, the GOP is planning to go to town in its attack on American Military Government in Germany.

Chicago, Ill. Sat.

People, Politics And Places

Facts Carefully Checked

HERE ARE the carefully checked facts. George Meader, chief counsel of the Senate Committee, got his job through the influence of Senator Homer L. Ferguson of Michigan. Meader was sent to Germany by the committee to make a preliminary investigation. He spent only three weeks there but in that period found the solution of a score or more of problems including methods of denazification; how the State Department should be run; black markets; the need of hiring at least 1,000 spies to do espionage on the Russians, French and British; the handling of Jewish and other refugees and displaced persons; the relations of Wall Street to Germany; the morals and diseases of American soldiers and a host of other questions.

Article in Liberty

IN THE NOVEMBER 9 issue of LIBERTY Magazine, Republican Senator Owen Brewster wrote an article based on confidential material gathered by the Senate Committee in which Negroes were shamelessly attacked. Senator Brewster's article did not reveal or indicate that any Negro soldier in Germany was anything but a diseased and criminal lecher. But the four Republican members of the committee released Meader's confidential report, disclaiming piously any responsibility for it and admitting that the charges in it had not been corroborated, because confidential material of the committee had "leaked" to the press. Thus unproved and uncorroborated charges which can do nothing but infinite harm to Negro soldiers and to Negroes generally have been spread all over the country. If this is a sample of what the new Republican Congress is going to do to minorities, the outlook is grave for us all.

Marcus Ray Visits Gen. Mark Clark

The Afro-American

VIENNA, Austria.—Marcus H. Ray, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, visited his war-time commander, Gen. Mark W. Clark, commanding, United States Forces, Austria, while here on a tour of the European Theater to study the employment of colored troops.

During the war, Mr. Ray was a lieutenant colonel, commanding a battalion of field artillery of the 92nd Infantry Division, which was part of the Fifth Army and the 15th Army Group commanded by General Clark in the Italian Campaign. Baltimore, Md.

While in Vienna, Mr. Ray conferred with colored War Department civilian employes and was guest of USFA at a dinner at the Bristol Hotel. He left on Nov. 30 to inspect troops in Italy, after which he will return to Washington. Sat. 12-14-46

Ray Ends Tour of Posts in Italy

The Afro-American

LEGHORN, Italy—Marcus H. Ray, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, left Pisa recently en route to Frankfurt, Germany, after completing a six-day tour of the Mediterranean Theater studying the employment of troops in the U.S. Army. He is scheduled to return to the United States soon. Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Ray also talked to an audience made up of troops from various units at the Tombolo Theater and visited the American Red Cross Club in Leghorn. He was the guest of General Blood at a dinner at the Palace Hotel.

Mr. Ray was accompanied by Lt. Col. Walter Todd and Maj. Steve G. Davis, both of the War Department General Staff, who accompanied him from Washington. While in Italy, his party was augmented by Lt. Cols. E. A. Chapman, S. T. Hames and Lt. Arthur P. Hatfield. 12-21-46

Civilian Aide on Tour Abroad

The Afro-American

Major Steve G. Davis, general staff corps, points to areas visited by Marcus H. Ray (left), Civilian Aide to Secretary of War, on his tour of Army installations in the European and Mediterranean Theaters. Mr. Ray and party, which included Major Davis, arrived in Frankfort, Germany, Headquarters, U.S. Forces, European Theater, on Nov. 18. The tour included Army installations in Germany, Austria and Italy. Troop morale, community attitudes, housing and recreational facilities were observed by Mr. Ray, who is ending his tour and is expected home momentarily. Sat. 12-7-46

Baltimore, Md.

Ray Defends GIs Serving Overseas

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

Raps Segregation Of Negro Troops In Foreign Lands

By JOSEPH SHEPARD
(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—The infamous Meader report smearing Negro troops in Europe painted an erroneous picture and the "Negro troop problem" has been over-emphasized, declared Marcus H. Ray, civilian aide to Secretary of War Patterson, this week following a tour of European Army installations. Sat. 12-28-46

In a press conference at the Pentagon Building shortly following his return from an inspection tour covering European and Mediterranean theaters, the civilian aide admitted the need for improvements but stressed that Negro troops posed no special problems.

Explains Crime Report

Ray attributed the high crime and venereal disease rates among some Negro outfits to low educational levels on the part of men involved and stated that similar conditions might be found among white troops of similar intelligence levels.

Touching upon the low morale of Negro troops in Europe, Ray listed segregated recreational facilities, lack of Negro officers, and the exclusion of Negro troops from the military police and constabulary forces as contributing factors.

Offered Solution

He was quick to point out that these conditions had been cited to theater authorities and the War Department. Ray said that an increase in the number of Negro officers was expected and a Negro MP unit is being organized.

Questioned concerning the reaction of the German people to Negro troops, Ray revealed that Negroes were accepted by the native populations on the same basis as whites and that there was no problem, whatsoever, as far as the people themselves were concerned. Chicago, Ill.

To Discharge Undesirables

Many of the problems in the theater stemmed from poor screening of men assigned to occupation forces, Ray added. However, this is being remedied through an Army directive which would separate men with low IQs and those with undesirable crime and venereal disease records from the service. This order will apply to both white and Negro troops, he said. Defender

In conclusion Ray expressed hope that the Gillem Board recommendations would be followed to their logical conclusions, which would end the so-called "Negro troop problem by integrating all troops regardless of race. 12-28-46

Marcus Ray, On Return From Europe, Hits Army Segregation

The Call Kansas City, Missouri

Fri. 12-27-46

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON. — (NNPA) — Abolition of segregation and discrimination in the army would solve the whole problem of the colored soldier, Marcus Ray, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, told a press conference last Friday in reporting upon the conditions he found in his recent tour of army installations in the European theater.

This ideal, toward which he believes the army is tending, would do away with colored units and statistics based on race, he said.

While in the European theater, Mr. Ray said, he observed nothing which warranted the singling out of them for misbehavior as was done in the report of a preliminary investigation of the American military government in Germany, made by George Meader, chief counsel of the senate war investigating committee.

Mr. Ray agreed that there was a possibility that the high crime rate charged against colored soldiers in the Meader report on the basis of army statistical data may be due in part to individual prejudices of military police in Germany.

No Negro GI Arrests

Irritation of military policemen from southern states at fraternization of colored soldiers with German women, he admitted, might be reflected in the crime rate. It was explained, however, that no arrests are made of colored soldiers for associating with German women or accompanying them upon the streets. Fri.

There are at present no colored military police nor colored members of the constabulary force in Germany, Mr. Ray said. "I feel that many problems in the European theater relating to colored soldiers," he added, "could be solved by the establishment of a colored military police organization and the assignment of colored soldiers to the constabulary force in order that colored soldiers may feel that they are a part of the army."

He said he had made such a recommendation to General Joseph T. McNarney, commander of the United States army in the European theater and, as a consequence, he is informed two colored companies of military police are being established in Germany. They are to be trained at Mannehein beginning January 1.

No adverse attitude on the part of the German people toward colored soldiers was found by Mr. Ray. "I was very much interested in that," he said, "because rumors had led us to believe that there had been a large scale idea developed against colored soldiers."

Different From Japan

His idea of the attitude of the German people toward colored soldiers, he said, was obtained from talks with representatives of the German people.

The attitude of the German people toward colored soldiers, he said, was quite different from that of the Japanese. In Japan, which he visited in August and September, Mr. Ray said white soldiers were responsible for the circulation of adverse propaganda about colored troops.

Colored soldiers stationed in Japan, he said, felt that relations between them and the Japanese had been "worsened" by such propaganda.

He said he was not able to "pin down" the circulation of such propaganda to any particular groups or units, but he considered the charge of such importance that he discussed it with General Douglas MacArthur.

Need Better Grade Men

A definite answer to the problem of colored soldiers in the army, Mr. Ray said, is the assignment of a better grade of men. He added that a better army would be brought about by the screening out of men who show no aptitude for soldiering and repeatedly commit minor offenses.

Mr. Ray disclosed that the army is now in process of discharging such men and all soldiers who have a score of less than 70 on the army general classification test. He said the percentage of men who are being screened out will run about 50 per cent white and 50 per cent colored. Colored soldiers at present constitute about 11 per cent of the total army strength. mo.

Asked whether he would have higher standards apply only to colored men while the army continued to enlist white men of low intelligence, some of whom, according to the Meader report, are not even high-grade morons, Mr. Ray said he would have the higher standards apply alike to both white and colored applicants for enlistment. 12-27-46

This represents a change of attitude on his part. Authoritative sources in the War Department credit him with recommending to the army general staff the adoption of the policy which requires a colored applicant for enlistment to possess a high school education in order to be accepted, while a white man may enlist if he makes the minimum score of 70 on the army general classification test.

In his prepared statement covering his tour of army installations in the European theater, Mr. Ray said: Fri.

"In the European area from which I have just returned, the Negro soldier represents approximately 11 per cent of the troop strength. There are 290 Negro officers in the European theater and 93 in the Mediterranean theater. The Negro soldiers are concentrated in Government Constabulary Force. Mannheim, Geisson, Graffenwohr, Nuremburg, and Munich. There are single units located in Berlin and Hanau. In the European Theatre of Operations. The Negro members of the Military Police and no personnel are normally individuals who lack the mental qualifications necessary to become suitable soldiers (generally personnel whose AGCT score is below 70) or those who because of repeated minor offenses re-

The Call

commission of a recent War quiring disciplinary action. Such Such action. Such individuals are separated as to race; this includes inability to adjust themselves to the European or any other theater or zone of current assignments. Frankfurt, "By reason of a recent War Department directive, all men of less than 70 "There are no indications that the Negro soldier will be removed from the European or any other theater or zone of current assignments. Such action will be taken while a man is in the theater, if he makes a poor soldier, he will be separated from the army."

ment. War department policy states that the proportion of Negro to white manpower as exists in the civil population will be the accepted ration for creating a troop basis for the post-war army." Kansas City, Mo.

M. Ray, Back from Tour Of Europe, Urges Abolition Of Segregation in Army

The Iowa Bystander Des Moines, Iowa

WASHINGTON, D. C., (NNPA)—Abolition of segregation and discrimination in the Army would solve the whole problem of the colored soldier, Marsuc Ray, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, told a press conference last Friday in reporting upon the conditions he found in his recent tour of Army installations in the European theater. Thurs. 12-26-46

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High Rate of Crime

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Interviews German People

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MARCUS RAY

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Conditions in Japan

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He said he was not able to "pin down" the circulation of such propaganda to any particular groups or units, but he considered the charge of such importance that he discussed it with General Douglas MacArthur, commander of United State forces in the Pacific and plans were made to counteract such propaganda by an Army program of education.

A definite answer to the problem of colored soldiers in the Army, Mr. Ray said, is the assignment of a better grade of men. He added that a better Army would be brought about by the screening out of men who show no aptitude for soldiering and repeatedly commit minor offenses.

Mr. Ray disclosed that the Army is now in process of discharging such men and all soldiers who have a score of less than seventy on the Army general classification test. He said the percentage of men who are being screened out will run about 50 per cent white and 50 per cent colored. Colored soldiers at present constitute about 11 per cent of the total Army strength. Sat. 12-25-46

Kansas City, Mo.

Unsuitable ETO Army Personnel to Be Discharged Under Rigid Procedure

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

50% of Tan Yanks to Go, Marcus Ray Says, AGCT Scores, Conduct, Health Figure in Plan

Sat. 1-4-47

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Rigid procedure for the Army discharge of personnel unsuitable for service on the ground that they will hinder the development of the postwar Army has been worked out in the European theater, it was learned last week.

Authority to discharge personnel who lack mental qualifications or who, because of repeated minor offenses requiring disciplinary action, cannot be economically utilized was given in a War Department circular dated Aug. 10. These discharges are now in progress.

50% of Colored to Go

Marcus Ray, civilan aide to the Secretary of War, who recently toured Army installations in the European theater, has reported that 50% of the personnel to be discharged will be colored soldiers.

Personnel with scores of 50 or less under the Army general classification test will be recommended for discharge unless they fall within the criteria established for soldiers who contract venereal disease, or are court-martialed.

Soldiers with AGCT scores from 51 to 70, inclusive, must be discharged, unless their records reveal outstanding leadership qualities. These must be recommended by letter, stating reasons for retention; the individual must be interviewed by a battalion commander, and the letter sent forward for final decision.

All enlisted personnel are required to execute an affidavit listing during the past year the number of venereal disease cases he has contracted, his court martial trials, the number of accidents, incidents, and number of company punishments he has had.

Soldiers are to be discharged if since their arrival in the European theater they have: Baltimore Md.

Cantracted two cases of venereal diesase, one venereal disease case and one special court-martial, one general court-martial and one special court-martial, two special courts-martial, or four summary courts-martial. Afro-American

Two company punishments are considered equal to one summary court-martial, and two special courts-martial equal one general court-martial. Sat. 1-4-47

Majority Still Confined to Service Jobs, Some GI's in Japan Given Special Work

Good Backgrounds Reflected, Says Chaplain; Morale of Soldiers Lifted by Entertainment

Afro-American

By JORGE T. TEODORO

TOKYO (By Airmail) — Although the Tan Yanks' role in the occupation of Japan is confined to routine QM duty, including the unloading, storage and transport of equipment and supplies, their collective service is not measured in tonnage unloaded or miles run alone. 6-1-46

Many in the auxiliary and special branches perform exemplary work in the task of providing spiritual guidance or entertainment to the troops.

Visiting the 11th Port Battalion, 11th Major Port, in Yokohama, recently, I came across Chaplain Sylvester R. Bright (Capt) Tallahassee, Fla., who services Protestant elements of 20 units in the area.

GI's Revealed as Churchgoers

Showing me the newly built quonset chapel alongside his combination office-billet, the heavy-set churchman, father of 10 children, spoke of the high morale of the troops. He said: Baltimore

"The consolidation of spiritual seances on the part of the chaplains is contributing greatly to the lift of morale. The behaviour of all troops reflects credit on their backgrounds. More than 30 per cent are regular church worshippers." Md.

Chaplain Bright arrived in Japan on December 4, 1945, after two years and five months at the Charleston Port of Embarkation, S.C., where he serviced over 40,000 troops and built its first baptismal pool, a picture of which hangs above his office door.

MP Unit Being Formed

Elsewhere in the area I met Lt. Charles R. Underwood, 194th QM Bn., Dayton, Ohio, who recently was named special service officer for fourteen 11th major port units.

Under his supervision the baseball and softball leagues are now under way, while a new baseball diamond is near completion.

Underwood too is helping train the first colored MP company to be organized in Japan. Thirty-six noncoms are finishing a two-month course for military police duty. 6-1-46

No White Officers in Unit

The 610th Port Company which has seven officers is the only one in Japan with no white officers. Capt. Milford W. Stanley, Orange, New Jersey, commanding officer was nursing a little Jap girl, suffering from scabies, with the aid of Lt. Crayton Bennett, Oakland, Cal., when I saw him in his billet.

The 610th rendered meritorious service in Europe though most of its veterans have returned home.

Only Red Cross Club

Miss Mildred L. Burch of Cambridge, Mass., runs the only Red Cross club in the Tokyo-Yokohama area, the Club Seaview, of the 71st QM, in Shinagawa, Tokyo, with colored staff.

Her assistants include Misses Ocey Smith, New York City; Mayme Jacobs, Mansfield, La., and Allie Kinley, South Pittsburgh, Tenn. Baltimore Md.

Club Seaview is the rendezvous of some 1200 troops in the Shinagawa bayfront. Two other similar clubs are in the making, one in Yokohama and the other in the Tachikawa airfield, near Tokyo.

Arriving in Brisbane in June, 1944, Miss Burch was assigned to Sydney the following month where she organized the leave area club, Booker T. Washington.

Reaching Manila in 1945, she opened the Pasay Club and later the Knobhill Klub in Nielson airfield. Miss Smith will take over when the present club director leaves for home soon.

Boxer in Area

Looking over Rikkyo University (St. Paul's) in Tokyo were Saint Claire Copeland, Philadelphia, and Walter Alexander, New York City, both of the 3521st Trucking Company, Shinagawa.

A light heavyweight, Copeland has fought for special services in the Tokyo-Yokohama area. A familiar figure in the Philadelphia area he has met such hometown fighters as "Doc" Bee, John Finney, Billy Grant.

16 Negro GIs Listed Among 23 Lost In Air Crash

Defender Chicago, Ill.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill. — Cpl. Jesse Lee Glover, 21, former East St. Louis resident, was listed as one of 23 men reported missing in the crash of an Army Air Forces cargo plane off Iwo Jima Island, recently. Sat. 12-7-46

The plane carrying 16 Negro passengers and seven crewmen fell into the sea while it was en route from Guam to Iwo Jima. Army and Navy rescue planes located no survivors, and all persons aboard were listed as missing.

Glover who entered the service in 1945, is the son of Mrs. Mandy G. Glover, and Thomas Glover of this city.

News Gunning for Negro GIs

Daily Worker New York N.Y.

IS THE N. Y. Daily News trying to manufacture a race riot among our fighting GIs who are sweating it out in Manila through an unfair demobilization procedure? This must be the question that New Yorkers asked themselves on reading the second edition of the News which blared across its headlines the story that "Negro and white GIs were in a pitched battle in Manila." Thus.

The News withdrew its front page spread and carried the story in its other editions. Its race-inciting first page spread didn't work. While none of the other papers slanted this story in the same way as did the News, their play on it had an awful stench—the same old stench of the slave market, the pogroms against the Jews.

The News clearly engaged in an effort to divert the undivided attention of millions of Negro and white GIs and their families from the united demand of all soldiers in the Pacific. 1-10-46

Press reports and Army HQ have vehemently denied that any "pitched battle" took place. Col. Jeremiah Holland, Provost Marshal, stated that the only whites involved were the military police.

But a Negro soldier was killed in Manila.

The whole incident smacks like the shoot-first trigger cop approach to Negroes, Mexicans and other minority groups. Negro soldiers demonstrated for an hour against his death.

We do not think this incident can just go uninvestigated or unquestioned. Americans, Negro and white, want to know the complete truth of this incident. The fatal killing of a Negro soldier is part and parcel of the Jimcrow treatment and segregation of Negro troops.

We demand an investigation of this incident by the War Department; an inquiry into the holding of 80 Negro soldiers at that army base, an inquiry as to the guard who perpetrated the incident.

1225th Platoon Operates in Tokyo

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Protects Army Ground Installations, Depots

RIGOROUS ROUTINE Made Heroic Rescue During Jap Bombing

Sat. 9-21-46

TOKYO, Japan—Since its arrival from Yokohama, Apr. 1, the 1225th Engineer Fire Fighting Platoon has been operating the Marunouchi Fire Station, and in co-operation with civilian fire fighters is responsible for the protection of Army ground installations including depots, hospitals, warehouses, and docks.

On overseas duty since May, 1944, the 1225th first landed at Finschafen, New Guinea, where its mission was to protect dock areas and supply depots against fires.

Landing on Leyte on D-plus-8, the unit set about fighting fires in the Tacloban-Dulag area. It was during this campaign that these heroic men brought many laurels to their unit.

Win Commendation

During a Japanese bombing raid, the USS John S. Calhoun was set on fire; the untiring efforts of the 1225th men in extinguishing the flames and rescuing those trapped aboard the vessel brought a commendation from Brig. Gen. Frayne Baker to every man in the unit.

In all, three Silver Stars, two Soldier's Medals and five Bronze Stars Medals were earned under combat conditions by members of the units.

Composed of two officers and 35 enlisted men, the unit adheres to a rigorous daily training routine which keeps them fit to battle hazardous flames

In Action

To show what actually takes place while fighting a fire, the 1225th recently set fire to an abandoned bombed out building here. To start the re heavy oil was poured in the basement and touched off.

Upon reaching the scene of the fire, the existing hydrants were found to be inadequate and water had to be drawn from a nearby moat. Trained and equipped for this undertaking, it was decided that the best way to fight the fire was to drive the flames out of the windows on the opposite side of the building by use of a fog spray.

Dense smoke caused by the burning oil proved to be a great hindrance to the fire fighters, but the fire was soon extinguished, and the building was well soaked to make sure that it would not start anew.

Demonstrating Techniques

During the sumer the unit gave a fire demonstration for the high ranking offiicals of the Imperial Japanese Fire Department in which they displayed the various American techniques of modern fire fighting.

One of the most interesting methods demonstrated was the use of foam to extinguish gasoline fires. This white, fluffy substance covers the burning area and chokes off oxygen thus extinguishing the blaze.

Other techniques employed, included the use of a special nozzle whcih breaks water up into fine particles thereby producing a definite cooling effect.

Of this type, the Bresnan Distributor was the most outstanding (the Bresnan Distributor is a circular nozzle that sprays water in all directions, and is used to fight fires in basements, under piers, in the holds of ships and other inaccesible places).

Purpose of Demonstration

During the afternoon of the same day, the Japanese Fire Department demonstrated their equipment and methods.

Purpose of these demonstrations was to display methods and techniques used by each fire department in an effort to bring both units into closer co-operation thus helping to keep fire loss at a minimum in the Tokyo area.

The following enlisted men are serving with the 1225th:

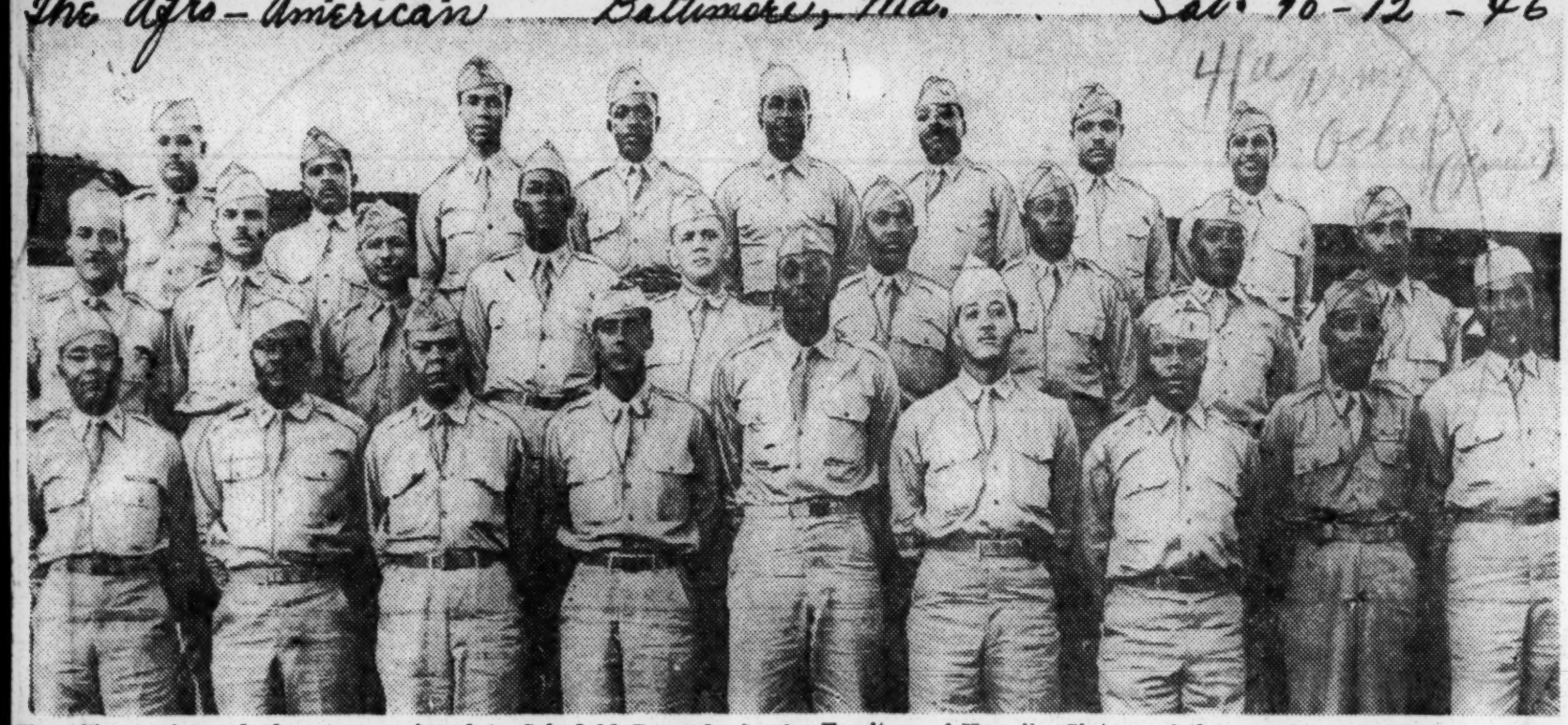
Unit Personnel

S/Sgt. Paul L. Goens, South Bend Ind.; Sgts. Leroy Davis, Miami, Fla.; James Grier, Huntersville, N.C.; and Pete Nixon, Castle Hayne, N.C.; Pvts. Lillian Wells, Topeka, Kans.; Cornelius Fincher, Miami, Fla.; Willie B. Corroll, Dallas, Tex.; Bun Hall, Winsboro, La.; Charlie Hawkins, Bethany, La.; Austin Richardson, San Antonio, Tex.; Albert Smith, Pensacola, Fla.; Randall Simons, New Orleans, La., and Joseph Williams, Lecompte, La.

James Bennett, Palestine, Tex.; Frank Henry, New Orleans, La.; Thomas Latham, Chicago; Walter Montgomery, Boston, Va.; H. G. Montgomery, Moultrie, Ga.; Moses Montgomery, Brooklyn, N.Y.; James Nash, Cleveland, Ohio; Pvts. James Moon, Gary, W.Va.; Clarence Nixon, Castle Hayne, N.C.; Elisha Kidd, Sylacauga, Ala.; Cornelius Fincher, Miami, Fla.; Wilmer Nunnally, Newark, N.J., and Autry Penington, Little Silver, N.J.; Clarence Nixon, Baton Rouge, La.; James Penington, Pics. Louis D. Cunningham, Corsicana, Tex.; Samuel Jones, Dothan, Ala.; Elisha Kidd, Sylacauga, Ala.; Luther V. Nickerson, Paris, Tex.; Leroy Palmer, Baton Rouge, La.; Clarence White, Wilmington, Del., and Howard Winston, New Orleans, La.; Pvts. James Batten, Sherrill, Ark.; Joe Devance, Longview, Tex.; Melvin Grant, Eudra, Ark.; Leon Hinton, Barton, Fla.; James Johnson,

Mass., N.Y., Pa., D.C. and N.J. Officers on Duty in Hawaii

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 10-12-46



The officers pictured above are assigned to Schofield Barracks in the Territory of Hawaii. Sixteen of them perform staff duties. All are integrated into the life at the largest Army installation outside the U.S. Bottom row, left to right: Captains Edward Morrow, New York; James D. McLish, Los Angeles; Perkins Ford, Chicago; 1st Lts. Aljean L. Shelton, Cincinnati; Thomas L. Delton, Crawfordsville, Ga.; David D. Anderson, Washington; Chester L. Kemp, Port Arthur, Tex.; Charles H. Condell, St. Louis, and Ralph D. Askew, Cleveland. Second row: 1st Lts. Horace D. Randolph, Washington; Clement A. Smyth, New York and East Orange, N.J.; Captains Richard E. Saxton, Chicago; William R. Reid, Washington; John A. L. Wallace, Washington; Maj. James D. Fowler, Washington; 1st Lt. Willie Haywood, Bronx, N.Y.; Capt. Edward H. Lowe, Muskogee, Oklahoma, and 1st Lt. Joseph Quave, Biloxi, Miss. Third row, left to right: 1st Lts. Samuel F. Sampson, Port Arthur, Tex.; Joseph L. Bailey, Washington; Bruce T. Bowens, Springfield, Mass.; John Hunter, St. Louis; Captains Walter L. Linton, San Antonio, Tex.; Thomas N. Rivers, Camden, N.J.; 1st Lt. William C. English, Washington and Roxbury, Mass., and Captain Elmer Hatton, New York and West Newton, Mass. Missing from the picture is 1st Lt. Joseph L. Galloway, Mt. Airy, N.C. Some of these men have already left Hawaii for forward areas in the Pacific including Guam. Many are former members of the 372nd Infantry Regiment.

Across the U. S. On a Baby Train

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 11-16-46

By ELIZABETH O. HOOD

The "baby trains" daily crossing the country with thousands of dependents, going to join occupation troops, begin a new era.

In my childhood days at the age of 4 or 5, I had not been out of my back yard, much lesss 3,000 miles across a continent.

From the time my young daughter and I got on the train at the Baltimore and Ohio station in Baltimore, Md., Saturday night, until we reached San Francisco early Wednesday morning, we heard babies, saw them, and everything was keyed to their tune.

Filled with Babies

The train was scheduled for dependents going to the San Francisco port of embarkation, destined for Guam, and a score or more were British war brides destined for New Mexico and California.

I never saw so many babies in my life—cooing, crying, eating, sleeping, playing. On the second morning, one become accustomed to squalling, walking, on toys, diapers in the bathroom, porters with milk the bathroom, porters with milk bottles hurrying up and down the aisle, mothers comparing notes on babies' first teeth, their sleeping habits, and of all things, their wardrobes.

All dependents travel first class—all lower berths in the Pullman. We had most of 18 cars. Many others with six-month-old babies, had drawing rooms which included a bath and two beds.

My daughter, Marsha Rose, 7, and I were the only colored. We found no evidences of discrimination in that phase of the trip which took four nights and three days, during which time we ate, slept, played and talked together.

Allowed 4 Bags

In our Pullman car were Mrs. Sylvia Wells of Philadelphia and son, Jimmie, age six months, dependents of Lt. Earl M. Wells, stationed on Guam with the Air Corps; Stephen Pepper, professor at the University of California, Berkley, Calif.; Miss Roberta Abbie of Pittsburgh, a native of Hawaii, who was returning to her home; Ann Radcliff, Philadelphia who was joining her husband at Pearl Harbor; Ann Anderson, and Mrs. Herbert A. Fernelius, of Guam.

Mothers destined for a trip overseas must carry everything but the kitchen stove in no more than four pieces of baggage, two for the child and two for herself.

Not only do they have to have sufficient clothing, personal necessities for the trip across the country by rail, but also for their stay at the port of embarkation.

Most interesting, and probably the most tactful of all mothers were the "young things," the glamour model mothers, who kept neat and clean, baby spotless and happy, baggage in tact, and yet journeyed to the club car for chats with other passengers and drinks under admiring eyes of male travelers.

Football Team Aboard

I was astonished to know some of the "gay chicks" holding the spotlight in the club car and on the observation. had six-month-old offspring tucked safely in berths sound asleep under the porter's eye.

Schedules for eating and sleeping were earefully kept in spite of the hub-bub of the moving train, the University of California lively football boys constantly in the aisle to and from the bar, and the passengers stopping to "Oh" and "Ah" at the babies.

We ate in the diner three times a day, which was ready for the children as was everyone employed on the train.

They had menus with a bunny facing front for the cover, and his rear end, with cotton tail and all on the back. Half portions were listed for children at half price and included spinach, carrots, peas, green beans and milk. Everything was garden fresh. Always ice cream was added to the well-planned meal.

Waiters were on hand to retrieve spoons thrown across the table by unruly sons and daughters of service men. Sugar bowls often were played in as a sand pile while mothers were busy looking at views.

Porters Remain Calm

But, although the table cloths were sometimes pulled from the table by strong little hands, and plates sent sprawling, waiters kept their smiles and stewards bowed as usual. They had been forewarned.

Porters became proud baby-sitters, they carried bottles from refrigerators six and eight cars away unashamed, they changed linen, they entertained with guessing games and tricks. All the mothers loved the porter, and he beamed like a father.

As we left the train after four days with our guardian angel, William Smith, Oakland, Calif., a Pullman porter for 15 years, he collected more than $3.00 from each grateful mother and lots of candy, and—a pair of nylons for his lady at home.

He waved goodbye, hugged the children, and felt lonely to see us go after four long days of caring for us all 24 hours a day.

We saw the Lake Michigan at Chicago, crossed the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, great salt lake, snow capped mountains, the desert, Reno, Nevada, "the biggest little city in the world"; cowboys, the purple sage, tall, tall pine trees, fields and fields of corn, cattle, frontier towns, and finally at the close of our train ride across the country, the golden gate of San Francisco.

GI's in Manila Puzzled at Continuing Attacks

The Afro-American

Press, Which Seeks Ouster of Troops, Charged With Fomenting Rising Friction

Baltimore, Md. Sat. 12-9-46

MANILA — (ANP) — The internally mounting resentment against the presence of American troops in the Philippines, evidenced by the twice or thrice weekly attacks made against the American Army by local newspapers, has GI's here bewildered.

The average soldier cannot quite make sense of the assertions regarding his public manners and behavior in the islands and the current title bestowed upon him of "ambassador of ill-will."

The feeling is that GI's are the target of attack by reactionary elements and ex-puppet officials of the Japanese, who seek ouster of troops in order to have a free rein in the management of the Philippine government.

According to recent investigations, the newspapers have attempted to make a racial issue out of the presence of troops in the islands, by printing false yarns or items concerning GI's. Basically the papers' campaign is seen as resentment of the U.S. desire to establish military bases in the republic.

Examples of this can be seen in the progressive and wholesale gangsterism in Manila, the tense civil war in Central Luzon, and the mounting agrarian discontent and unrest, all directed particularly against elements of the U. S. Army.

On the other hand, they object their public conduct is not many of respect for gun they see no the way-"over-enthusiastic" need for an the Filipinos, but hold they are unfriendliness.

On the whole, GI's realize that they are not trained.

Police Department Pool

Manila Police department, who are for the most part, underpaid.

3473rd Truck Co. Does Hazardous Job in Japan

Afro American 2-9-46
Baltimore Md.

Unit Assigned to Remove Planted Ammunition to Destruction Points

YOKOHAMA, Japan—Although fighting has finished, danger from enemy ammunition has not been removed for the 3473rd Quartermaster Truck Co., which is literally sitting on a keg of gunpowder as the men perform their daily task of trucking quantities of Nip ammunition from Ikego Ammunition Depot to destruction points.

Danger is the regular business of this company which has a long combat record, during which two of their members were injured in truck explosions. 2-9-46

Tortuous Roads

Traversing tortuous Japanese roads which skirt deep ravines for miles, the truck drivers haul ammunition from the storage caves at Ikego which the Japanese had carved out of solid rock to destruction points at Tsjuido and Kurlhama Docks.

At Tsjuido the powder is burned by ordnance men; at Kurlhama, heavy bombs are loaded aboard barges and taken out into Tokyo Bay to be dumped.

The men work six days a week, eight hours daily and the unit performs first echelon maintenance on Sundays in order to keep their vehicles rolling.

Men in the unit include:

service 8 1 hoar hoar

First Lt. Jefferson F. Bryant Jr., Staunton, Va.; First Lt. Jay G. McRae, 1126 Druid Hill Ave., Baltimore, Md.; Second Lt. Esau W. Waters, Cambridge, Md.; F/Sgt. John H. Cooper, Syracuse, N.Y.; T/Sgt. Wardel Carey, Snow Hill, Md.; S/Sgt. Clinton P. Brown, 3811 Barclay St., Baltimore, Md.; S/Sgt. James M. DeLeon Jr., 637 N. 47th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; S/Sgt. Thomas Wyche, 118 W. 115th St., New York, N.Y.; Sgt. Robert J. Carter, 464 McDonough St., Brooklyn, N.Y.; T/4 Lester Nixon, Columbia, S.C.;

Cpls. William J. Bailey Jr., 733 N. Second St., Columbia, S.C.; Eldridge Bruce, Lynchburg, Va.; George Blakely, Columbia, S.C.; James T. Dyson (driver), Brushwood, Md.; Harold G. Harvey, New York, N.Y.; Thomas M. Smith, Roseland, Va.; T/5's Charles R. Arnold, Morningside, Pa.; James D. Colclough, Sumter, S.C.; Samuel Christie, St. George, S.C.; Durell Cragg, Montclair, N.J.; Arthur L. Dean, 1827 Swan St., N.W., Washington, D.C.; 2-9-46

T/5's James W. Eason, Orange, N.J.; John Fitch, 6010 Concord St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Nathaniel Holt, 1724 Kemper St., Richmond, Va.; Charles Maxwell, Galax, Va.; Owen James, South Boston, Va.; Paul P. Reggler, 1424 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.; Oran L. Wright, Charleston, S.C.; Jerome R. Washington, 4146 Salem St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Pfc. Monroe Kincaid, Tuckahoe, N.Y.; Pvt. Fletcher Gordon, Gastonia, N.C.

Letters From AFRO Readers

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

VET SAYS M'ARTHUR HAS NO USE FOR US NOW

Chicago, Ill.—Regardless of the fact that thousands of positions in the Army of Occupation are open in Korea and Japan, General MacArthur, it has been reported, has issued orders that colored would not be considered for jobs there.

I have often heard it said that MacArthur did not want colored Wac's in the Pacific. I saw none there. Sat 2-23-46

His statement concerning employment in Japan was, "There are no housing facilities available for colored."

We bled and died that MacArthur could return victorious to this country.

Japan knew our might as fighters, but according to MacArthur she must never know that we are also capable in education, religion and industry. 4cc

JAMES HARDWELL.

GIs On Okinawa Guard Property And Prisoners

Atlanta Ga.
Daily World

4337th Service Company Holds Fine Record

Tues 3-21-46

OKINAWA.—Enlisted personnel of the 4337th Quartermaster Service Company, which is stationed on this island, are at present engaged in guarding and directing the use of Japanese prisoners of war, and guarding and protecting American property and goods.

The guarding, screening, supervision, administration and eventual release and repatriation of enemy personnel, along with the guarding of American goods, are the primary duties assigned to most of the Army units still on this island.

Goods must not only be guarded but inventoried, inspected and packed until the Army's responsibility for them is discharged. Also, here and on other islands in the Pacific, there is an enemy of property far more dangerous than thieves. It is the tropical elements which mildew and rot and destroy unless the utmost precaution is used. 3-21-46

LONG SERVICE

Many of the Negro GIs joined the 4337th when it was activated in July, 1944, and departed with it for the ETO in February, 1945. They served in England, France, Belgium, and Germany, and were awarded two Battle Stars for their service with the First Army in its advance through the Rhineland and Central Europe.

Following the surrender of Germany, the men accompanied the 4337th to the Pacific where the unit was redeployed. They have been stationed on Okinawa since September of 1945.

ENLISTED MEN

The following enlisted men are among those in the outfit:

Staff Sergeant Johnnie G. Dorsey, 1004 North 3rd Street, Detroit, Michigan, paltoon sergeant; Corporals Tilghman E. Griffin, 1233 Wilson Street, Wilmington, Delaware, squad leader; Wildred Edwards, 126 Central Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, squad leader, and William R. Bonner, 223 E. 31st Street, Chicago, Illinois, company clerk. Chron. 3-21-46

Privates First Class Duane J. Gaines, 314 Southeast Street, Bloomington, Illinois, bugler; Courtland E. McPherson, 174 South Main Street, Providence, Rhode Island, cook; George E. English, 571 Medbury Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, guards and directs prisoners, and Paul E. Huff, 16 Charles Street, New Haven, Connecticut, guards and directs prisoners.

Army Doctor Gets Korea Assignment

Afro American
Baltimore Md.

MANILA.—Capt. Carl S. Jenkins, Army surgeon and son of Carl C. Jenkins, superintendent of Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, O., will shortly go to Korea for medical duties with the occupational Army.

A graduate of Central High School, Xenia, O., and Meharry Medical School, Nashville, Tenn., Captain Jenkins entered the Army Medical Department in September, 1943, and attended the Army School of Tropical Medicine, Walter Reed General Hospital.

Orthopedic Surgeon

Flying to India via North Africa, Captain Jenkins spent 10 months as an orthopedic surgeon with the 335th Station Hospital in the Burma campaign and later joined the 383rd Station Hospital in India, accompanying that unit to Okinawa.

A graduate of Central High School, Xenia, O., and Meharry Medical School, Nashville, Tenn., Captain Jenkins entered the Army Medical Department in September, 1943, and attended the Army School of Tropical Medicine, Walter Reed General Hospital.

Orthopedic Surgeon

Flying to India via North Africa, Captain Jenkins spent 10 months as an orthopedic surgeon with the 335th Station Hospital in the Burma campaign and later joined the 383rd Station Hospital in India, accompanying that unit to Okinawa.

A graduate of Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, O., prior to receiving his medical degree in 1942. He interned at St. Louis General Hospital No. 2.

810th Eng. Bn. Guarding Supplies in Pacific Area

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Easterners Serve as Diesel Mechanics, Clerks, Electricians; Some Coming Home

MANILA, P.I.—The 810th Engineer Aviation Bn. is one of the colored units still in the Pacific helping to guard billions of dollars worth of American supplies still overseas.

Many of these soldiers arrived overseas since the end of hostilities against the Japanese; others are high-point men awaiting transportation home. 3-2-46

Here is what some of the men are doing, which is representative of others in the Pacific: Sat.

Duties Assigned

Cpl. Jimmy Sampson, Richmond, Va., is a Deisel and generator mechanic; Cpl. Johnny Davis, of Medec, S.C., is a permanent corporal of the guard; Pvt. John H. Jefferson, New York City, is in charge of the battalion's mail; Cpl. Arman Furey Jr., West Medford, Mass., is a personnel clerk; Cpl. Ellis D. Dillard, Charlotteville, Va., is a clerk-typist; Cpl. John H. Powell, Mitchellville, Md., is a post exchange manager. Cpl. Mack H. Henton, Mill, Va., is serving in the Heavy Equipment Maintenance section;

Cpl. John L. Vaughn, Baltimore, Md., is a truck driver; Cpl. Joseph E. Williams, Bronx, N.Y., is a draftsman; T/5 Albert Williams, Richmond, Va., is a heavy equipment operator; Cpl. Robert Williamson, Darlington, S.C., is an electrician; Pvt. James H. Robinson, Mount Gilend, N.C., is a utilities electrician. 3-2-46

Homeward Bound

The following men, former members of the unit, are en route to the United States under the Army's demobilization plan:

S/Sgt. Kenneth Underwood, Everett, Mass., who was in charge of the Information and Education section of the battalion; Sgt. Isaiah Davis, Pittsburgh, who served as a court reporter in the Trial Judge Advocate's Office;

Sgt. David Moye, Washington, D.C., who was file clerk, and S/Sgt. James B. Stewart Jr., Harrisburg, Pa., who served as a first sergeant.

General Claims Japan Bar Now Lifted

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill
Sat 2-23-46

Pays Tribute To Negro Troops In Cable

Gen. Douglas MacArthur this week hurled responsibility for the ban on Negro veterans on jobs in Japan back into the laps of the War Department.

MacArthur cabled the Chicago Defender and flatly denied an equally flat assertion by the War Department that he had ordered Negro veterans barred from civilian jobs in Japan and Korea.

"Decision as to who comes to the theater, Negroes or whites, as either civilian or military is one which is entirely determined by the authorities in Washington," MacArthur declared.

In an exclusive wire to the Defender the famous general admitted that Negro veterans had once been banned but stated that they were now "welcome".

Recommends Negroes

"In order that there be no misunderstanding I have just recommended to the War Department that Negro civilians be assigned direct to Japan and Korea without further delay," he said.

"I can assure you that absolutely no racial lines have been or will be practiced in any command or

and told the Defender MacArthur stated that the original ban was enforced "solely because of all Negro troops and civilians which I have been individuals involved so that they during the war have might be properly cared for, the highest order of merit difficult operational conditions been grateful indeed which prevailed and the rigid did help they have winter weather all of which could nation's cause. be better combatted initially by the same degree of the veteran command rather than the future from Negro rear areas. Negro civilians from who may be assigned to the Philippines have been brought our outpost areas in conditions forward and are now on duty in Korea," he declared.

Pressed by Defender inquiries, The Defender had cabled MacArthur authorities in Washington last Arthur the War Department's "The service week had launched an investigation of the ruling against Negro statement and asked for an explanation of the arbitrary civilian planation of the ruling. employment policy which excluded Negroes because of an alleged "lack of housing and other considerations." He highly praised the record of Negro troops in the Heavy Equipment Maintenance section, due partly to the cutting down in strength of Army personnel, the approaching spring and other reasons there are now increasing facilities in Japan and Korea to accommodate civilian elements.

"And in accordance with the plan to push forward from the rear areas, Negro civilians from the Philippines have been brought forward and are now on duty in Japan and Korea."

Sat 2-23-46

Flaunts Truman Order

MacArthur's civilian employment policy for Korea and Japan, brought to light by the Defender was confirmed by Charles C. Furman, chief of the recruitment coordination section, overseas branch of the War Department.

When Rep. Price demanded an airing of the discriminatory ruling, he was told by high War Department officials that every effort would be made to obtain clarification of the order.

The anti-Negro policy was interpreted by Washington officials as flaunting President Truman's directive declaring against discrimination in the employment of Negroes and other minorities by agencies of the Federal government.

Over 40,000 Troops, None Combat Stationed With MacArthur in Japan

(Afro-American Baltimore Md.)

3-30-46

Members of 179 Service Units, GI's Perform Many Tasks, Store and Destroy Ammunition

TOKYO—(Special Delayed)—At peak strength, Gen. Douglas Mac Arthur's occupation forces in Japan included the equivalent of more than two divisions of colored troops (over 40,000), of whom 30,137 were serving on the main islands of Honshu and Kynshu, official records show.

Significantly, none of the troops was of combat designation, although ordnance units were largely engaged in the dangerous work of accumulating and destroying Japanese ammunition stores.

Variety of Outfits

Of 179 organizations, 92 were quartermaster units; 24 engineers; 37, port; 9, ordnance; 7, amphibious truck; 7, medical sanitary; 2, signal construction, and malaria survey.

Some 14,866 troops in 75 different units were stationed in the Tokyo-Yokohama area on Honshu while an additional 80 units were scatteed elsewhere on the island. Five units were on Shikoku and the remaining 18 on Kyushu.

Marines on Islands

In addition to the Army personnel, numerous marine service and ammunition units were on duty at Yokosuka, near Tokyo, and at other Naval installations on Kyushu. The number so assigned could not be determined.

A few scattered units of small personnel strength were serving at points on the northern tip of Honshu and on the fourth major Japanese island, Hokkaido.

The following table shows unit designation and strength of colored organizations on duty in Japan at the close of 1945:

3-30-46

Honshu Island

Tokyo-Yokohama Area

Unit	Strength
224th Eng. GS Regt.	1195
362nd Eng. GS Regt.	1249
1329th Eng. GS Regt.	503
857th Eng. Aviation Bn.	782
870th Eng. Aviation Bn.	782
217th Eng. Dump Tk. Co.	131
423rd Eng. Dump Tk. Co.	131
567th Eng. Dump Tk. Co.	107
768th Eng. Dump Tk. Co.	107
771st Eng. Dump. Tk. Co.	107
772nd Eng. Dump Tk. Co.	107
774th Eng. Dump Tk. Co.	107
1351st Eng. Dump Tk. Co.	107
1360th Eng. Dump Tk. Co.	107
1520th Sng. iEn	15
1520th Eng. Water Supply Co.	137
1225th Eng. Fire Fighting Pn.	27
3159th Eng. Fire Fighting Pn.	27
3160th Eng. Fire Fighting Pn.	27
239th Ord. Ammunition Co.	179
316th Ord. Ammuntion Co.	179
321st Ord. Ammuntion Co.	179
92nd QM RHD Co.	177
993rd QM Service Co.	212
3118th QM Service Co.	212
4094th QM Service Co.	212
4095th QM Service Co.	212
4188th QM Service Co.	212
312th QM Truck Co.	110
324th QM Truck Co.	110
3444th QM Truck Co.	110
3446th QM Truck Co.	110
3473rd QM Truck Co.	110
3529th QM Truck Co.	110
3663rd QM Truck Co.	110
3821st QM Truck Co.	110
3720th QM Truck Co., Hvy.	141
3735th QM Truck Co., Hvy.	141
3773rd QM Truck Co., Hvy.	141
3774rd QM Truck Co., Hvy.	141
4000th QM Truck Co., Hvy.	141
78th Sig Hvy. Cors. Bn.	437
538th Sig. Hvy. Cors. Co.	193
394th Port Bn.	35
467th Amph. Truck Co.	180
125th Port Co.	219
167th Port Co.	219
220nd Port. Co.	219
234th Port Co.	219
314th Port Co.	219
402nd Port Co.	218
432nd Port Co.	219
610th Port Co.	220
611th Port Co.	220
634th Port Co.	219
650th Port Co.	219
887th Port Co.	219

3-30-46

Kyushu Island

Wakayama-Kyoto Areas

Unit	Strengt
1872nd Eng. Aviation Bn.	317
3073rd Eng. Dump Tk. Co.	660
3074th Eng. Dump Trk. Co.	713
3161st Eng. Fire Fighting Pn.	27
213rd Malaria Survey Det.	13
704th Med. San. Co.	112
712th Med. San. Co.	112
716th Med San. Co.	112
718th Med San. Co.	112
630th Ord. Amm. Co.	179
636th Ord. Amm. Co.	179
643rd. Ord. Ann. Co.	179
155th QM Hq. & Hq. Det. Bn. (Mbl)	30
469th QM Hq. & Hq. Det. Bn.	30
570th QM Hq. & Hq. Det. Bn.	30

Shikoku Island

Fukuoka-Sasebo-Nagasaki Area

Unit	Strengt
824th QM Fum. & Bath Co.	86
325th QM Gas Sup Co.	125
4295th QM Gas Sup. Co.	125
247th QM Ldry. Det. (M)	21
249th QM Ldry. Det. (M)	21
277th QM Ldry. Det. (M)	21
278th QM Ldry. Det. (M)	21
335th QM Ldry. Det. (M)	20
349th QM Ldry. Det. (M)	16
354th QM Ldry. Det. (M)	21
356th QM Ldry. Det.	16
357th QM Ldry. Det.	16
369th QM Ldry. Co.	145
302d QM Rhd. Co.	177
3073rd QM Ref. Co. (Mbl.) 1st Plat.	78
983rd QM Serv. Co.	219
3244th QM Serv. Co.	219
3257th QM Serv. Co.	219
4060th QM Serv. Co.	219
4072nd QM Serv. Co.	219
4074th QM Serv. Co.	219
4096th QM Serv. Co.	219
4138th QM Serv. Co.	219
4139th QM Serv. Co.	219
4186th QM Serv. Co.	219
4491st QM Serv. Co.	219
323rd QM Truck Co.	134
390th QM Truck Co.	134
466th QM Truck Co.	134
3527th QM Truck Co.	134
3539th QM Truck Co.	134
3553rd QM Truck Co.	134
3554th QM Truck Co.	134
3557th QM Truck Co.	134
3714th QM Truck Co.	134
3716th QM Truck Co.	134
3794th QM Truck Co.	134
4037th QM Truck Co.	134
4115th QM Truck Co.	134
4118th QM Truck Co.	134
366th Port Bn., Hq. & Hq. Det.	33
183rd Port Co.	219
218th Port Co.	219
404th Port Co.	219
406th Port Co.	219
407th Port Co.	219
408th Port Co.	219
409th Port Co.	219
410th Port Co.	219
549th Port Co.	219
579th Port Co.	219
608th Port Co.	219
609th Port Co.	219
874th Port Co.	219
875th Port Co.	219
876th Port Co.	219
896th Port Co.	219
897th Port Co.	219
898th Port Co.	219
492nd Amph. Truck Co.	180
808th Amph. Truck Co.	180
811th Amph. Truck Co.	180
812th Amph. Truck Co.	180
813th Amph Truck Co.	180
(Kyushu Island) 12 pt	
(Fukuoka-Sasebo-Nagasaki Area) 8pt	

Unit	Strength
3076th Eng. Dump Trk. Co.	110
721st Med. San. Co.	112
323rd Ord Amm. Co.	179
71st QM Bn. (Mobile), Hq. & Hq. Det.	30
235th QM Ldry. Det.	21
236th QM Ldry. Det.	21
238th QM Ldry. Det.	21
239th QM Ldry. Det.	21
3242nd QM Serv. Co.	219
4493rd QM Serv. Co.	219
384th QM Truck Co.	134
3581st QM Truck Co.	134
3656th QM Truck Co.	134
360th Port Bn., Hq. & Hq. Det.	33
123rd Port Co.	219
633rd Port Co.	219
71st Amph. Truck Co.	180
(Shikoku Island) 12 pt.	
(Matsuyama Area) 8 pt.	
310... vbgkqj vbgkqj bgk	
3078th Eng. Dump Trk. Co.	110
720th Med. San. Co.	112
642nd Ord. Amm Co.	179
346th QM Ldry Det.	16
360th QM Ldry. Det.	16

Ex-Army Negroes Shut From Civilian Jobs

West Africa Pilot 5-6-46

Lagos Nigeria West Afric

No Houses For Them

Chicago 5-6-46

TOKYO, May 5. — Allied headquarters in Japan has ruled against hiring discharged Negro GI's for civilian jobs with the army of occupation on the ground that no housing facilities are available for Negroes.

The policy is known to have been reaffirmed earlier this month after the Office of Civilian Personnel in mid-Pacific area reported it had a large pool of potential civilian workers nine out of ten of them non white.

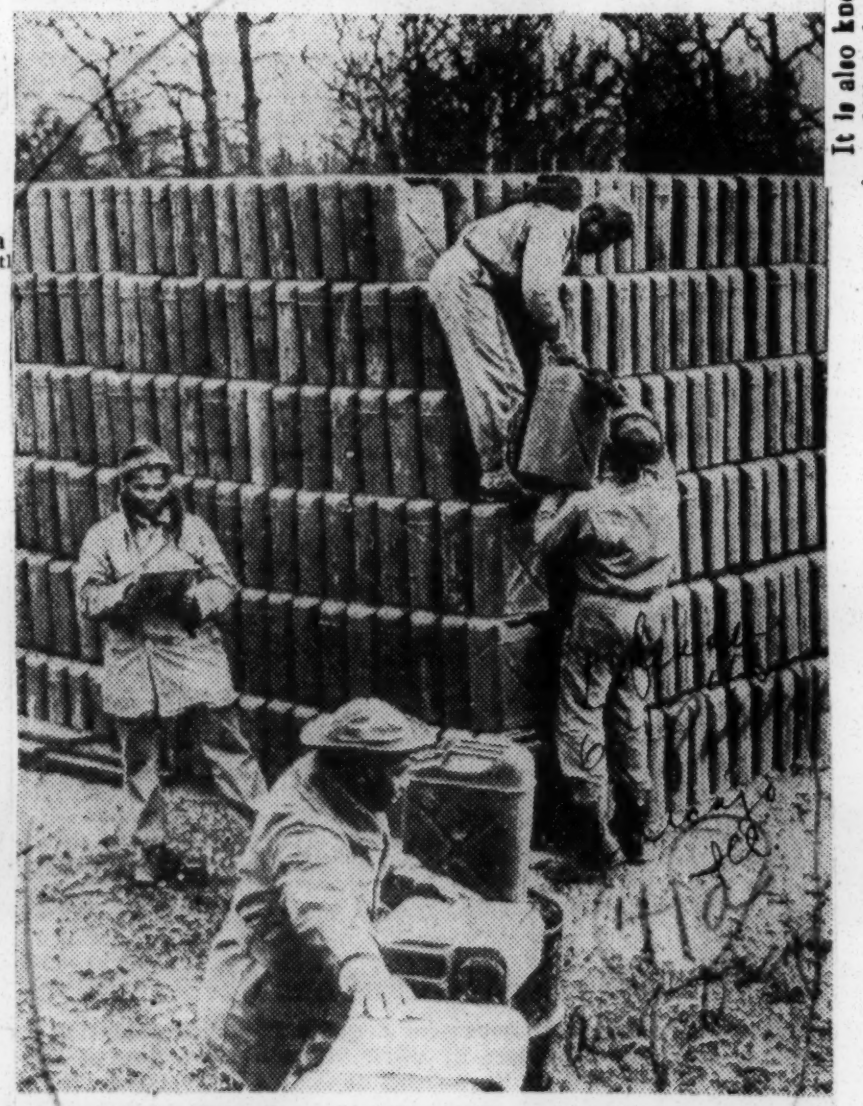
The office's request for reconsideration of policy has been turned down.

It is also known that last November Allied headquarters asked the commanding general of the mid-Pacific theatre to hold up the transfer of a Negro GI on the ground that no other Negroes were at the time assigned to headquarters.

The OCP here is in urgent need of 400 men and women ranging from operating engine-men and cryptographic technicians to 100 stenographers. There are also seventy-five vacancies for men in Korea

Mon. 5-6-46

PREPARE FOR A-BOMB TEST



Doing their part in the preparations for the test of the atomic bomb at Bikini Atoll, GIs build a gasoline dump similar to one which will be exposed to the atomic blast. Various types of military equipment will be used to observe special effects of the bomb.—Official Army-Navy Photo via Acme.

Now It Can Be Told!

"Blue Pencil Frustration" Or Was Or Was NOT The 92nd Division All-Negro

The Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. 1-12-46

By LEM GRAVES JR.

NORFOLK—In most instances, U. S. war correspondents enjoyed perfect physical and mental health despite some of the obvious strains of covering fighting fronts armed only with fountain pens and typewriters. But there was one psychological disease from which we suffered continuously and only persons, far from home and devoid of any easy means of communication with their homes and offices can understand it.

I call the disease "blue-pencil frustration."

Here is how it worked. There were two phases of the disease. One was much more serious than the other.

PHASE ONE:

Phase one, by far the more serious, occurred when you were covering the infantry front, living with the doughboys near or in the front line trenches. As it happened, the 92nd Infantry Division was located on the far western coast of Italy while the Fifth Army press camp was situated about the middle of the peninsula, along highway 65, near Futa Pass in the high Appenines mountain ridge north of Florence. 1-12-46

HOW COPY GOT OUT

The only way to get out news was to file your copy to Fifth Army press camp over the 92nd Divisional headquarters teletype since a journey to the press camp the way you had to go over those bad mountain roads was a three day round trip. The copy would be censored at 5A press camp and then radiod to RCA headquarters in Rome and thence relayed via radio to the United States.

That was fast service all right but there's much more to the story than that. After sending your cable via teletype, you had to put copies of it into the courier pouch. The courier would take days to make the round trip to the press camp. At the press camp, the censors would mark the deletions made in your original teletype message, on the copy and return it to you by the same slow process. It was usually ten days to two weeks before you got the "blue-pencilled" copy back and then you went slowly crazy.

SENSE CENSORED OUT

Your pride and joy had been sliced up like mad. Not only that but some of the more inept censors had cut it so that it wouldn't make sense to your editor and you can just imagine him tearing his hair and rushing you a cable to come home immediately since he must feel that you have lost your mind. The paper has gone to press a week ago with your little effort and you know it's too late to do anything about it. The original story is now dead and you don't have a censor anywhere near you that you can swear at just to relieve your tension. It's maddening.

PHASE TWO: 1-12-46

Phase two occurs at the rear-echelon PRO where you are there looking at the blue-pencil deletions ten minutes after the censors are through. At least you can argue about them and rave to your heart's content, but just the same the cable goes out without your pet phrase or your exclusive news beat. You hate the censors but you don't feel as bad about it as you did at the front.

Now that it can be told, there are a few of these news deletions that I want to clear up to compensate myself for all the torture I suffered when they were cut out.

92ND. NOT ALL—NEGRO

There's that pet peeve of the 92nd infantrymen who wanted it made perfectly clear that the 92nd was NOT an all-Negro division. From time to time, I pointed out certain factors concerning the lily-white ranking officer complement, which would give a subtle hint that the division was not all-colored. But this was not enough. They wanted the world to know, in bold clearly phrased words, that they resented being considered an all-Negro division. They wanted me to tell the folks back home that, contrary to the published reports in magazines and newspapers, the 92nd IS NOT A NEGRO DIVISION.

Now, don't jump at any conclusions. You may be all wrong about the reason that motivated this outcry. The BUFFALLO doughboys were not ashamed of their race and had no desire to personally escape identification as a Negro. And, they had no high sounding theories about the virtue of racial integration which would lead them to want to be considered a mixed Army unit. 1-12-46

FEARED PLANNING FAILURES

They simply didn't think much of their all-white command staff, and they didn't want the Negro race to be stigmatized with the failings—such as there were— of the division when they believed poor planning and inefficient command was responsible for these failings. This planning was done by white officers and the command was in the hands of white officers. It was at this level that the doughboys felt the division was being handicapped and they resented constant references to the division as an all-Negro division when the important command and tactical posts were held by men of another race—men whom the infantrymen felt did not have the proper conception of the difficult morale problems involved in sending Negro soldiers to die for a Democracy that they had never known at home and which was denied them, in certain tragic instances, right in the division headquarters area in the lovely seashore resort of Via Reggio. They were acutely aware of their own lack of motivation and felt that the white command took no effective cognizance of this situation. 1-12-46

CRITICAL OF COMMAND

And, many 92nd infantrymen felt that many of their top officers were basically ill-informed in planning and operations techniques and that some of them had been passed off on the 92nd because they couldn't make the grade with white outfits. They were critical of the command's tactical efficiency. They resented what they felt was a conspiracy to keep Negro officers from advancing to high ranks and from getting positions of leadership. They did not like the fact that many of the white officers were known to be antagonistic to Negroes and demonstrated this antipathy on many occasions in full view of the Negro junior officers and the enlisted men. They did not feel they would like to be held responsible— as a race—for the tactical blunders of the high command.

CRITICAL OF ALLMOND

The felt that Maj. Gen. E. M. Allmond, division commander, was poorly advised by the men who surrounded him in division headquarters. While they admired his soldierly qualities, they felt that he did not take into consideration the touchy morale difficulties involved in commanding Negro combat troops and was oblivious to non-operational problems of the division and that he was therefore unfitted for command of this division no matter what his qualification for command of white outfits might have been. 1-12-46

They felt all these things keenly. Whether or not they were right or wrong, this is the way they felt and everybody knew it. Yet nothing was done about it. No steps were taken to reassure these men and to give them confidence in their leadership. So they wanted it known that their division was not all-Negro. Certainly all the enlisted men were colored. But they reasoned that battles must be fought correctly at the command level before they can be fought correctly at the level of the gun-toting PFC. And they further reasoned that failures were the failures of the white command as well as the Negro enlisted complement. So they didn't like for the Negro race to be taking the rap for all the failures while the white officers escaped the glare of the public spotlight.

They told me to tell the world in no uncertain terms that the 92nd was NOT an all-Negro division.

INFAMOUS DIRECTIVE NO. 500

Which brings me to the infamous field censorship directive No. 500, issued one bright sunny day from the Rome office of the field press censor, British Major Hayden, "for guidance of all censors who handle copy filed by the NEGRO WAR CORRESPONDENTS."

While I was personally flattered by this attention given our efforts, recognition never before meted out to any special segment of the war correspondents corps, I fumed about such special consideration. 1-12-46

The censorship note, which fell into our hands, directed in effect, that "no copy critical of the command of the 92nd division be allowed to pass." Below this note were listed four points on which the directive was based.

They were: A. Such criticism would give aid and comfort to the enemy in event the troops were redeployed to Japan; B. It would affect adversely the morale of the troops; C. Misinformation; and D. Libel.

Mixed Blood BROWN BABY DERBY ON IN GERMANY

Pittsburgh, Pa.

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON

TEISENDORF, Germany — The "Brown Baby Parade" in the former "Third Reich" got off to a start here this week. The first baby was born in the local hospital to a German fraulein, and it was a boy, son of a Negro soldier, who was with the Quartermaster troops accompanying the first Third U. S. Army troops which passed through this town in May 1945. The child was healthy, and both moter and infant were doing fine. 1-9-46

Meanwhile, officers of the veteran 761st Tank Battalion, stationed here, have begun plans to raise a fund of $1,000, and use this fund to send to America to purchase clothing and future necessities for the child, and for the education of the boy, it is reported.

Two other "brown babies" are en route here, with the expected births scheduled for late March, with the mothers now receiving prenatal attention.

Five prospective babies are also en route at Bissengin, Germany, where the 761st was stationed from June until July 31, 1945. All are prospective infants of soldier-fathers.

Biased White Officers Distort Military Science To Crack At Truck Drivers In Africa

The Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. 1-12-46

By THOMAS W. YOUNG

Somewhere along the road a colored GI must have spattered a lot of nasty mud in Major Stevens' face, because his objections to Negro soldiers were conceived in fraud, which gave them the semblance of being more emotional than intellectual.

In the conversation with him and Captain Heller, which was mentioned in this column last week, I took advantage of their ignorance of the fact that Negro war correspondents were in North Africa and got an interesting piece of their minds.

I had inquired about an air base security battalion attached to the medium bomber base at Souk El Arba, and Heller had said he'd just as soon have all the Negro soldiers sent back to the U. S.

STEVENS CONCURS

How come, I asked him? His reply was just as blunt:

"I think they are all right as long as they are confined to stevedoring and labor jobs but they aren't any good anywhere else." Major Stevens had just walked up and concurred. 1-12-46

"But they have a very good reputation," I said, "particularly as truck drivers in the forward area."

Stevens would not concede that point, so I pressed him for an explanation. I was more interested in finding out their reactions to the Negro soldier than in telling these "crackers" officers off, so I held back by resentment and let them continue in their delusion that they were talking to another white person.

MILITARY MONSTROSITY

Stevens spoke of the "higher-ups" as many trucks as you want." He even resorted to falsehood and fraud to further indict the Negro soldier.

accident rate and greater damage. He told of one convoy commander when he learned that two of the trucks behind him had been done to the vehicles driven by col-ed by a Negro lieutenant who rode a check on things." The lieutenant, heard any one connected with the convoy where he could keep wrecked, remarked, "Odd as the reached the rank of major. quite certain that Stevens knew fact may seem it is a well known Army or Navy place the value of military principle that soldiers are expendable while you can not get front and not at the rear. I am

ored drivers." of the convoy where he could keep front "instead of in the rear

war above the life of a fighting man. To the contrary, but not more drivers." Major Stevens, to drive his point home pronounced a military monstrosity when he said, "Odd as the fact may seem it is a well known military principle that soldiers are expendable while you can not get as many trucks as you want." Actually the commander of a convoy is supposed to ride at the front and not at the rear. I am quite certain that Stevens knew this or else he couldn't have reached the rank of major. However, I listened to their

Stevens: "We can get more trucks

reasons and made mental notes of them. Colored soldiers, they said, are rough on equipment, drive recklessly, drive too fast, and don't give a damn about the value of equipment. 1-12-46

And all this from the officer who said, you will recall, "You have got to be diplomatic . . ." As if he would recognize diplomacy if he saw it!

Now It Can Be Told!

Men of 92nd Division Will Never Forget the Bloody Serchio Valley

1-5-46

By JOHN "ROVER" JORDAN

SERCHIO!

Men of the 92nd Infantry Division and the old 366th Infantry Regiment will never forget the Serchio River Valley sector of the Fifth Army front in picturesque Italy. It was in this area that the Germans were disgustingly sensitive, and knock-down-drag-out fighting was all in a day's work. There are two dates especially that our infantrymen will always remember—Dec. 26-27, 1944—for it was then that the cagey krauts staged a surprise attack on our units in the mountains and gorges around the lazy little Serchio River.

Two battalions of Jerries were smashing their way across poor Company G, commanded by Capt. Roger Kyles, of Portsmouts. I found myself in a virtually abandoned command post with Col. Raymond G. Sherman, commander of the 370th Regiment, and one other officer. 1-5-46

The Germans were bearing down hard on the command post, striking down the main road, not over one kilometer away. We all thought that we were going to be captured.

In a final desperate effort, Col. Sherman called up two 105mm guns and fired them point-blank down the road. That held the jerries until we could get out.

Next day the air force dive-bombed the Germans all day. The British Eighth Indian Division is generally credited with restoring the line, but when the Indians finally came up to relieve out units in the line late on the night of Dec. 27, the Germans, thanks to our planes and artillery, had already retreated back to where they came from!

MIMI WA A LADY 1-5-46

My favorite "war secret," strangely enough, does not concern a military operation. It's about an Italian girl they called "Mimi" (pronounced Mee-me).

Mimi was a dazzlingly beautiful dame who just loved soldiers . . . and the soldiers loved her too! She wasn't like the general run of girls who catered to soldiers. Mimi had class! The boys used to say that her parents were quite wealthy.

Mimi was built like Venus. Her classic features of light olive were crowned with sparklingly beautiful dark hair that seemed to dance with her eyes.

Mimi made a business of romance. She operated with a few other chicks in an apartment in Naples (fellows called it "the club") during the winter and summer of 1944. And the fame of Mimi quickly spreaded through practically every unit in the area.

EVERYBODY'S GAL

When I arrived in Italy early in June, 1944, everybody was talking about Mimi. In every outfit I visited, I found guys who sang the praises of Mimi. Some of the fellows were even talking about forming a "Mimi Club," restricting membership strictly to men who had known the fabulous Italian siren.

Well, the battle line moved up into northern Italy and so did the soldiers, leaving Naples far behind. And for a while, I didn't hear the fellows talk so much about Mimi. Some of her boyfriends began to wonder if she was still back in dear old Naples.

The 92nd Division came over in August and went into the line in Northern Italy. The 92nd men didn't know about Mimi. She came along before their time. Through the bitter fall and winter months, I didn't hear a word about Mimi.

NICE PEOPLE

Then one day an officer friend of mine—a chaplain, returned from a weekend furlough that he spent in Florence. The chaplain told me of the wonderful time he had in the famed city of arts, and of the nice people he had met. There was one young woman, especially, he said. 1-5-46

"I simply must take you over to meet this fine young woman," he beamed. "Her name is Mimi..."

Well sir, I almost choked on my K-rations. I laughed right out loud and long. My chaplain friend didn't appreciate it, but I just couldn't help it.

Yes, Mimi had moved up to Florence, following the battle line. The USO has contributed immensely to the morale of our soldiers overseas. So has the Red Cross. But, speaking of things that kept up the morale of soldiers in Italy, one cannot overlook that beautiful, sinful, romantic chick they called Mimi!

Ask Clemency For 92nd Division Officer

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A petition for clemency in behalf of Lt. Noel W. Greenidge of the 92nd division, has been filed with the War Department by Thurgood Marshall and Franklin Williams of the NAACP legal staff.

Greenidge was convicted of violating the 75th article of war and sentenced by a military court to 25 years at hard labor. The NAACP petition asks that he be restored to duty and granted an opportunity to honorably terminate his service to his country.

Pittsburgh Courier

CHIEF OF NEGRO PRESS SECTION ON TOUR OF EUROPEAN THEATRE

The Pittsburgh Courier 1-26-46

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Major Daniel E. Day, Field Artillery, Chief of the Negro Interest Section, Press Branch, War Department Bureau of Public Relations, has left Washington for the European and Mediterranean Theatres on a forty-five day temporary duty assignment. 1-26-46

Negro Soldier's Burden Was Prejudiced White Officers, Some of Whom Are Also Stupid

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

By T. W. YOUNG

The Negro soldier's worst enemy—even more deadly than the opponent he faced across the line—was in many instances a white officer who commanded or exercised authority over a group of colored GIs. When the record of the Negro soldier is written, adequate allowances must be made for the burden of prejudiced white officers which the Negro soldier had to bear in addition to his full military load. 1-5-46

For instance, take the air base security battalion attached to a medium bomber base at Souk El Arba about a hundred miles from Tunis. It was the last stop on the air transportation line from the west which carried military personnel and supplies to the fighting forces in Tunisia during the North African campaign.

DIDN'T CATCH ON 1-5-46

From Souk El Arba the slow and tortuous route to the front had to be made by truck, jeep or tank. It was at this base that I met Captain Heller and Major Stevens on my return from Tunis where the last remnants of a beaten German Army were being rounded up by General Eisenhower's forces.

Neither Captain Heller nor Major Stevens had ever seen, heard, or dreamed of a Negro war correspondent, so they never realized they were talking to a Negro, and in their conversation they unwittingly revealed their real attitudes and ideas about colored soldiers.

Neither seemed to catch on when I expressed a particular interest in the Negro soldiers stationed at the base. I said that I wanted to find out what they were doing, and how well. Heller told me where they were located and added:

"For my money you can send them all back to the United States."

PRESSED FOR REASONS

I was curious to know the reasons for this attitude, and the justification given by him and Major Stevens, who joined in the conversation, is a very interesting subject for another article later on.

All the while I was debating in my mind whether or not I should embarrass these two stupid people and give them a good cussing out or hold my temper and learn something about their thinking. I decided it was more important to let them do the talking. 1-5-46

Stevens broke it up with this gem. At one time, he said, they had a company of white drivers and a company of colored drivers attached to the base, and that when it came time to send one of the companies into a region where it was "not desirable" to send colored soldiers they took away the white company and sent them another "nigger" company.

A BIT OF DIPLOMACY

There are rare places in North Africa where it would be "undesirable," even in the mind of the most rabid southerner, to send colored soldiers and I haven't the remotest idea of what place Major Stevens referred to. Evidently it was one of those unofficial "hush hush" affairs, because Stevens added:

"That is another thing, you've got to be diplomatic in circumstances like that. You have to be careful about the allocation of 'nigger' soldiers."

"Yeah," I said, "You've got to be diplomatic all right." As I thanked him for the information and turned away, I couldn't help mumbling: "you've gotta be diplomatic!"

Britain worries about its 544 mixed war babies

Los Angeles Times Baltimore Sat 3-2-46

LONDON — British authorities are biting their fingernails because of the welfare problem presented by the hundreds of children born to white Englishwomen and Negro American soldiers during the war, a United Press dispatch said this week.

About 536 white women gave birth to 544 children whose fathers were Negro soldiers, according to a survey by the League of Colored Peoples here. Sat 3-2-46

Many of the women were already married, and the problem is to try and preserve homes where husbands are prepared to forgive only on condition that the children be placed in institutions.

Negro Troop Policy

Post Washington D.C.

I was recently shocked to learn that the famous 761st Tank Battalion, first Negro tank battalion to enter into combat, had been deactivated in the European theater. It has been credited with 189 consecutive days in combat and has participated in four major campaigns. Army authorities had made this organization spearheaded Gen. Patton's famous Third Army in many of its dashing drives across Europe and, along with the 71st Infantry Division, was one of the units that reached the easternmost point in Europe touched by American troops. 5-19-46

The 761st Tank Battalion has inter-racial harmony were learned their technical skills are now being deactivated because of its excellent combat and because of its Warocoupation record, because of the Negro race has shown pride which the Negro soldiers only because it reflects upon the United States Army.

JAMES C. LIGHTFOOT.

Washington.

Sunday

Now this organization is a logical choice for the postwar Army? This organization is a logical choice

Tan Engineers Were Singing Ambassadors In British Isles

Sat. 6-29-46

WASHINGTON, — (ANP)—How 200 Negro engineers sang their way under the buzz bombs to an Albert Hall concert with Roland Hayes and the London Symphony orchestra was told this week by a man who helped it happen.

That man is Peter S. Ridley, 745 Girard St., Washington, D. C. Negro Red Cross club director, just back from three and a half years in England.

He carried with him a red leather-bound volume which he helped publish—a kind of "college annual" for the singers, titled I Can Tell the World, named after the spiritual that brought "joy, joy, joy" to the souls of Britishers who heard them in the jitter months of 1943-44.

"Ambassadors of song they were," said Ridley, a psychologist who formerly taught at Howard university and Maryland State Teachers college, "and I'm sure they prevented many a nervous breakdown, not only among the listeners but among themselves. A man who carries music in his heart takes many a psychological hurdle."

Ridley, who was the last Negro Red Cross club director in London invited Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt to the closing of the Duchess club last spring, where she told the men to go home and use their citizenship.

But it was at Ipswich that the engineers began their group singing. Four Negro battalions—the 827th, the 829th, and the 859th—were attached to the 923rd Engineers Aviation regiment in the neighborhood of the Red Cross St. Peter's Hall club. The boys went there to sing. They borrowed music from Margaret Simms, Jacksonville, Fla., Red Cross singer, who took an interest in their songs, and before long they had worked up a chorus that the London Daily Express sponsored them on a tour that took them not only to London but to Manchester, Glasgow, and Edinburgh.

6-29-46 Sat.

Chaplain Organized Group

"Chaplain William M. Perkins organized the choir," Ridley explained. "He had been a singer at Virginia Seminary college at Lynchburg and in Lincoln university at Oxford, Pa. The conductor was 1st Sgt. Alexander B. Jordan, a St. Paul, Minn. bookbinder and linotype operator who had sung in the Tuskegee institute choir. (Jordan, incidentally edited the book and got it printed.) Some of the engineers had had experience in choral work, but most of them were singers in the rough who took this outlet for tense emotions in the stress of war."

Ridley staged a banquet at St. Peter's hall for the 200 singers and 60 guests back in November of '43, two months after their appearance before 5,000 listeners at Albert hall in London. Present at the banquet was Brig. Gen C. M. Alexander, provost marshal of England, who praised the choir.

Sat

Accompanying the engineers on their tours were two American Red Cross Negro workers. Mrs. Dorothy Hamilton, Greensboro, N. C., and Betty MacDougald, New York City, both social workers who were able to confer with the men on personal problems as well as to arrange in the cities. visited.

wholesome entertainment for them

Other members of Mr. Ridley's staff at Ipswich were: Miss Martha Stafford, Indianapolis; Miss Marie Wall, Pittsburgh; and Ralph S. Garner, Washington, D. C. All have returned to their home

Asked if he intended to return to teaching now that he is back in civilian life, Ridley said he was undecided. All he wants right now is to rest.

PRISONER TO PROSECUTOR

Pittsburgh Officer Tries Former Captor in Italy

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md. Sat. 10-19-46

FLORENCE, Italy—Once a prisoner of Capt. Italo Simonitti, Lt. Clarence W. Burks of Pittsburgh is now prosecuting the Government's case against the Italian Army officer, who is charged with the murder of a white American Army pilot on Feb. 8, 1945.

Prior to the appointment of Lieutenant Burks as assistant trial judge advocate, all other prosecutors had been white.

The Pittsburgh officers role is the questioning of Simonitti and his two co-defendants, Pvt. Benedette Pilon and Gen. Mario Carloni.

Killed in Cemetery

According to testimony during the trial, the murdered pilot, a member of the 57th Fighter Group, was captured near Castelnuove about 5:30 p.m. on Feb. 8.

Brought to the Monte Rosa division, he was questioned by Captain Simonitti and his belongings taken from him.

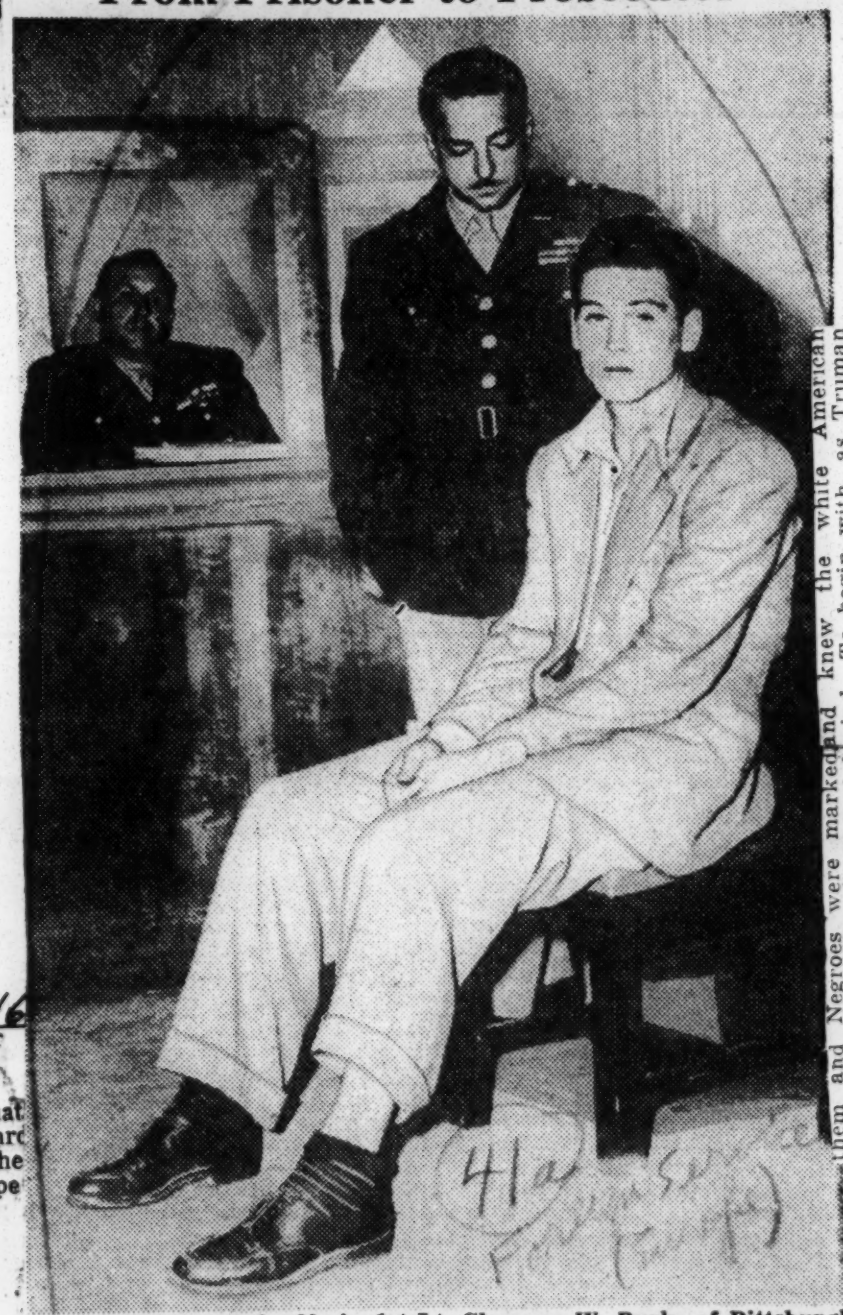
About 11 p.m., according to a witness, the pilot was marched to a hole previously dug behind the local cemetery where he was shot twice by Private Pilon and then by Captain Simonitti after he had fallen.

Aided by Partisans

A former 92nd Division Infantryman, Lieutenant Burks himself was captured by the same Italian outfit two days later and brought before Captain Simonitti as a prisoner.

The lieutenant stated that he did not know of the graveyard incident, but Italian partisans helped him and two friends escape the airman's fate.

From Prisoner to Prosecutor



Once a prisoner of the Nazis, 1st Lt. Clarence W. Burks of Pittsburgh, now assistant trial judge advocate, is shown questioning a witness, Silvio Cardasi, Italian merchant, during the trial of three former members of the Monte Rosa Division, charged with the killing of a pilot in February, 1945. The trial is being held before a military commission which opened Sept. 25 in Florence, Italy.

Ottley Writes:

92nd Had No Faith In Its Leadership

The Courier

By ROI OTTLEY

(Special Correspondent)

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The controversy still rages as to whether or not the late lamented Ninety-second Infantry Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Edward M. Almond of Luray, Va., was good or bad. Today, however, the division is being compared to the One Hundredth Infantry Battalion, made up almost entirely of 1,300 citizens of Japanese ancestry from Hawaii.

The comparison is to the disadvantage of the Ninety-second—but for some very marked reasons. The Japanese-American combat team saw action on virtually every front in Italy, and toward the end of the campaign supported the Ninety-second in its drive on La Spezia, a formidable naval base. As a spearhead outfit, the Japanese-Americans were often sacrificed for bitter objectives. They accepted tough assignments philosophically. When the roar of battle died down, the outfit was the most decorated unit in the history of the U. S. Army. It won two Presidential Unit Citations.

As the Po Valley drive began, a second Japanese-American unit was brought up—the 442nd Infantry Regiment, which also won the Presidential Unit Citation. This crack combat team was composed of Niseis and Hawaiians of Japanese parentage. A measure of their performance can be gained by their rescue of the "Lost Battalion," a unit of white troops cut off by the Germans in Vosges Mountains. To accomplish this feat, the Japanese-Americans lost 60 per cent of their personnel.

I talked with the men of 442nd combat team at Leghorn, Pisa and along the road to La Spezia. They expressed resentment of attempts to place them apart from the white soldiers, or group them with the Negroes, though they were on chummy terms with Negroes.

They declared that they had volunteered as Americans, not as a racial group. They related how when Washington proposed a separate Negro troops they did not believe in the annaged by anti-Japanese demonstrations back home, as well realists—they were hard-headed Yet, the differences between them and Negroes were marked and knew the white American as a group, they were highly selec- tive as to educational qualifications. They were trained in the environment of the Ninety-second. They were sympathetic to the Japanese-Americans, too, were the victims of racial discrimination, even Hawaii, had utter confidence in their white officers, possessed a trained at notorious Fort Huachuca, psychology, and social slightness of the white officers. They were not trying to demonstrate their loyalty to America, that having been established centuries ago. Nor did the United they believe that military accomplishments would be sufficient to get by military discriminations against the Japanese-Negro community. They knew this, could win relax too, by experience. The fact is, they did not believe in the American objectives of the war they were fighting for the victims of the Japanese-American community. In contrast, the Negroes were not aware of the differences between the Japanese-Americans, not as a group, they were trained to demonstrate their loyalty to America, that having been established centuries ago. Nor did the United they believe that military accomplishments would be sufficient to get by military discriminations against the Japanese-Negro community. They knew this, could win relax too, by experience. The fact is, they did not believe in the American objectives of the war they were fighting for the victims of the Japanese-American community. In contrast, the Negroes were not aware of the differences between them and Negroes were marked and knew the white American as a group, they were highly selec- tive as to educational qualifications. They were trained in the environment of the Ninety-second. They were sympathetic to the Japanese-Americans, too, were the victims of racial discrimination, even Hawaii, had utter confidence in their white officers, possessed a trained at notorious Fort Huachuca, psychology, and social slightness of the white officers. They were not trying

of racial discrimination, even slander.

To put it bluntly, the Negro troops lacked confidence in their white command, believing it to be incompetent, unsympathetic, prejudice, and often stupidly vicious. With a belief almost approaching a passion, the men felt their white officers were often sending them forward to be slaughtered unnecessarily. 12-21-46

With this sort of background, it is a wonder that the division did as well as it did do. As far as I could see, the Ninety-second was no worse than any other division fighting on the slow-moving front in Italy—with the brilliant exception of the Japanese-American troops.

The obvious question, then, is—if the Japanese-Americans were superior to white troops, who indeed had everything in their favor, abundantly so.

969th FA Battalion's Role in Saving Bastogne Retold

Afro-American

EDITOR'S NOTE—This is the first of a series of articles dealing with the operations of colored units in the United States Army during World War II.

WASHINGTON

One of the many units which provided vital artillery support for infantrymen during the Normandy and Northern France Campaigns, the 969th Field Artillery Battalion was the only colored artillery unit in Europe awarded a Distinguished Unit Citation.

When the Germans counter-attacked in Dec., 1944 and the Ardennes breakthrough started, the 969th withdrew to Bastogne and was pressed into service by the acting commander of the 101st Airborne Division, Brig. Gen. W. A. McAuliffe. 6-1-46

The 969th received its Distinguished Unit Citation along with the 101st Airborne Division and other attached units which, according to the citation, "distinguished themselves. . . by extraordinary heroism and gallantry in defense of the key communication center of Bastogne." Baltimore, Md.

Quiet Before Storm

On December 1, 1944, according to the 969th's report, the battalion was occupying defensive positions near the Belgium-Luxembourg border, with little activity on either side. There were harassing and interdiction missions each night, plus a few observed missions during the day.

Lauching its offensive on December 16, 1944, the enemy attacked with infantry and tanks, using only sufficient German infantry to keep American infantrymen busy, while the main German Forces were breaking through on the long flanks.

Receiving march orders from commanding officer, 174th FA Group on Dec. 17, firing Batteries moved to previously selected and surveyed positions, firing during the night and the morning of the 18th December from these positions.

Withdrawn in Time

Withdrawal becoming necessary, the battalion took positions near Cherain. However, the battalion intelligence officer overheard on his radio that the enemy had tanks in Gouvy, on the route to Cherain, and immediately rerouted the outfit.

Part of the 333rd FA Group and attached to the 101st Airborne Division, assigned to defend Bastogne, the 969th first occupied a place near Fiamizoulle and immediately began firing. Despite rounds of harassing fire, no casualties were suffered.

Later, after the enemy established a road block to the rear the 969th, according to instructions, moved two miles south of Bastogne pulled off the Neufchateau Road and went into position, firing unobserved on the road north of Noville. 6-1-46

Hold Off Enemy Tanks

Then continuing the march about five miles south of Bastogne, the battalion again pulled off the road, returning to Bastogne, taking up a new position near the village of Villeroux.

Finally, after a two-hour exchange of mortar fire, during which the 969th caused many casualties among the enemy and halted the counterattack, the men were ordered to withdraw to avoid enemy reinforcements closing in. Casualties were later revealed to be considerable among the defenders, a captain and an enlisted man having been killed and several others wounded. Baltimore, Md.

333rd Field Artillery Outfit Rated Among Best in ETO

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 6-29-46

[EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the fifth article of a series dealing with the operations of colored units in the United States Army during World War II.]

WASHINGTON.

Rated one of the best artillery units under the 8th Corps, the 333rd Field Artillery Battalion landed its 155-mm howitzers in Normandy on D plus 10 and went into action shortly afterward as an integral unit of the corps.

Later, sweeping through the Avranches Corridor with the 3rd Army, the battalion distinguished itself in the Seige of St. Malo and had batteries staggered in Belgium and across the German border during the counter-offensive in the Ardennes.

Along with the 106th and 28th Infantry Divisions, the 333rd received the full fury of von Rundstedts s'pearhead attack, suffering losses of men and equipment so severe that it had to merge with other field artillery units.

Resistance, Courage Noted

Both survivors and prisoners liberated during the fight told how stubborn resistance and high courage by the artillerymen prolonged the battle after large groups had been surrounded and unable to receive reinforcements or ammunition.

Earlier in the battle for France, the 333rd had developed a famous battle-cry which went, "Rommel, count your men" before firing and then, "Rommel, how many men have you got now?" after firing.

Sent On to Bastogne

Then on Dec. 10, 1944, the battalion, along with the 969th and the 771st Field Artillery Battalions, was given the mission of general support of the 101st Division Artillery in the defense of Bastogne.

Moving into position near Mande-St. Etienne, the 333rd faced light enemy tank fire, losing only one 2½-ton GMC truck and three .50 calibre machine guns with mounts. Next it proceeded to Flamierge, from where it fired unobserved on enemy-held towns.

Continuing through small towns on Dec. 20, the 333rd on Dec. 21 was told to continue to Bastogne. An enemy tank located the battery position and fired direct on it, hitting two howitzers and one prime mover.

Continue Despite Losses

Next joining the 969th FA batteries in another position, the 333rd batteries fired missions during the night for the 101st Division artillery and the 420th Field Artillery Battalion.

Located by enemy-dropped flares on Christmas Eve, both the 969th and 333rd batteries suffeffred casualties but continued firing for several days, using ammunition dropped by C-47 planes.

Given additional ammunition brought in by gliders on Dec. 27, the 333rd was next given the march order for Dec. 28 and ordered to proceed to the vicinity of Matton, France.

All Groups Active

Meanwhile, from Dec. 22-29, the rear echelon of the battalion held inventory of all equipment and personnel, supplied the needs of the enlisted men and gave the necessary health inspections.

During the heat of the battle, the rear echelon also attempted to establish contact with the batteries in order to get to them the needed ammuniion, gasoline and rations. However, it was not until Dec. 26 that the 333rd Field Artillery Group was able to make the desired contact.

Still later, its roster temporarily low, the 333rd furnished 32 men to the 969th and 7 others to the 771st, while all wire was given to the 8th Corps Artillery Headquarters.

969th F. A. Battalion Knew Dark Christmas 2 Yrs. Ago

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second of a series of articles dealing with the operations of colored units in the United States Army during World War II.

Afro-American

WASHINGTON

Christmas of 1944 was a nightmarish holiday for the men of the 969th Field Artillery Battalion, who were surrounded by the Germans in their break-through during the desperate fighting of the Bulge. 6-8-46

Despite being surrounded, however, the group continued to fight back, winning awards for heroism in performing their jobs under unheard of circumstances.

Whole Unit Decorated

As part of the 333rd Field Artillery Group, attached to the 101st Airborne Division, whose mission was to defend Bastogne, the 969th Field Artillery Battalion became the only colored artillery unit in Europe to receive the Distinguished Unit Citation. Baltimore

Despite heavy bombing, artillery fire and attacks by enemy infantry and armor on all sides of their encircled position, the battalion, along with other units, denied the enemy even temporary success in the epic battle.

The following is an excerpt from the battalion's report covering the most crucial days at Bastogne: Maryland

Group Surrounded

From the night of Dec. 21, 1944, until the night of Dec. 27, 1944, the battalion was surrounded. As ammunition was short, all missions fired were observed.

"C" Battery of our battalion was being harassed by enemy machine-gun fire, and Staff Sergt. Coleman with one infantry sergeant crawled out near that position and fired into the ememy position. They captured five of the enemy and destroyed their machine-gun.

On Dec. 24, 1944, Division decided that the 969th FA Bn., should move closer to Bastogne. Our firing batteries moved up and about 8:30 p.m., Bastogne and vicinity was bombed. 6-8-46

Advance on Christmas

On Christmas Day "A" and "C" Batteries moved short distances, one gun at a time to improve their positions. The battalion continued to shift fields of fire to cover the perimeter, often firing from the trails.

On Christmas Day about 10:30 an urgent fire mission was received from air observer of the 420 Armored FA Battalion. "C" Battery was then laid in that direction. Baltimore

Enemy casualties were observed. In the same area there was a six-gun battery, and fire was immediately placed on these guns, making two direct hits. All guns wree silenced and a powder dump on fire. Maryland

Bombed Four Days

Bastogne was bombed on the 27th, the 29, 30tth and 31st of December, and several casulties were received.

In spite of the unusual circumstances, being surrounded, in the midst of infantry fights, short on rations, casualties that hurt, the morale remained good, the battalion as a whole only worked and fought harder.

582nd Truckers Revealed as First to Invade Continent

Afro-American

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the third article of a series dealing with the operations of colored units in the United States Army during World War II.

WASHINGTON

Its mission to carry ashore "TX" bridge equipment to be used in paving way for the advance of the infantry, the 582nd Engineer Dump Truck Company landed with the first U.S. troops in France on H-Hour of D-Day—the combat engineers.

Credited with hauling all material used by the engineers on D-Day and several days thereafter, the 582nd faced some of the fiercest German small-arm and artillery fire from the bluffs overlooking Omaha Beach, Normandy.

Then after they had hauled away the underwater mines cleared from the beaches, the truckers were conscripted to taxi combat personnel of the 82nd and 101st Airborne Divisions and the 4th Infantry Division to forward areas.

All Saw Combat

Though it was not necessary to use the unit as a whole in actual combat, practically every man fought the Germans singly or in little groups.

Patrols were sent out frequently after snipers and the truckers used their .50 calibre truck-mounted machine guns to drive off strafing German planes.

According to the company's report, the 582nd, between June 6 (D-Day) and June 25, constructed nine bridges, in addition to laying 6,000 mines to protect the 101st and ferrying supplies to the combat troops and infantry.

In March on Berlin

Routine work was continued as the offensive moved through France. Then attached to the 1104th Engineer Combat Group, the company began the advance on Berlin, reaching Vic Scholven on German Easter Sunday, April 1, 1945.

The 582nd was attached operationally to the engineer combat battalions of the 1104th for hauling materials needed in road and bridge construction or any other engineer operation that may have been encountered.

Still moving forward and performing normal engineer functions, the truckers reached Braunschweig, scene of a large enemy ordnance depot. However, the town was taken after cannon fire and strafing.

Takes Prisoners, Frees GI's

Later, on April 14, a reconnaissance party, formed from headquarters personnel, was sent out to reconnoiter for a new bivoac area. When the patrol returned it brought with it five German prisoners.

On the following day, another reconnaissance party was sent out and became the first to enter a German held town in the vicinity of Hohenwarlseben, from which the men liberated 38 American, British and Canadian soldiers held as prisoners.

From April 15 to 29, the company remained in the vicinity of Madgeberg, Germany, seeing the destruction of that city and its fall, being the foremost element of the 1104th Engineer Combat Group west of the Elbe River.

320th Anti-Aircraft Balloon Bn. Commended

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md

Sat. 6-22-46

[EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the fourth article of a series dealing with the operations of colored units in the United States Army during World War II.]

WASHINGTON

The 320 Anti-Aircraft Balloon (Very Low Altitude), was one of the units that received a special commendation from General Dwight D. Eisenhower, who officially recognized the meritorious service of the unit in the invasion of France.

The commendation from General Eisenhower to officers and men of the unit cited the men for their endeavors from 6 June to 10 July, 1944. In part, it read:

"Your battalion landed in France on 6 June under artillery, machine-gun and rifle fire. Despite the losses sustained, the battalion carried out its mission with courage and determination."

Balloons Guard Areas

Balloons of the 320th were used in air defense over Normandy to deny hostile aircraft use of the air space below operating height of the balloons.

They were particularly effective against dive bombing and minimum altitude attack.

The 320th balloons over Normandy were gas filled and supported steel wires up to 2,000 feet. Motor-driven and hand-operated winches were used to raise and lower the balloons.

Trained During Winter

On 17 November 1943 the battalion sailed from New York aboard HMS Aquatania, landing at Grennock, Scotland, six days later, and from there the battalion moved by train to Checkendon, England.

A temporary assignment was given the battalion to fly a static barrage at Cardiff, South Wales, to protect harbor installations. This was to provide additional training until the actual invasion of France took place.

During the latter part of May, the unit was broken up to permit individual squads to join various combat teams for the invasion of France. Distribution by craft load spread the battalion all along the southern coast of England.

Hit All Beaches

After the invasion, it was D plus four before the bulk of the unit could be accounted for on the beaches. A barrage was flown on the evening of D plus 1 on both beaches. It gained in strength daily, until a maximum of 141 balloons were in operation on D plus 15.

On 25 November the unit returned to the States. It was here that the announcement was made that the 320th Battalion was to be redeployed to the Pacific.

598th FAB Aided in Defeat of Nazi Troops in Italy

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md

Sat. 7-27-46

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the seventh of a series dealing with the operations of colored units in the Army during World War II.)

For many months, fighting on the Italian front was at a stalemate. It was during April, 1945 that the victorious offensive began, and it was the 598th Field Artillery Battalion that was in the forefront of that offensive.

The 598th was one of four field artillery battalions of the 92nd Infantry Division committed to action in Italy.

It was the first of the artillery battalions to sail for overseas and was also the first artillery unit of the division to go into action, supporting infantry units of the 370th Infantry Regiment along the Arno River.

The 598th aided in the liberation of Lucca, and later, when the combat team was reformed into Task Force "92," it participated in attacks on the left anchor of the Gothic line.

Broke German Lines

When the rest of the 92nd Division arrived in Italy, the 598th joined it to participate in the North Apennines and Po Valley engagements.

The following are excerpts from the battalion's report of April, 1945, when the final and victorious offensive in Italy was waged by the Allies:

D-Day H-hour was designated and on that morning, April 5, the battalion fired preparation on hills X and Y on mortar, and known targets on hill Y and Porta Ridge.

Ten minutes later this fire was lifted and the infantry advanced.

First reports from the infantry were that elements had advanced with little opposition, but had bypassed many enemy.

At dawn this enemy opened fire causing many casualties. A small counter-attack was successfully beaten off by artillery fire.

Curtains Infantry Advances

During the night of the 5th-6th April, the battalion fired harrassing fires on targets registered during daylight hours, on possible counter-attack routes, mortar positions and avenues of approach from Montignoso.

The plan for April 7 called for the infantry to attack Porta Ridge and to clear hills Y and Z and east to Strettoia. In support of this action harrassing fires to cover movement across open ground were started at 4:30 a.m., April 7.

The morning of April 8 was quiet with no enemy artillery, mortar or small arms reported. Infantry elements were moving steadily forward permitting the artillery to displace to more suitable positions to support the attacking infanry.

Each day in April, the battalion, protecting every advance of the infantry, brought forward its guns, until by April 26, the outfit was within sight of Genoa.

There it remained for two days, having to reduce a German battery emplaced on Mount Maro, which refused to obey orders to surrender. On April, 28, Genoa was taken.

41a 1946

Foreign Service, Europe

Army Paper's Praise of Negro GIs Censored by Brass Hats in Korea

By Federated Press

SEOUL, Korea, Jan. 1.—How Army officials in this occupied country suppressed an official news story lauding the fighting qualities of Negro GIs has been revealed in a letter sent to Federated Press by a staff member of one of the two papers published for American forces under Lt. Gen. John Hodge.

The news story, headlined "White Infantrymen Laud Negro Doughs," was prepared by Camp Newspaper Service, an official Army syndicate, which sends news and picture material to GI newspapers throughout the world. It was based on a poll conducted in the European Theater of Operations by the Information and Education Department's research branch.

GI editors of the Korea Graphic sought official permission from G-3 (plans and training) to run the story. Without any apparent reason, permission was refused.

The author of the letter declared:

"As editor of Army newspapers in the Pacific for two years, I know how sharply the civilian press and military commanders have under-valued Negro troops. But never before have I run across so indecent an example."

He has since been returned to the US for discharge.

The story itself related that when white non-commissioned officers were put in charge of Negro units, they were dubious as to the fighting ability of their men. But once these units had been tried in combat, the officers lost their prejudices. It noted that Negro combat platoons were made up from volunteers from rear-echelon outfits and served in such well-known divisions as the first, second, ninth and 104th as well as in other groups.

Honors Memory of Gen. Patton

M/Sgt. William G. Meeks, who served as Gen. Patton's orderly for 8 years, is shown as he admires a bronze plaque erected at the Ft. Riley Cavalry School in Patton's memory. He was flown by the Army from Italy to be special guest at the dedication of Patton Hall at Ft. Riley last week.

Others Erred, But Blame Army Strategy

92nd Didn't Make All the Mistakes

By VETERANS EDITOR

The open season for criticizing the Army has started. This week Maj. Gen. H. D. Russell of Macon, Ga., the former commanding officer of the Thirtieth Division, charged the Army high command with having discriminated against National Guard officers. Last week, members of the all-white Thirty-sixth Division, meeting at Brownsville, Tex., censured Gen. Mark Clark for his battle. General Clark was criticized in the resolution prepared planning of the ill-fated Rapido River engagement that took place at the meeting that asked Congress in Italy in January, 1944. to take steps to correct the military system that will permit an inefficient and inexperienced officer, such as General Clark, in a high command to destroy the young manhood of this country and to prevent future soldiers being sacrificed wantonly and uselessly."

Approximately 2,900 men, chiefly from Texas, were lost in this

NEGROES CA[illegible]KE CLAIMS

Negroes ha[illegible] interest in any claims of discrimination and inefficiency that are leveled against the Army. Because the Ninety-second Division fought under General Clark both while he was in command of the Fifth Army and later of the Fifteenth Army Group. The Thirty-sixth Division charges will be followed closely. Heightening interest is the fact that the Ninety-second Division participated in an engagement at the Cinquale Canal that was strikingly similar to the Rapido River battle.

The Cinquale Canal crossing was attempted in February, 1945. Like the Thirty-sixth Division at the Rapido River, the Ninety-second was repulsed with relatively heavy casualties. Also, like the Thirty-sixth defeat, the inability of the Ninety-second to cross the Cinquale has been widely discussed in Army circles.

COMMON EXPERIENCE

Collins George, a Pittsburgh Courier war correspondent, was with the attacking Ninety-second Division at the Cinquale. What he and others have said about that engagement indicates that the two divisions had a common experience.

The striking force from the Ninety-second was placed under the command of an exceedingly young engineer officer. The task force included the 366th Infantry Regiment, entirely officered by Negro officers, a tank unit, and supporting engineer and service troops. The plan of battle was developed by the young officers of the Division General Staff, no one of whom was colored. According to this plan, two objectives had to be attained. The engineer units had to throw up a bridge across the canal in order that the attacking troops could be supplied with food and ammunition and another unit from the Ninety-second Division had to take commanding height positions on Massa, a mountainous mass north and east of the Cinquale. The Germans had heavily fortified Massa in preparation for a drive along the Coast.

TEST BLEW UP

The plan of attack, while theoretically sound, blew up in the test of battle. The tanks supporting the push of the infantry troops around the canal in the sea were blown to smithereens on the beaches. The bridge never got up across the canal.

The bitterness expressed in Texas by the members of the Thirty-sixth Division Association has been repeated many times by veterans from the Ninety-second Division. And, of course, there has been much more talk about the Ninety-second since high ranking officers could throw all responsibility onto the Negro soldiers and officers who participated in the engagement. Even worse, ignorant sources in the Army immediately seized upon this defeat as final proof that Negroes were no good as soldiers.

Expressing bitterness has never solved anything. The important immediate questions are whether resolutions like the one drawn by the Thirty-sixth Division accomplish results and whether similar action should be taken on behalf of the Ninety-second Division.

NEGATIVE ANSWERS

We think both questions must be answered in the negative. Commanders like General Clark have too much protection. This newspaper has followed another course. Responsibility for failures at points like Cinquale has been placed where it belongs—right on the Army. To follow any other course is to confuse the issue. We cannot afford to let white officers wiggle out from the responsibility by saying that Negro soldiers are no good.

The Thirty-sixth Division story shows that white as well as Negro soldiers failed to reach objectives. It shows that failure is not a matter of race, but of planning and training. We are glad for the resolution because it shakes the Army out of its complacency. We won't follow that procedure for the Ninety-second. Instead, we will continue our drive for the ending of conditions in the Army that interfere with the proper training of Negro soldiers.

Patton's Orderly Guest at Dedication

CHICAGO (ANP)—Colbert Sobrian, Canadian born Negro, who fought in Europe and trained in Texas with a white unit, the 745th Tank battalion, has been discharged with not more than a handful of white buddies realizing that their brownskinned comrade was not of "Indian" or "Spanish" extraction. Sobrian, who was born in Windsor, Ontario, of a mother who knew the situation but did not want who was a well known concert singer and him to leave the unit.

whose father founded the Great Lakes Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Detroit, came here in 1929.

Apparently because of his name and birthplace Sobrian was not sent to a Negro unit when drafted. Immediately on induction October 6, 1942, he was sent to Camp Grant at Rockford, Ill., and from there was shipped to Camp Bowie at Brownwood, Tex. Since he was not thought to be a Negro, he was able to get firsthand reports of the attitudes of other soldiers and white Texans toward Negroes.

This unusual situation was a handicap in the matter of recreation. Sobrian said he hesitated at becoming friendly with colored people and was fearful of attending social events with other soldiers. He thought it advisable of asking to be transferred but was dissuaded by his commanding officer.

Pvt. Sobrian, as a member of Co. D of the 745th, landed in France on D-Day and fought with his unit in France, Belgium, Germany and Czechoslovakia, participating in the battles of Normandy, Northern France, Ardennes, the Rhineland and Central Europe. He was discharged last fall and is employed in Chicago.

Only three or four of his associates knew that he was a Negro but they were unprejudiced, Sobrian said. He added that "pass" as a member of another group. However, he lived during his three years in service at no time did he make any attempt to learn they had been intimately associated with a Negro, they would probably "faint from the shock," he said.

FORT RILEY, Kans. — High Government officials and top-ranking Army officers came from all sections of the United States to attend the dedication of The Cavalry School's Patton Hall on Apr. 4, but none came from as far as M/Sgt. William G. Meeks.

Sergeant Meeks was flown from Rome to participate in the colorful ceremony in memory of an old friend, Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.

It was at The Cavalry School, in 1938, that Meeks's career became bound to the Patton legend, of which he has been a part ever since, serving eight and a half years as the general's orderly.

Loved Soldiers

Sgt. Meeks remembered those years as he listened to Secretary of War, Robert P. Patterson, Gen. Jacob L. Devers, commanding general of the Ground Forces, and other distinguished speakers, and said, "Patton was a great man."

"It will be a long time before there's another like him," said Meeks. "I almost hated to sit out there today and listen to those speakers, because every time they mentioned the General's name it

reminded me that I won't be seeing him again." Sat 4-20-46

While admitting that the judgment of Patton's spectacular ability as a field commander might better be left to other men than he, the sergeant considers himself as good a judge as anyone of another side of Patton.

"They say the general was a hard-driving commander, and that is true. That was his job," Meeks declared. "But Patton loved his soldiers. He liked to feel that every one of them was his personal friend."

Negro Unit Given President's Award

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City Okla.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July — (NNPA) — The 969th Field Artillery Batalion, only colored unit in the European theater of operations to win the covetetd Presidential Distinguished Unit Citation, was among American army units honored by the Belgian government July 4 when high officials of that government met at Bastagone and commerated the gallent stand made by American troops during the battle of the bulge in 1944. Sat. 7-13-46

The 969th won fame when they fired their big guns all around the compass in helping the renowned 101st Airborne Division fight off the Germans at beleaguered Bastagone. It was one of the surrounded organizations on which Brigadier General Anthony C. McAuliffe was counting when he sent his now classic answer to "Nuts" to the German request to surrender.

The first stone of a mounment to the gallant Americans was laid during the ceremonies. Earth excavated in its laying was placed in an urn made of Belgian Congo malachite and handed to the American Ambassador to be flown to the United States.

Brigadier General Gerald J. Higgins, an officer of the 101st during the battle of the Bulge, was sent to Belgium by the War Department to attend the ceremony and fly back with the urn.

Fully military honors were rendered his arrival here with the urn at the Washington National Airport. Sat. 2-16-46

Sergeant Is Flown From Italy For "Patton Hall" Dedication

Houston Texas
The Informer

FORT RILEY, Kansas — High government officials and top-ranking Army officers came from all sections of the United States to attend the dedication of The Cavalry School's Patton Hall April 4, but none came as far as Master Sergeant William G. Meeks. Sergeant Meeks was flown from Rome, Italy, to participate in the colorful ceremony in memory of an old friend of his, General George S. Patton, Jr.

Great Man

It was at The Cavalry School, in 1933, that Meeks' career became bound to the Patton legend, and Meeks has been part of that legend ever since. For eight and a half years the Sergeant served as General Patton's orderly. Today he looked back on those years as he listened to Secretary of War, Robert P. Patterson, General Jacob L. Devers, Commanding General of the Ground Forces, and other distinguished speakers pay tribute to General Patton, and he knew just what they meant when they said, "Patton was a great man." Sat 4-20-46

"It will be a long time before there's another like him," said Meeks. "I almost hated to sit out there today and listne to those speakers, because every time they mentioned the General's name it reminded me that I won't be seeing him again."

While admitting that the judgment of Patton's spectacular ability as a field commander might better be left to other men than he, Sgt. Meeks considers himself as good a judge as anyone of another side of Patton.

"They say the general was a hard-driving commander, and that is true. That was his job," Meeks declared. "Mut Patton loved his soldiers. He liked to feel that everyone of them was his personal friend."

Thursday's dedication was the second ceremony in memory of General Patton that Sergeant Meeks has attended. He was present at the funeral of the famous cavalryman in Frankfort, Germany last December.

From the first of the year until March 19, when he began his return trip to the United States, Meeks served as orderly to Lt. Gen. John C. H. Lee, commander of American forces in the Mediterranean Theater. About his future, Meeks is sure of only one thing— he will be wearing his uniform for two years and four months more. To date he has served 27 years and eight months in the Army. Sat 4-20-46

The role played by Meeks in the turbulent affairs of the world has been unheralded but surprisingly important.

Later, during the war itself, the capable hands of Sgt. Meeks helped make it possible for General Patton to devote full time to planning and directing the campaigns that stripped Germany's best armies of Africa, Sicily and Western Europe.

The beginning of his career as Patton's orderly was recalled this week by a Cavalry School man, S. Sgt. Hugh Lee, who soldiered with Meeks through the first twenty years of his Army service.

"Meeks' wife had been cooking for General Patton — he was a colonel then, and Director of Instruction at The Cavalry School," said Lee. "When the colonel was ordered to Fort Clark, Texas, in July, 1938, he didn't want to give up that excellent cooking. But the only way he could arrange for Mrs. Meeks to continue as his cook was to take Pfc. Meeks along, too."

Consequently said Lee, Patton "bought" Meeks out of the Army—a method then in effect whereby a soldier could become a civilian by paying for the cost of having his records terminated. As a brand new civilian, Meeks went with Patton to Texas as his driver and orderly.

Later the same year, when Patten was transferred to Fort Myer, Virginia, Meeks re-enlisted in the Army, continuing as Patton's orderly. Through succeeding years, as Patton added stars to his shoulder, Meeks accumulated the stripes that raised his eventually to the rating of master sergeant.

Meeks' Army career began during World War I, taking him to France and later in 1919, to the Philippines. "He's like General Patton in a good many ways," said Sgt. Lee. "You know — dependable, a hard worker and, brother, is he punctual!"

Meeks' return to The Cavalry School provided him with a family reunion. His wife lives in neighboring Junction City with her parents.

Capture of German Town Attributed to 2 Members of 761st Tank Battalion

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
4-27-46

Lieutenant and Jeep Driver, Seeking CO, Enter 'Deserted' City, Force 30 to Surrender

TEISENDORF, Germany

Among the heretofore untold stories of World War II, which are gradually coming to light is one regarding the capture of an entire German town by two members of the 761st Tank Battalion during March, 1945.

The two were 1st Lt. Charles A. Guess of Topeka, Kan., liaison officer of the 761st, and his Jeep driver, Pvt. Albert A. Neal, 721 N. Spring St., Baltimore, who were seeking the commanding officer of the battalion then spearheading the drive on the Siegfried Line.

Lacked Heavy Arms

Armed only with pistols and the .45 calibre "grease guns," the Army's automatic submachine pistol, the two "captured" the town of Insheim, located in the Saar Basin and in the sector being attacked by the "Task Force Rhine."

Driving into the town which seemed strangely deserted, they noticed white flags were flying from windows and not a single civilian was in sight. Nor were any American soldiers in sight.

Driving through the town, the pair made a reconnaissance and then returned to the town's square. By this time civilians had begun to appear on the streets.

Then across from the square about 30 German soldiers emerged from a basement, with their hands over their heads.

Mounting the hood of the Jeep, Lieutenant Guess motioned for the German soldiers to march toward the rear area where they were later met by oncoming U. Forces who sent them to P.W. stockades. 4-27-46

While atop the hood of the Jeep, Lieutenant Guess told the civilians in broken English-German: "I, commandant, this town."

The crowd sensed the meaning of his words, although the lieutenant admitted later that he was afraid that at any minute some enterprising German sniper might take a potshot at him and his driver.

Having "officially captured" the town, he set out again in pursuit of his battalion and found it north of the town. 4-27-46

About an hour after he and the driver had departed, the brigadier general, assistant division commander of the 103rd Division, arrived, and he and his party "formally" accepted surrender of the town. Sat.

The Negro's Valor

Courier Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

I read with interest the episode concerning the inductees who refused to ride on the bus alongside Negroes. This act of un-Americanism causes me to ask these recruits and others of their ilk the following questions: Have you heard of "the Battle of the Bulge?" Ask any white soldier who was there who saved his hide and he will inform you that it was due to the uncanny shooting of the 999th Field Artillery Battalion and the 761st Tank Battalion. Also the black truck drivers who were given strange weapons and told to fight, and with the help of Almighty God and "guts" they saved the day. Ask any man in the Ninth Division who saved the day at Kasserine Pass in Africa when that division was cut to pieces and had to be reactivated twice due to those 88s cutting them down by the thousands. Their answer will be the Forty-first Engineers, all black men who were the first outfit in the new Army pronounced ready to fight after Pearl Harbor. (This was my outfit). Sun 6-16-46

They fought for the America they love. Any enemy of America is an enemy of theirs.

My parting words to these bigots is to "straighten up and fly right" for the way things are going now there may be some more Battles of the Bulge and Kasserine Passes, and you will welcome help from the black man who will be there doing his bit as he has since Crispus Attucks fell in the Boston Massacre in 1770. Sun 6-16-46

WILCOX H. BRANDON.
Richmond.

Old Friends Meet Once Again

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Gen. Mark Clark, commander of American Occupation Forces in Austria, and M/Sgt. William C. Chaney of Washington, meet again at Washington's National Airport when the general arrived for conferences with State and War Dept. officials. Chaney served as the general's orderly from 1942 until last year when he was injured and returned to the U.S.

Sat. 9-21-46

One of Five G. I's. In Bataan March Has Survived Ordeals

Nashville Tenn.
7-5-46

LOS ANGELES—(Pacific Press Syndicate)—S-Sgt. William H. Walker, of this city, whose army coat is covered with ribbons and decorations, told reporters this week that he is one of five colored enlisted men who participated in the fearful death march on Bataan in the Philippines, in the early days of the war.

Friday

He was the only one of the five, he said, to survive the ordeal of hunger, thirst and death. Sgt. Walker was then taken prisoner by the Japanese on April 9, 1942 when his ordnance outfit was ordered to surrender and was shunted from prison camp to prison camp and from one work detail to another until his release from custody on Sept. 15, 1945. 7-5-46

Of the death march itself, Walker reported that neither food or water was provided for the men during the entire five days. If a soldier fell out exhausted, Walker said, Japanese military bayonetted him and left him on the roadside.

They also, he said, prevented friendly Filipinos providing them with food. 7-5-46

William Mitchell, an Ohidan, one of the Negroes who began the march but did not finish it, was killed, Walker said, when his dog attacked the Japanese. First they killed the dog, then the master.

William Bell, of St. Louis, died at Camp O'Donnell. Robert Brownlee, whose wife and nine children live in Nashville, Tenn., died when the ship that was carrying him and others to Moji, Japan, was bombed. A fifth enlisted man, named Allen also was killed, Walker said.

Walker, who is married to a native Filipino woman, has been in the army for more than 18 years. Before going into the army he was a musician in George Morrison's orchestra in Denver.

Hattie McDaniel, famous motion picture actress, at that time was a blues singer with the orchestra, Walker said.

477th Amphibian Unit Won Laurels for Okinawa Work

The Afro American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 8-3-46

WASHINGTON

For having "materially contributed to the success of the operation" of the 77th Artillery Division during the Okinawa campaign, the 477th Amphibian Truck Company was awarded a Unit Citation by the division.

During landing operations on Geruma Shima, Menna Shima and Ie Shima, the 477th helped keep a steady flow of ammunition, rations and water to the artillery battalions, without losing a single piece of ordnance equipment.

Also Did Combat Duty

Composed of three platoons, each attached as a separate unit to a 77th Field Artillery battalion, the amphibious truck company, although a service unit, participated in operations of a combat nature.

Each platoon consisted of 16 vehicles, 12 carrying artillery and 4 carrying personnel and ammunition, with additional personnel and equipment aboard Auxiliary Transport attack and Auxiliary Cargo Attack Vessels in the same convoy.

Assigned the task of carrying the artillery's 105-mm howitzers ashore by DUKW's from LST's, the 477th underwent a vigorous training period under the actual conditions involved in landing operations.

Faced Suicide Plans

Embarking the last week in February, two convoys, made up of all sections, arrived at the target, Kerama Retto on March 26, 1045, performing efficiently their assigned work there, before proceeding on to Geruma Shima, Menna Shima and Ie Shima.

Both convoys were under daily enemy attack from March 25 until the final disembarkation on Okinawa on April 12. While they faced chiefly the suicide variety of attacks, they also had to be on the defensive against some low level bombing and small arms, machine gun and motar fire.

Having proved its worth, the company participated in the Saipan and Tinian operations under similar conditions and proceeded to Leyte, Philippine Islands, on a 24-hour cargo discharging and evacuation of wounded assignment.

Unheralded 870th Ack Ack Bn Fought as Infantry on Okinawa

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 4-2-9 - 7-46

A seemingly unheralded exploit by the heroic 870th all-colored Anti-Aircraft Battalion, commanded by Lt. Col. Welmer F. Lucas, on Zumami Shima Island off Okinawa, two months before that Japanese bastion fell to United States forces, was revealed recently to the AFRO.

According to Raymond J. Freeman, white, 527 N. Gilmor St., Baltimore, a veteran of the Okinawa campaign, the 870th AA Bn. was caught in a pocket of withering gunfire as it tried to dislodge the Japs on Zumami Shima.

Fighting against odds and with little support from aerial and naval forces, Colonel Lucas rallied his men in a courageous onslaught, took them up the hill and wiped out the enemy.

Deserved Citation

Mr. Freeman warmly praised the colonel and his men and pointed out that they fought as an infantry and suffered many casualties.

He told the AFRO that many of the white officers and men at the Anti-Aircraft Headquarters on Okinawa were proud of the 870th Battalion's achievement on Zumami Shima, and wondered why neither Colonel Lucas nor his men were awarded a citation.

327,935 Get Army Release

Chicago Defender

Negro Personnel Slashed In Half

WASHINGTON—A total of 327,935 Negroes were released from the U. S. Army from May 1, 1945 to Jan. 1, 1946, the War Department announced this week.

At the time the dismissals began, Negro Army strength had reached its peak with 4 colored personnel of 700,304 members.

On Jan. 1, 1946, Negro members of the armed forces were listed at 327,369, representing 8.81 per cent of the total army strength at that time. Of this total, 216,897 were serving overseas.

When the Negro Army strength was at its height during the war years there were 4,743 commissioned, flight and warrant officers, and 4,003 Wacs.

Serving over the entire world were 372,935 colored members of the Army personnel, 155,472 of which were stationed in the Continental United States. The Medical corps included 410 officers and 318 nurses. Serving in all areas were 143 chaplains.

Most In Pacific 3-9-46

The Pacific theater led all overseas' operations with 130,019; the European theater was second, listing 61,085. The China and India-Burma theaters were third with 10,135.

In the Mediterranean theater there were 6,125, and 406 serving in Africa and the Middle East. The Caribbean Defense Command numbered 1,489, and the Alaskan Department had 2,086.

The Engineers, with 58,659, had more Negro members than any other outfit in the Army. The Air Corps was second with 51,664. Transportation Corps had 44,623, while the Coast and Field Artillery showed 6,507. The Infantry listed 19,198, and all other outfits had a total of 191,713 Negro soldiers. 3-9-46

920,000 Negroes Served In War

Chicago Defender

WASHINGTON—The War Department disclosed this week that a Negro personnel of approximately 920,000 served in the Army from Dec. 1, 1941, six days before Pearl Harbor, through V-J Day, Sept. 2, 1945.

This figure, which includes Wacs, officers, and enlisted personnel, represents more than twice the number of Negro troops, 404,384, that served all during World War I.

Army Grants Negro New Opportunities

The Courier Journal Louisville Ky.

mon. 3-4-46

By ANTHONY LEVIERO

Special to The New York Times and The Courier-Journal.

Washington, March 3.—The Negro race is promised wider opportunities for service and advancement in the Army as the result of the adoption of a new War Department policy, announced today, which is regarded as reaching a new peak in leberality toward Negroes.

The Negroes lose something under the new policy, but as a whole it is regarded as a distinct gain, as recognition of the services of Negroes in the war, and as vindication of the liberal Negro policy adopted just before the war by Secretary of War Stimson and continued by his successor, Secretary Patterson.

What the Negro race loses are organizations of division size and thus their 92d and 93d Infantry Divisions of World War II will pass into history. In the future their largest combat units will be infantry regiments, but these will be grouped and employed with white units in composite organizations.

The new policy is based on a socio-military study in which the deficiencies and virtues of Negroes in the Army were candidly appraised by a board of four generals, three of whom are Southerners. The War Department adopted all of their conclusions and recommendations. High officials regard the new plan as hitting a trend toward eliminating segregation.

Gillem Is Chairman.

The board attributed a large measure of Negro deficiencies in war service to lack of mobilization planning which would have taken maximum advantage of Negro progress since World War I. Poor environment and educational advantages and shortage of trained subordinate leaders were also mentioned as adverse factors. The report, however, was not lacking in praise.

The board consisted of Lt. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, Jr., of Tennessee, chairman; Maj. Gen. Lewis A. Pick of Virginia, builder of the famous Stilwell Road; Brig. Gen. Winslow C. Morse of Michigan, and Brig. Gen. Alan D. Warnock of Texas, former assistant commander of the Fifth Infantry Division. mon. 3-4-46

Among recommendations made by the board were acceptance into the Regular Army an unspecified number of qualified Negro officers, and the principle that Negro units be stationed" in localities where community attitudes are most favorable."

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Army Urged to Put Negro on 'Caste' Board

Daily Worker New York, N.Y. Sat 3-30-46

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was asked yesterday to appoint a Negro to the six-man board inquiring into GI complaints about the caste system in the Army, Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, made the suggestion in a telegram to the Chief of Staff yesterday.

In his telegram to Eisenhower the NAACP spokesman said:

"As you and I know from first hand observation no element suffers more from caste and racial discrimination than the Negro. From our conversation I am certain you agree that no really democratic army will ever be achieved as long as such racial demarcations resulting in discrimination and segregation continue. . . ."

White also suggested that the board hear Negro GIs, officers, war correspondents and civilians.

372,369 in Army January 1, 1946

Afro American Baltimore Md.

WASHINGTON.

On Jan. 1, the total colored strength of the Army was 372,369, it was announced by the War Department. This figure represents 8.81 per cent of the total Army strength at that time.

Commissioned officers, flight and warrant officers made up 4,743 of the colored personnel. Of the total, 216,897 were serving overseas.

On May 1, 1945, colored personnel in the Army numbered 700,304, of which 4,003 were Wacs. This represented the peak during the war years.

A partial breakdown of colored strength in the Army as of Jan. 1 follows:

Infantry — 10,481 continental, 8,717 overseas, 19,198 worldwide;

Coast and field artillery—1,384 continental, 5,123 overseas, 6,507 worldwide; 3-9-46

Engineers — 48,775 continental, 9,884 overseas, 58,659 worldwide;

Air Corps—8,240 continental, 43,424 overseas, 51,664 worldwide;

Transportation Corps — 30,986 continental, 13,637 overseas, 44,623 worldwide:

All others—55,606 continental, 136,112 overseas, 191,718 worldwide.

Total—155,472 continental, 216,897 overseas, 372,369 worldwide.

Officers:	
Included in above totals	4,743
Including:	
Dental Corps Officers	79
Nurses	318
Other Medical Corps Officers	331
Chaplains	143
Serving Overseas	216,897
Including:	
Pacific Theater	130,019
China and India-Burma Theaters	10,135
Alaskan Department	2,086
European Theater	61,085
Mediterranean Theater	6,125
*Africa-Middle East Theater	406
Caribbean Defense Command	1,489
Including:	
Women's Army Corps	283

* Including Persian Gulf Command.

WIDER NEGRO USE MAPPED BY ARMY

New York Times New York, N.Y.

Policy, Proposed by Generals, Will, However, Cut Combat Units to Regimental Size

Mon. 3-4-46

PATTERSON APPROVES AIM

High War Officials Call the Program a Trend Toward Elimination of Segregation

By ANTHONY LEVIERO

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 3—Wider opportunities in service and advancement in the Army for Negroes as the result of the adoption of a new War Department policy were announced today.

The Negroes lose something under the new policy, but as a whole it is regarded as a distinct gain, as recognition of their services in the war and as vindication of the policy adopted just before the war by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and continued by his successors, Secretary Robert P. Patterson.

What the Negro race loses is organizations of division size and thus their Ninety-second and Ninety-third Infantry Divisions of World War II will pass into history. In the future their largest combat units will be infantry regiments, but these will be grouped and employed with white units in composite organizations.

The new policy is based on a study in which the virtues and deficiencies of Negroes in the Army were candidly appraised by a board of four generals, three of whom are Southerners. The War Department adopted all of their conclusions and recommendations. High officials regard the new plan as a trend toward eliminating segregation. Mon. 3-4-46.

Comment From Patterson

Asked for his comment on the published policy, Secretary Patterson said tonight:

"The report embodies an effort to profit by our experiences in the war. It represents a change in direction in Army policy. The ultimate objective is the employment of manpower in the Army on the basis of ability alone. The recommendations in the report do not attempt to reach that objective immediately."

"Courageous leadership in implementing the program is imperative," wrote the board. "All ranks must be imbued with the necessity for a straightforward, unequivocating attitude toward maintenance and preservation of a forward-thinking policy.

"Vaccillation or weak implementation of a strong policy will adversely effect the Army. The policy which is advocated is consistent with the democratic ideals upon which the nation and its representative Army are based."

The board attributed a large measure of reported Negro deficiencies in war service to lack of mobilization planning which would have taken maximum advantage of Negro progress since World War I. Poor environment and educational advantages and shortage of trained subordinate leaders were also mentioned as adverse factors. The report, however, was not lacking in praise.

Gen. Gillem Headed Board

The board consisted of Lieut. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem Jr. of Tennessee, former commander of the Thirteenth Corps, chairman; Maj. Gen. Lewis A. Pick of Virginia, builder of the Stilwell Road; Brig. Gen. Winslow C. Morse of Michigan, former commander of the composite wing of the Air Forces in the China-Burma-India theatre, and Brig. Gen. Aln B. Warnook of Texas, former asssitant commander of the Fifth Infantry Division.

Among the recommendations made by the board were:

"That Negro units organized or activated for the post-war Army conform in general to other units of the post-war Army, but the maximum strength of type units should not exceed that of an infantry regiment or comparable organization. Mon. 3-4-46

Army Revises Policy Involving Negro Troops

Chicago Defender

WASHINGTON, May 3—(AP)—A revised policy involving wider employment of Negro troops, but in units no larger than a regiment, was put into effect today by the Army.

The War Department advised domestic and overseas commanders that Negroes should be used in their own units, both combat and service, on a one-to-10 ratio to white troops. This is the ratio in the civilian population.

The order put into effect recommendations of an official board headed by Lieutenant-General Alvan C. Gillem. Jan 5-6-46

Limiting the size of Negro units to that of a regiment, about 2,700 men, bars formation of Negro divisions, three of which saw war service but are now disbanded.

"That groups of Negro units with white units in composite organizations be continued in the post-war Army as a policy.

"That there be accepted into the Regular Army an unspecified number of qualified Negro officers; that officers initially selected for appointment in the regular establishment be taken from those with experience in World War II; that all officers, regardless of race, be required to meet the same standard for appointment.

War Experiences Emphasized

"The principle that Negro units of the post-war Army be stationed in localities where community attitudes are most favorable and in such strength as will not constitute as an undue burden to the local civilian population be adopted; exceptions to this principle to be premised on the basis of military necessity and in the interest of national security."

"Experiences of Negro units in the China-Burma-India theatre, and in the interest of national security, was put into effect today by the Army.

"Experiences and other experiments of World War II indicate that the most successful employment of Negro units occurred when they were employed with white units on similar tasks, and were closely associated with them on the part of all personnel.

"Experience, education and tolerance on the part of all personnel when small Negro organizations were so employed.

"Experiences of the Army will serve to rectify many of the difficulties inherent in mixed or composite unit."

Among the conclusions of the board were:

Army's New Policy Promises Fuller Use of Negro Manpower

The Washington Post, D.C.
Mon. 3-4-46

The War Department announced yesterday an intention to make a fuller use of Negro manpower both in the peacetime Regular Army and in the event of a future war.

An approved new Army policy recommended by a board of four generals provides however for organization of Negro troops into units no larger than an infantry regiment—some 2700 men—or a comparable organization.

The decision for small units was based on "experiments and other experiences of World War II" in which the board reported that "the most successful employment of Negro units occurred when they were employed as units closely associated with white units on similar tasks."

Of three Negro wartime divisions of about 15,000 men each, the Ninety-second and Ninety-third Infantry divisions have been deactivated after overseas service. The Second Cavalry division was broken up into small units early in the North African campaign.

Specifically the new policy provides for creation of all types of Negro units, both combat and service, on the 1-to-10 proportion of Negro to white civilians. In addition qualified individuals will be used "in appropriate special and overhead units." Mon. 3-4-46

An unspecified number of selected Negro officers with war experience are to be accepted in the Regular Army on the same standards as other officers. Negro officers eventually should command all-Negro units, it was stated.

The principle was approved that Negro units of the postwar Army should be stationed "in localities where community attitudes are most favorable and in such strength as will not constitute an undue burden to the local civilian population."

"Creation of a broader Negro base in the postwar Army logically includes organization of appropriate elements of any female component," the board reported.

Prewar Policy Scored

The board, headed by Lieut. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, concluded that the War Department failed to prepare adequate plans for use of Negro manpower prior to World War II, and advised that if "remedial action" were taken now, "many of the apparent deficiencies of the Negro soldier can be eliminated." Mon. 3-4-46

Approximately 909,000 saw wartime military service, and the Gillem board stated that their participation "was in many instances creditable, and definitely contributed to the success attained by our military forces."

Although there were some "substandard performances in combat" by Negro units, the board contended that "the results obtained by all units are in direct proportion to the leadership demonstadted."

The board advised that the regular Army should deny reenlistment to white as well as Negro "professional privates" and seek to recruit in their places men capable of becoming officers or noncoms.

920,000 in Army in World War II

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON.

A total of 920,000 colored persons served in the Army of the United States from Dec. 1, 1941, through Aug. 21, 1945, according to figures released recently by the War Department. They included:

Male Officers	4a
Female Officers	8,000
Male Enlisted Personnel	600
Female Enlisted Personnel	905,000
	6,400

By comparison, it was pointed out, approximately 515,700 more were accepted by the Army in World War II than in World War I, when the total complement was 404,348. 4-8-46

Sent 200,000 With AEF

Of those in World War I, some 1,353 were commissioned officers; 402,971 were enlisted men, 15 Army nurses and 9 field clerks. Of the total, approximately 840 officers and 194,000 enlisted men served in the American Expeditionary Forces.

In issuing the figures, the War Department pointed out that prior to World War II it had made no attempt to compile for official publication or other purposes data pertinent to the part played by colored soldiers in the United States Army.

17 Per Cent Of 32,000 General Military Prisoners Are Negroes

Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta Ga.

Captain Ming Reveals Military Justice Angles

Fri. 3-22-46

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Of 32,000 general military prisoners at the end of 1945, about 17 per cent were colored, Captain W. Robert Ming, Jr., Correction Division, the Adjutant General's Office, War Department, revealed at the regular monthly meeting of the Washington Alumni Chapter of the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity last Saturday night.

Captain Ming is one of two colored officers who graduated from the Judge Advocate General's officer candidate school at Ann Arbor, Michigan. His service in the Army includes a tour of duty as a labor officer in the Industrial Personnel Division, Army Service Forces, the judge advocate of the 477th Composite Group under the command of Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., and his present assignment.

In his present assignment it is his duty to review cases of general prisoners and present them to a special clemency board with his recommendation as to clemency.

SOBER DISCUSSION

Billed by his fraternity to "narrate at length his thrilling war experiences on the home front," Captain Ming presented a sober discussion of military justice. He said in part:

"As of the end of 1945 there were more than 32,000 general prisoners. Of these, an estimated 8,500 were in overseas installations from which they are now being returned. Three thousand of these men were in federal prisons and reformatories; the remainder were confined in rehabilitation centers and disciplinary barracks operated by the Army. As a result the army was operating the largest prison system under American jurisdiction since the federal prison population as of the close of the last fiscal year was under 20,000, including its military prisoners. Tel. 3-22-46

PREVIOUS OFFENSES

"More than 70 per cent of the Army's prisoners were convicted of military offenses. AWOLS and deserters made up 56 per cent of the total. The civilian offenses, of which 27 per cent were convicted, ranged from simple assaults and batteries through larceny and robbery to rape and murder. It is significant that 70 per cent of the prisoners in confinement at the end of 1945 had one or more previous convictions by courts-martial and about half of them had at least two such convictions.

"The sentences received by these men ranged from one or two years to life and there were about 165 in the latter category.

"Considered in relation to the number of men who have been in the Army the number of general prisoners is not surprising."

2,242 Wounded 338 92nd Men Killed in Italy.

4-27-46

WASHINGTON — An Army Ground Force report this week shows that the Ninety-second Division lost 338 men in action during its long campaign in Italy. Other than the 338 men killed, 2,242 were wounded and 620 reported missing.

The Niney-third Division, stationed in the Pacific, did not have a high toll. Only forty-three of its men were killed, 133 wounded and eighten reported missing.

DRILLED WITH GIs

Negro, 17, Joins Army, Gets 3 Years

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
2-8-46

Constitution State News Service.

MACON, May 4.—A 17-year-old Columbus Negro's desire for an Army career caused him to get three years on probation Friday as he appeared before Judge T. Hoyt Davis in the Middle District of the Federal Court of Georgia.

The boy, Willie Moses Holmes, was so determined to wear the uniform of the United States Army that he dressed in the familiar khaki. He slept, ate and drilled with soldiers of Fort Benning for three weeks before it was learned that he was not a soldier. Willie, who had been turned down by the Army because of physical disabilities, used the name and serial number of a soldier who had been discharged.

Authorities at Benning discovered the civilian soldier because of his stealing Army uniforms.

Holmes was charged with illegal wearing of an Army uniform, impersonation of a soldier, effort to enter the Army and the theft of government property.

Negro Combat Units In Washington And Chicago

The Sun, Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Representative elements of two Negro combat units participated in the Washington and Chicago on April 6. Over 5,000 Chicagoans saw the split and several events in its honor. The Polish all-Negro 555th Parachute Infantry Battalion swing up Michigan Avenue and pass before a reviewing stand on which were President Truman, Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, and Chief of Staff General Dwight D. Eisenhower. In Washington a Provisional Battalion of the newly activated 25th Combat Team paraded.

The 555th, assigned to the 82nd (All American) Airborne Division, brought up to battalion strength. The 555th under the command of Captain James F. Porter of New York City, is the only Airborne organization making 7,000 jumps with the only Airborne unit in the Regular Army. Also among the paraders were veterans of the old 25th Infantry Regiment which saw action in the Pacific as part of the 93rd Division.

The combat team is commanded by Colonel Robert L. Dulaney of San Antonio, Texas and is assigned to the First Army. Commanding the 25th Infantry Regiment is Colonel Russel W. Jenna, Leominister, Massachusetts.

Negro Parade in Chicago

Chicago Sun, 4-20-46

Arriving in Chicago by special train on April 2 from Fort Bragg, N. C. — Representative elements of two Negro North Carolina, its permanent station. Over a military reception by Chicagoans who, gave Fort Benning, Georgia to parade in Washington Day parade, the unit was given an enthusiastic reception by the Army Day Parade, Chicago's Negro troops were billeted at the 8th Infantry Regiment Armory.

The Airborne unit consisted of 140 troops, it ranks having been thinned by demobilization. It fit has yet to receive its honor. The with the 82nd Airborne Division, however, a Regular Army unit plement of troops which it is expected that many Negro strength will number 139 enlistees meeting the qualifications 7 warran officers and 2,662 required by the Airborne division to men.

The Battalion represented a unit which is still in its formative stages.

Activated on February 20, the outfit is parade in Washington until it its total comer, the nursery rhyme says, sang wasn't long before the London which at peakfor his supper—but that's noth- Daily Express picked them up 139 officers.ing. Here's 200 Negro army en- and sent them on tours to all the 2,662 enlistedgineers who sang their way to principal cities of England.

an Albert Hall concert with Ro- Those singers were from the and the London sym-923rd Engineers Aviation regiphony in England. ment, the 827th, 829th, and They started their singing in 859th. The girl was Margaret Infantry1943-44 during the German air- Sims.

eenlisted forblitz days and went right on Army. Also singing, to the great relief of Peter S. Ridley, of 745 Girard st., ere veterans litery Britishers Washington, D. C.

Engineers Sing London's Albert Hall

Chicago Sun, 4-29-46

The boys had to borrow their music from a Jacksonville, Fla., Red Cross nurse there, but if Tommy Tuck- long before the London Daily Express picked them up and sent them on tours to all the principal cities of England.

Those singers were from the 923rd Engineers Aviation regiment, the 827th, 829th, and 859th. The girl was Margaret Sims.

Their Way Into

Chicago Sun, 4-29-46

wearing of an Army uniform, impersonation of a soldier, effort to enter the Army and the theft of government property.

ue to malfunc- **out a single fatality due to tion of a parachute.**

While the 555th went to the Provisional Battalion of the Combat Team was brought from Massachusetts.

Many Colored Soldiers Prefer Segregated Units, Survey Reveals

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.

By LOUIS LAUTIER
For NNPA News Service

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Although the Army is moving toward integration of colored and white personnel in the postwar military establishment, 38 per cent of colored soldiers polled during the war favored assignment to segregated units, it was revealed in any Army Service Forces Manual on "Leadership and the Negro soldier," which hitherto has been a restricted War Department document.

The study of attitudes of colored soldiers was made by the Research Section, Information and Education Division, Army Service Forces, in 1943. About 13,000 men belonging to ninety-two different organizations in the continental United States were polled. Sat 5-25-46

Eighty-eight per cent of the white soldiers question favored segregated units, while 25 per cent of the colored and 12 per cent of the white soldiers said it made no difference or were undecided in their views.

Only 36 per cent of the colored soldiers expressed the opinion that colored and white soldiers should be in the same outfit.

One explanation of the results of the study may be found in the fact that three-fourths of the colored men who served in the Army were inducted from the South where they had been thoroughly indoctrinated with the philosophy of race separatism.

IN THE ARMY

In the Army, most colored enlisted men found themselves in separate outfits. Most of their officers were white, and what colored officers there were assigned to colored units were chiefly of junior grade.

Sat. 5-25-46

The written comments of the sizeable minority of colored soldiers who preferred separate outfits indicated that they believed friction could best be avoided by race segregation, although they were opposed to segregation in principle.

Those who thought colored and white soldiers should be intermingled in the same outfit were usually the better educated men, who were inducted from the North. They saw no justification for race segregation in the Army, either in principle or practicability.

Colored troops voted strongly against southern camps for their training, whether they were inducted from the North or South, according to the study.

Even southern colored enlisted men favored training camps outside of the South, notwithstanding the tendency of all soldiers to want to be stationed near their home. Sat 5-25-46

PREFER THE NORTH

Ninety-four per cent of the colored troops from the North wanted to be trained in the North, while only 35 per cent of southern colored troops favored being trained in the South. Of the colored soldiers from the border states, 81 per cent favored training in the North, 11 per cent were undecided, and only 8 per cent favored training in the South.

Only 2 per cent of the colored soldiers from the North favored training in the South, while 4 per cent were undecided, and 55 per cent of the colored soldiers from the South wanted to be trained in the North, while 11 per cent were undecided.

In contrast, 73 per cent of the white soldiers from the South favored training in the South, while 71 per cent of them from the North favored training in the North.

NEGATIVE ATTITUDE

The study stated that the negative attitude of colored soldiers toward southern camps stemmed primarily from the possibility of tension and conflict with white civilians and police. The attitudes reflected in the study may have a definite influence on the retention of Army posts in the deep South in the post-war era.

Explaining the answers to the question: "In general, where would you like best to be stationed?" the study stated: Sat. 5-25-46

"The northern Negro feels most keenly about his being stationed in the South, as on the whole he has been accustomed to greater freedom of movement and security of person in his home community.

"Specifically, he has generally not suffered definite segregation in public conveyances, public eating places, and in theaters. He has, for the most part, been treated indifferently by the white population in the North, rather than with condescension or hostility.

"He has had the protection of the law to a greater extent than he expects in the South. His opportunities for wholesome, cultural contacts within the Negro community are on the whole greater in the North. Sat. 5-25-46

"The southern Negro, though frequently disturbed by conditions in the South, has had to make some sort of an adjustment to those conditions during his civilian life.

"He is, therefore, not as likely to show as great concern as the northern Negro over day to day experiences, but the presence of a deep seated antagonism toward the southern situation is exhibited when he feels he can talk freely without fear of penalty or bodily harm for expressing his thoughts."

The purpose of the study was to help officers know how the men in their outfits felt about the Army and the war.

FORMER SERGEANT GETS 'MESS CALL'

New York Times

James Martin looking at a picture that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhowe autographed for him.

Associated Press Wirephoto

New York, N.Y.

CHICAGO, April 19 (AP)—To former Sgt. James Martin, 34, an invitation from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower is a command, so it is back to the Army to resume his job as chef for the General of the Army. 4-20-46

After Martin received a telegram yesterday from an aide of General Eisenhower, telling him there was a place waiting for him behind the cook stove in the general's headquarters, he made arrangements to leave his job as chef at the Eastgate Hotel.

He also began studying up the private recipes gathered while he cooked for General Eisenhower in England, France and Germany. How he prepares "the general's" dishes will remain a secret.

"I might be giving away a couple of extra stripes if I let anyone know how to prepare the general's meals," the chef said. He added, however, that "the general" favored roast of beef, fish "which has to be cooked a special way," quail, pheasant and other fowl.

Saturday

"One thing, though," Martin recalled, "when General Eisenhower gets a yen for vegetable soup it's time for the chef to get out of the kitchen. He likes to make that himself, with nobody looking on."

Two Negro GIs get lift from Eisenhower

Tribune

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Two Negro soldiers from Philadelphia, T/5 Troy Felder and Pfc. Leon Lee, were among five soldiers who were given a lift here in Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's plane when they were stranded at Savannah, Ga., during the railroad strike. 6-8-46 Sat.

The general had been vacationing at a Georgia island resort, but was called back here because of the strike. L.A. Sat.

'Chutists, Fliers Participate: Thousands Cheer Yanks in Chicago Parade

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By TED COLEMAN

CHICAGO, Ill.—Cold winds which swept unmercifully in from Lake Michigan failed to dampen the enthusiasm of thousands of colored Chicagoans Saturday—Army Day in the Windy City—as they anxiously awaited for hours, the approach of the famed 555th Infantry Paratroop Battalion of the famed 'chutists presented a rugged, Eighty-second Airborne Division, picture of brown America in fighting togs. Sat. 4-13-46

These patriotic humans, part of 350,000 persons, who filled the loop thoroughfares, were amply rewarded for their patience, when the glowing colors of the famed 555th came into sight and the rhythmic columns led by Capt. James Porter of New York, although small in numbers, passed in review. With eyes left, in salute to Harry S Truman, President of the United States, and other dignitaries of the U. S. Army and Navy, these stal-

477th OVERHEAD

Adding to the already high tide of enthusiasm of the spectators was the roar of mighty engines signaling the approach of the air might of Uncle Sam's fighting force and in this fighting segment was thirteen tan members of the 477th Composite Group now stationed at Lockbourne Air Base, Columbus, Ohio.

They could not point out the particular group on the wing, but they waved and stood in awe, because they knew that colored America was also represented in the air.

In comparison to the 15,000 or more fighting men who took part in the Chicago exercises, Negro personnel was at a minimum, but those who participated felt ful spectacle made themselves as they paraded with dynamic poise down flag-bedecked Michigan Boulevard on Chicago's greatest Army Day.

An impressive program which included a speech by President Truman was held at Soldiers Field. General Eisenhower and War Secretary Patterson were also speakers.

Mayor Edward J. Kelly presented gold medals of honor to Generals Eisenhower, Carl Spaatz, Jacob L. Devers and Lieut. Gen. Leroy Lutes. The 555th were guests of the famed Eighth Illinois Reserve Militia at its headquarters at Giles and Thirty-fifth Streets in the South Side.

Negro Army Strength Is Cut to 187,000 From 700,304 High

Times

WASHINGTON, D. C.—On May 1, 1946, the total Negro strength of the Army was 187,383, it has been announced by the War Department. This figure represented 8.64 per cent of the total Army strength at that time.

Of the total of May 1, 123,132 Negro troops were Regular Army men, 20,145 of whom have enlisted since March 1, 1946.

Commissioned officers, flight officers and warrant officers numbered 2,626 of the total. Serving overseas were 68,253 troops. Also on May 1, 656 Negro women were serving in the WAC, of which only one, a WAC officer, was serving overseas.

One year ago on May 1, 1945, Negro personnel in the Army numbered 700,304, constituting at that time 8.49 per cent of the total Army strength. Of that number, serving overseas or en route were 511,493 Negro troops. Negro WAC strength was 4,003, of which, in September of 1945, 820 were assigned overseas.

GI's Discussion Guide, "Army Talk," Aids Clear Thinking on Vital Issues

Quotes Preamble to Constitution, Lincoln's Definition of Democracy to Rap Prejudice

WASHINGTON

An eight-page discussion guide, Army Talk, edited by a small staff in the Office of the Director, Information and Education Division, and published weekly by the War Department, has contributed much to the information and clear thinking of soldiers on subjects of vital importance.

Every week, as part of their regular training schedule, military personnel are required to assemble by platoon or company units to discuss the week's topic as listed in Army Talk. Officers, non-coms or privates — with particular skills in this field — are discussion leaders.

Forums Used

The Army believes that "information" is a two-way process: that regardless of the amount of information a soldier receives from the wealth of sources available, he will understand it better when he attempts to test and exchange his conclusions and his ideas in open forum.

Army Talk serves as a discussion guide for these forums, and is distributed weekly to 62,000 discussion leaders in platoon or equivalent sized units.

Why We Fought

During the war, Army Talk focused attention on the theme, "Know Why We Fight," calling attention to the real nature of the enemy.

As the combat phase of the war drew to a close, demobilization and veterans' problems were brought up and factual material provided through Army Talk.

Two of these discussion guides, published weekly, received a wealth of favorable comment. The first one, "Prejudice!—Roadblock to Progress," was published shortly before the end of the war. The second, "What Is American Democracy?" was published in April, 1946.

Analyzes Prejudice

Presented in simple and in the most concise terms, the Talk on Prejudice stated:

"Practically everyone of us has prejudices. Some of us may shudder at the idea of eating frogs and other foods we've never tasted but which other people enjoy.

"Or, we may be prejudiced against bow ties or purple shirts. But those are meaningless prejudices which don't hurt us. There are other prejudices, however, which affect our lives very much.

"A prejudice against a necktie because of its color is harmless — but a prejudice against a person because of his color, race, nationality, or religion can do plenty of damage.

Preamble Quoted

"A prejudice is an opinion or emotional feeling which isn't based on fact or reason. It is an attitude in a closed mind.

"On display in the Library of Congress in Washington there is a document which begins:

"'We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America.'"

Abraham Lincoln's definition of democracy is quoted:

"As I would not be a slave so I would not be a master. This expresses my idea of democracy. Whatever differs from this, to the extent of the difference, is not democracy."

Nearly Million Saw Service

CHICAGO—Almost 700,000 Negroes were serving in the U. S. Army at the end of World War II, and 165,397 more were in the Navy, according to the 1946 Encyclopaedia Britannica Book of the Year. Nearly 8,000 were Army officers, fifty held officers' commissions in the Navy and sixty women were enlisted in the Waves, says the Book of the Year.

Included in the year book's report on outstanding Negro combat records are the achievements of the Ninety-second Division in the European Theatre and the Ninety-third Division in the Pacific which "earned over-all creditable service and combat records, with numerous instances of unit and individual citations." The Ninety-second Division sustained 5,752 casualties and received a total of 12,096 awards, the publication points out.

Author of the Book of the Year article on American Negroes, Alain LeRoy Locke, professor of Philosophy at Howard University, says, "In the last stages of the European campaign, especially in the First and Seventh Armies, combat integration of white and Negro troops was successfully tried."

War Dep't Report Reveals

38% Tan Yanks Say 'No' to Mixed Army

By LOUIS LAUTIER, for the NNPA News Service

WASHINGTON—Although the Army is moving toward integration of colored and white personnel in the postwar military establishment, 38 per cent of colored soldiers polled during the war, favored assignment to segregated units, it was revealed in an Army Service Forces Manual on "Leadership and the Negro Soldier, which hitherto has been a restricted War Department document.

The study of attitudes of colored soldiers was made by the Research Section, Information and Education Division, Army Service Forces, in 1943. About 13,000 men belonging to ninety-two different organizations in the continental United States were polled.

Eighty-eight per cent of the white soldiers questioned favored segregated units, while twenty-six per cent of the colored soldiers and twelve per cent of the white soldiers said it made no difference or were undecided in their views.

Only thirty-six per cent of the colored soldiers expressed the opinion that colored and white soldiers should be in the same outfit.

One explanation of the results of the study may be found in the fact that three-fourths of the colored men who served in the Army were inducted from the South.

The written comments of the sizeable minority of colored soldiers who preferred separate outfits indicated that they believed friction could best be avoided by race segregation, although they were opposed to segregation in principle.

Those who thought colored and white soldiers should be intermingled in the same outfit were usually the better educated men, who were inducted from the North. They saw no justification for race segregation in the Army, either in principle or practicability.

Colored troops voted strongly against Southern camps for their training, whether they were inducted from the North or South, according to the study.

And he said in a paper prepared for the closing session of the American Phychiatric Association's 102d meeting that growth of this "emotional cancer" depended "to a great extent on the other important racial factor, discrimination."

Saying he was reporting on five years of military service in varied capacities with Negro troops, Dr. Stevens, a Negro, said that the Negro soldier, shortly after beginning his military training "usually found that there was little for him to do during his off-duty hours because of inadequate facilities for recreation and entertainment."

"He compared these with those present for white troops," he said "and the comparison was most frequently unfavorable."

The doctor said "because the Negro soldier was most often garrisoned in Southern States, whenever he left the camp he was confronted with all the policies of racial bigotry practiced in the nearby communities."

"In addition," Stevens said, "these soldiers were frequently commanded by white officers whose attitudes toward race were fascist to some degree."

Dr. Stevens declared the War Department "did take action directed toward correcting inequalities in recreational facilities by means of a letter (July, 1944) which indicated that . . . there should be no discrimination on a racial basis."

Negro Troops Called Injured By Segregation

Chicago, May 30 (AP).—Maj. Rutherford Stevens jr, Army psychiatrist, said today "segregation" of Negro inductees into the Army "proved a constantly annoying emotional cancer" to them.

Army Adopts Gradualism

Explains Gillem Report Does Not Provide for Immediate Integration

NEW YORK—Recommendations by the American Veterans Committee for removing the "modified Jim Crowism" of the Army's Gillem Board Report were filed away in War Department "future action" files last week, according to a letter from Howard C. Petersen, Assistant Secretary of War. The letter was sent to Charles G. Bolte, AVC National Chairman.

Mr. Petersen's words were: "It is realized that the Gillem Board Report does not provide for immediate individual integration of Negro troops. It does, however, provide for assignment of qualified Negroes to overhead and special units and for progressive experiments with mixed composite units with a view to eventual assignment on the basis of ability alone."

FOR FUTURE ACTION

"The ultimate goal of all postwar activities," Mr. Petersen's letter continued, "is the maximum efficient utilization of the nation's manpower, without regard to race, in the event of a national emergency. This process must necessarily be gradual in nature."

"Present policies of the War Department do not require segregation, but on the other hand they direct the recognition and proper assignment of qualified individuals on the basis of ability.

"The resolution of the American Veterans Committee will be given consideration in future efforts directed toward full utilization of manpower."

AVC's National Planning Committee, of which Grant Reynolds, former Negro chaplain, is a member, had resolved that "our new army should be a democratic army in every sense, one that will permit no racial segregation, and one that will enlist men and classify them according to their aptitude and not their color, and by so doing, become a positive and constructive force for the preservation of democracy."

Army Modifies Caste System

Jim Crow Overlooked In 'Democracy' Order

WASHINGTON — Jim Crow, studiously avoided by the Dolittle-Gripe Board', and sustained as army policy under a quota system by the Gillem report, was omitted in the recent War Department ordering bringing "Democracy' to same phases of military life.

A new order, issued by Secretary of War Robert Patterson, eliminating social and other distinctions between officers and enlisted men ends saluting, one of the most noxious forms of military courtesy, except on military installations, in ceremonies, and in occupied countries. Regulations forbidding officers to socialize with enlisted men have also been rescinded.

This new deal in army life was initiated at the recommendation of the Dolittle board, created by President Truman to investigate GI complaints of a caste system in the army. Patterson announced that he had approved 12 of the 14 that the War Department is offering in accumulating under recommendations made more than a month ago by the Doolittle board. 1. Abolition of saluting except as officers, effective July 1, in same privileges as officers, in overseas occupied areas and on ceremonial time. 2. Elimination of an existing requirement that officers wear dis-leave time. 3. Grantin[illegible] enlisted men looking to a possible upward revision of pay schedules along with allowances for food, quarters and travel. 4. Studies looking to a possible revision of the social the board's suggestion that Inspec-tinctive uniforms, live apart from prestige. 5. Measures to train officers between tor Generals' reports be sent di-their men in garrison, and confine-ter for leadership, assign them rectly to the War Department in-their social contacts to other of-in the best interest of the service," which confine most Negro personnel to labor and service units in stead of going "through channels." ficers and to overhaul the present system the army, although deliberately 6. Rewriting of regulations to and to overhaul the present system fostered by many officers, was not define "essential" privileges of officers and to prohibit or minimize "possible abuses of authority and prestige." 7. Efforts to improve the social facilities available to enlisted men. Segregation and Jim Crow, which confine most Negro personnel to labor and service units in the army, although deliberately fostered by many officers, was not the of promotions.

THEY SHARED IKE'S PLANE DURING RAIL STRIKE

Arriving with Gen. Eisenhower at Washington's National Airport, these army men were among few to escape from the railroad strike tieup. The chief of staff picked up the three officers and two enlisted men in Savannah, Ga., where they were stranded when he flew to the capital for a conference. Standing, from left: Lt. John Chapin, Rochester, N.Y.; W-O John Smith, Ft. Mitchell, Ky.; Gen. Eisenhower; Lt. Louis Cole, Clifton, N.Y.; squatting: Cpl. Troy Felder and Pfc. Leon Lee, both of Philadelphia.—Acme Photo.

QM's in Manila on Varied Details

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

MANILA, Philippine Islands—The deep rumble and the lofty mass of the heavy semi-trucks, driven by the 180 men of the 3693rd Quartermaster Truck Company, make them the rulers of the highways and streets here.

Located near Quezon Institute, the company is an independent organization. All guard, mount and kitchen details are handled by company men. Each of the three platoons of the company has around 40 truck drivers.

Most drivers on duty drive their 2½ to 10-ton auto-car trucks 12 hours a day. The company keeps 80 trailers and 60 tractors. Its work is chiefly transporting materials from Manila harbor to supply depots, but it has other important tasks. Sat. 8-31-46

Extra Activities

Odd jobs of the organization have been to carry mail to scattered Army units; transport UNRRA food supplies to ships and move troops from Replacement Depots to the troop leading area. This unique unit also serves as an Army intercity truck line.

Activiated at Fort Jackson, N.C., on Jan. 7, 1944, the 3693rd left the United States 13 months later for Le Havre, France. After VE-Day the unit moved to Marseilles and from there to the Philippines. It was attached to the Base Motor Command here in Aug., 1945

Private Sets Record in Physical Fitness

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

FORT BENNING, Ga.—Pvt. Curtis White of the 555th Parachute Infantry Battalion recently set an all-time record at the Airborne School here when he scored 447 out of a possible 500 in the Physical Fitness Test taken by all trainees.

A native of Houston, Tex. Pvt. White's card showed an almost perfect score at the end of the test of "pull-ups," "squat jumps," "push-ups," "sit-ups," and 300 yard run. Ordinarily airborne volunteers average well over the 250 points required for passing. Sat. 9-21-46

187,300 in Army May 1 This Year

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

Representing 8.64 per cent of the total strength, there were 187,383 colored persons in the Army on May 1, 1946, the War Department announced this week.

Of this number, 123,132 were Regular Army men. A total of 20,145 of these were enlisted since March 1, 1946, the report disclosed.

Commissioned officers, flight officers and warrant officers numbered 2,626 of the total. Serving overseas were 68,253 troops. Also on May 1, 656 women were serving in the WAC, of which only one, a WAC officer, was serving overseas. Sat. 6-22-46

One year ago, on May 1, 1945, colored personnel in the Army numbered 700,304, constituting at that time 8.49 per cent of the total Army strength. Of that number, serving overseas or en route were 511,493 troops. WAC strength was 4,003, of which, in September of 1945, 820 were assigned overseas.

A partial breakdown as of May 1, 1946, follows:

	Continental	Overseas	Worldwide
Infantry	7,057	2,076	9,133
Coast and FA	1,706	1,006	2,712
Engineers	7,429	13,450	20,879
Air Corps	31,605	3,401	35,006
Trans. Corps	12,501	5,307	17,808
QMC	19,135	24,213	43,348
All Others	39,697	18,800	58,497
TOTAL	119,130	68,253	187,383

Officers:
Included in above totals.... 2,626

Including:
Dental Corps Officers..... 29
Nurses 167
Other Medical Corps O..... 43
Chaplains 91

Serving Overseas 68,253

Including:
Pacific Theater 35,398
China and India-Burma Theaters 1,392
Alaskan Department 1,144
European Theater 22,461
Mediterranean Theater 2,540
Caribbean Defense Com. 721

War Dept. Aide Scores Critics

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

Ray Says Army Plan Will Benefit Race

Sat. 10-19-46

WASHINGTON — Smarting under criticism of his role in the Army's adoption of an "elite Army plan" restricting Negro enlistments to high school graduates, Marcus H. Ray, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, carried his case to the public Sunday.

Speaking on a Veterans' Service Day program at Shiloh Baptist Church, Ray described support of the policy as "public duty."

Claiming that "disciplinary breakdowns in the foreign theater had reacted to the discredit of the Army and our race," he declared that in most cases these "can be directly traced to the men of low intelligence, and without motivation."

He also claimed that public pressure to bring soldiers home immediately after the war brought hasty recruiting to replace them for the army of occupation.

Claiming Ray is duped by elements wishing stringently to limit Negroes in service, his opponents point out that it will be impossible to reach the quota of 107,000 with high school graduates and that the educational restrictions should apply to all prospective recruits.

20-Year-Old Youth May Be Youngest Top-Kick in Army

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

CAMP POLK, La.—Bidding for honors as the Army's youngest first sergeant is Sgt. Charles Fitzgerald of the 665th Quartermaster Truck Company, stationed here. He was 20 years old in August of this year.

Sergeant Fitzgerald was inducted into the service on April 3, 1945. He completed his basic training at Ft. McClellan, Ala. Before induction into the Army he was a pre-medical student at Howard University and lived in Philadelphia. Sat. 10-12-46

Changing the Army System

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Veterans of World War II and their families and friends will welcome the report of the special committee headed by General Doolittle which has proposed the sweeping away of all social distinction between officers and men in the U. S. Army, and the War Department's promise that these proposals will be adopted "if feasible." Sat. 6-8-46

No one suffered more from this Army caste system than the Negro.

The colored GI not only suffered all the slights and discriminations that the white soldier suffered, but many others due to color.

The rapid expansion of the Army catapulted into positions of supreme authority many mediocre, prejudiced little men who would not have been able to attain such power and position in civil life.

How they used that power in many instances every Negro veteran knows only too well.

They brought to the Army the morals, manners and prejudices of the lowest elements in our population and many took especial satisfaction in making military service most onerous for colored men, particularly those Negroes of education and culture.

Unfortunately, the Doolittle committee seems to have had little to say about this phase of the Army caste system and passed over the rank discrimination in treatment and promotion of Negroes.

It is understood, of course, that military and civilian life are entirely different, but a country that boasts of democracy as a cardinal principle of its life should not run an army on such an arbitrary and autocratic basis.

Certainly an army and a nation which set themselves up to teach the democratic way of life to the rest of the world should begin by practicing what they preach.

Air Corps Officers Chosen for Regular Army

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 7-13-46

These three Air Corps officers, presently assigned at Tuskegee Army Air Field, Alabama, are congratulated by Marcus H. Ray, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War, on their appointment to the Regular Army. They are, left to right: Captain Elwood T. Driver, 30 Fountain Avenue, Trenton, N.J.; Mr. Ray; Major. Armour G. McDaniels, 804 East Church Street, Martinsville, Virginia, and Captain Robert J. Friend, 2313 2nd Street, Arlington, Virginia.

Tank Destroyer Unit Rated "Superior" in Inspection

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 10-12-46

CAMP HOOD, Texas.—All units of the 614th Tank Destroyer Battalion, assigned to the 2nd Armored (Hell on Wheels) Division, scored "superior" as each company was graded 97% in a recent inspection held here.

The Third Corps Inspecting Team, primarily interested in Quartermaster equipment, pronounced the barracks of the 1st platoon, Company B of the 614th the best for the condition of the barracks as a whole, based on its cleanliness and neatness and the arrangement of equipment.

Inspector Praises Unit

Maj. Lawrence R. Blycker, the Third Corps inspector, said "this particular barracks should serve as a model for the entire division. The condition of the barracks and its equipment indicates the highest type of soldier—under good leadership."

The 614th was one of the two TD units to fight in France during the recent war. Conclusion of hostilities in the Pacific found the unit at Marseille, France, where it was subsequently inactivated.

During its 156 days in the line, from Dec. 6, 1944, to the end of the war, the unit fought in campaigns in Northern France, the Rhineland and Central Europe. One platoon received the Distinguished Unit Citation for outstanding service at Climbach, France.

Negro, White MP's Together In Paris

New Orleans Louisiana Weekly

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Paris, France, April 17.—Negro policemen on duty with a lily-white MP battalion here are now in the closing stages of cleaning up vice, GI crime and the apprehension of hundreds of AWOLs hiding in the Paris area.

The unique integration of Negro policemen with the 787th Military Policemen is attributed to the wishes of Gen. Eisenhower two years ago in London where this unit was activated. Since the activation of the unit, it has drawn on some of the best Negro MP personnel in the European theatre. Hundred of Negro soldiers have served with this outfit, both in Paris and in London. 4-20-46

Besides serving in tactical capacities, Negro soldiers also serve in the battalion's headquarters. Chief clerks for the battalion are **Earl Neville, ex-GI of New Orleans,** and Sgt. Arthur B. Cummins of Chicago. Sat.

These soldiers often get the task of having to "shoot it out" with some of the toughest gangsters in the city. 41a

Mixed MP Unit Works in Paris

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

PARIS — (ANP) — Colored policemen on duty with a white MP battalion are now in the closing stages of cleaning up vice, GI crime and the apprehension of hundreds of AWOL's hiding in the Paris area. Sat.

This unique integration of colored with 787th Military Policemen is attributed to the wishes of General Eisenhower. Activated in London two years ago, it has draw on some of the best MP personnel in the European theatre.

Facilities Shared by All

All MP's use the same mess facilities, such as PX, showers and recreation rooms. The colored detachment, however, chose to billet in its own separate quarters which adjoins one of the battalion's units in Magasin Dufayel in Northern Paris. 4-27-46

These soldiers often get the task of having to "shoot it out" with the toughest gangsters in the city, and as partolmen, investigators, jeep drivers, radio operators and special duty men—their job is to clean up GI criminals in the Paris area.

Other policemen of the detachment include: 4-27-46

Pfc. Rogers W. Johnson, Phoenix, Ariz.; Pvt. Henderson Burton, Detroit; Pfc. Charlie Walton, New York City; Pvt. Dennis Osby, Springfield, Ill.; S/Sgt. William Burkley, Kentucky; Pvt. Willie King, Buena Vista, Ga.; Cpl. Samuel Patton, Indianapolis, and Sgt. Booker T. Mills, Detroit.

Negro MP's Guard German General On War Crimes Trial

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Tues. 9-24-46

FLORENCE, Italy— (SNS)—Ten enlisted men and one officer of a Negro Military Police company guarded the grounds where German Lt Gen. Kurt Meltzer was tried for war crimes by a Military Commission last week.

Charged with causing 200 American PWs to be exposed to acts of violence and insults by forcing them to march thru the streets of Rome in February 1944, the General was sentenced to 10 years confinement by the tribunal.

The military policemen on duty, members of the 90th Mp Company included: 1st Lt. James H Robinson, Cleveland, Ohio; Pfc. Otis C. Marshall, Elwood, Kansas; Tech Fifth Grade Walter O. George, Philadelphia, Pa.; Pfc. Smith E. LaFayette, Jr, Buffalo, N. Y; Pfc. Johnell Shippy Pacolet Mills, S C; Pfc Wilber V. Tyler Philadelphia, Pa.; Pfc. Sheridan Wilson, Oklahoma City, Okla; Pfc. Ernest Childs, Washington, D C; Pfc. Alvin Willimas, Atlanta Ga.; Cpl. Guy Davenport Angleton, Texas and Pfc. Alexis Jordan, Norfolk, Va.

Mixed Patrols Serve in Italy

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

LEGHORN, Italy — Fourteen military police motor patrols made up of mixed personnel now appear for the first time on the streets of this Italian port city, Headquarters, Peninsular Base Section has announced.

Some of the men are from the 90th MP Company, and from "C" company of the 503rd MP Battalion. The operation began early last month and has proved successful. Sat. 10-26-46

MP's were on duty at both of the war crimes trial in Florence recently and during the short work stoppage strike of German prisoners of war in this area.

MP Unit in Italy Establishing Record in Carrying Out Duties in Leghorn

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 8-31-46

LEGHORN, Italy—The Army staff car passed his traffic post and the MP gave the officer in the rear seat one of his best salutes which was returned with equal smartness.

The MP turned to continue directing traffic and smiled. Inside the staff car was the provost marshal of Peninsular Base Section, the giant Army Service Force in Italy.

It was the first time that a non-white military police unit had directed traffice at one of Leghorn's busiest intersections, and from all indications a good job was being done.

Selected Unit

The 99th MP Company, with an authorized strength of 144 enlisted men, has probably the most select group of colored troops in the Mediterranean Theater. Transfer of men and training of replacements is a continuous process in the unit.

Its commanding officer, 31-year-old Captain Henry T. Morgan, veteran of the Italian campaign, has made three trips by air in the past month to personally select his men from various units in the MTO.

In his efforts to get the best, he has not always had the co-operation of other commanding officers; but he usually got what he wanted because of the theater backing given to him. He has been given first priority in the selection of men from replacements arriving in the Leghorn area.

IQ Ratings High

Men in the outfit, which assumed police duties July 2, fell into classes one, two and three in the Army General Classification Tests. There are no class four's or five's.

Ninety-five per cent of the troops have attended high school, while 40% have either completed college training or were attending college when drafted.

According to Colonel W. A. Falck, provost marshal of Peninsular Base Section, which supplied Fifth Army and ground crews of the U.S. Navy and Air Forces during the Italian campaign, he could not have picked a better man than Captain Morgan to command the 90th MP's.

Commanding Officer Lauded

"The officer is a hard worker and he means what he says. I have every bit of confidence in him and know that he will do a fine job," the colonel said.

Captain Morgan, Pittsburgh-born, attended school there and moved to Washington in 1937, where he worked for the Bureau of Printing and Engraving.

He entered the Army in March, 1941, and after intensive training arrived in Italy in Nov., 1944, as commander of "A" Company of the 758th Light Tank Battalion.

Mayor of Voltri

When his troops captured Voltri, he held the town for two months acting as its mayor until the arrival of AMG officials. He has the Silver Star and Purple Heart to his credit.

After his MP force was in operation three weeks, Captain Morgan asked for more responsibilities, was given a highway checkpoint and patrols in Viareggio, Italian summer resort town, which is at present off limits to allied soldiers.

One of the 90th's platoons covers the Viareggio area and the town of Torre del Lago. Also, patrols from the platoon run as far as Massa and on the east to Lucca. It operates three traffic posts in Leghorn and two more in Pisa.

Interracial Patrols

Six mixed patrols each consisting of a 90th MP and one white MP from the 503rd MP Battalion, with a civil policeman, patrol various sections between Leghorn and Viareggio, a distance of some 21 miles.

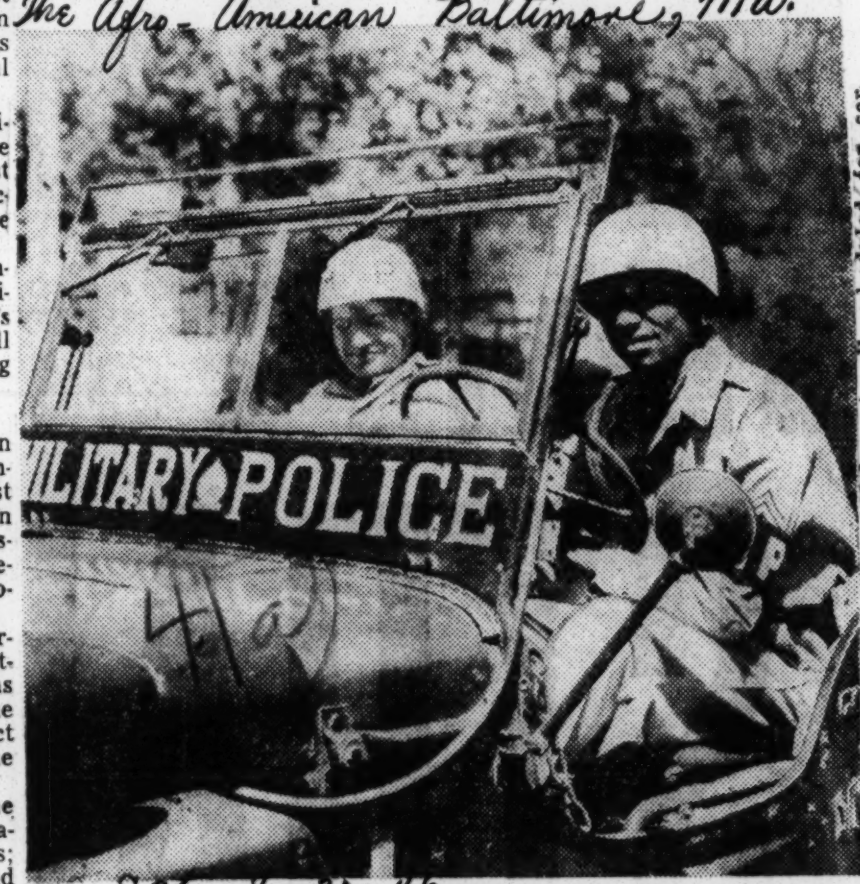
Three men from the 90th are also assigned to the MP station operated by the 503rd in Pisa. The men are learning the routine jobs in the police station, from desk clerk to jailer.

Group Not Experimental

It has already become a common sight to see a colored and white MP riding side by side in a jeep patrolling the highways and city streets in this area. "The mixed patrols have worked out fine," the provost marshal said.

While a great many units are being inactivated, the 90th MP's are estabilshing a record for themselves. The unit is not experimental nor are the troops in it on trial for others to judge their performance.

The 90th represents a military police force doing a job that has to be done.



Sat. 8-31-46

Sgt. Percy Merriwether, right, Clarksdille, Tenn., 90th Military Police unit and Pfc. Julius Dorhra, Watertown, N.Y., Company C, 503rd Military Police Battalion, patrol area near Leghorn, Italy. They compose one of six mixed patrols made up of troops from the two units.

Mixed MP Units Being Formed In ETO

Stripes Sat.

FRANKFURT, Germany—Two Negro military police platoons are being formed by the Theater Provost Marshal for service in this theater, according to an announcement by Headquarters, U. S. Forces, European Theater. Sat.

In the European Theater, the 392nd MP Escort Guard Company is stationed at Le Havre, France with an organizational strength of 5 officers and 158 enlisted men, while the 212th MP Company in Saipan has an organizational strength of 3 officers and 135 enlisted men. Sat. 8-3-46

90th Patrols Italy

Making their initial appearance recently.

In middle Italy the first week in July, the 90th MP Company, 5 officers and 114 enlisted men, now has charge of all major traffic posts in Leghorn and Pisa. Under activation orders are the 196th MP Company slated for duty in the Mediterranean Theater, the 710th MP Company, MP Patrol Platoon and the MP Criminal Investigation Detachment. Sat. 8-31-46

These platoons, designated for service in communities that have large population of Negro troops, will probably be assigned to Munich or Giessen. 12-18-46

3 MP Units Work 4 Under Orders

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

Seven Military Police units made up of colored personnel are either currently operating or under orders for early activation, the War Department reported re

41a 1946

Nurses

Virginian Accepts NFA Treasury Citation

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. 1-26-46

Miss Mary L. Mills, former instructor at North Carolina College, was summoned to the War Department last week to receive a commission as captain in the Nurses Corps. The War Department communique stated that her first assignment will be in Monrovia, Liberia.

Miss Mills, a native of Pender county, N. C., began her nursing career in Durham where she studied at Lincoln Hospital. She did further study at the Medical College in Richmond, Va., and New York University where she will receive her master's degree in hospital and public health nursing February in absentia. 1-26-46

The newly commissioned captain began teaching in September, 1945, in the school of public health. Her duties under the title of senior assistant nurse officer, as defined by the War Department, will be hospital and public health nursing.

Guide Saturday

Pittsburgh Courier, Penn.

PRETTY CAPTAIN DOFFS UNIFORM—Capt. Chrystalee Maxwell, Army Nursing Corps, has received an honorable discharge following four years of service at home and abroad. Her last post of duty was at Camp Beale, Calif. She also served in Liberia, and as head nurse at German prison camps in this country. Former staff member at Los Angeles County General Hospital, Captain Maxwell plans to return there for a further stint of duty. This fall she will matriculate at UCLA to study for a degree in hospital administration. 3-30-46

SHE'S IN THE ARMY NOW — Dr. Hilda Mae Bolden, Chicago pediatrician on the staff of Provident hospital, was recently commissioned a captain in the U. S. Army and is preparing for an overseas assignment to aid in rehabilitating Europe. Daughter of Ed Bolden, Philadelphia baseball figure, Capt. Bolden is a two-time Rosenwald fellowship winner. She plays the piano and sings in her spare time. 1-19-46

Nurses Start Duty at Ohio Air Base

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

LOCKBOURNE ARMY AIR BASE —The first group of nurses assigned to Lockbourne arrived from Tuskegee AAF Station Hospital, Ala., on May 8 and went on duty Monday, it has been announced. 5-14-44

While the five nurses will not fill the complement allotted the base, it is believed they will do much to relieve medical officers of their present responsibility in maintaining wards and insure essential trained nursing care.

The new hospital staff members are Lt. Della J. Bassett of Virginia, who will be acting surgical nurse; Lt. Beatrice Hill of Pittsburgh, Pa., principal chief nurse; Lt. Abbie Ross, La., Lt. Elizabeth Dozier, S.C., and Lt. Naomi Bell, Detroit, medical nurses. 5-14-44

32 Cadet Nurses Given Diplomas

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — Federal Security Administrator Watson B. Miller, Nov. 29, told the graduating cadet nurses of Freedmen's Hospital that America is proud of the work of nurses during the war and urged them to seek employment at Freedmen's after graduation. Sat. 12-7-46

Addressing the class of 32, Mr. Miller pointed out the many opportunities offered to nurses by the Federal Government and cited the Veterans' Administration as "seeking nurses who meet the qualifications and are willing to serve where they are needed."

Half Usually Stay

"You have been prepared to make good use of these opportunities during the last three years in a hospital where your training has included experience with a great variety of patients," Mr. Miller said, adding, "I hope some of you are planning to stay here at Freedmen's."

Dr. Charles Hall, hospital director, later told a reporter that throughout his administration, Freedmen's hospital has usually placed more than half of its graduating nurses on its staff and that he hoped this year would be no exception to the past.

41a 1946

Shrivenham American University (Army School in England)

109 Colored GI's Graduate at Army School in England

SHRIVENHAM, England — (ANP)—One hundred and nine colored GI's were graduated here on Dec. 5, in the second and final term of Shrivenham American University.

Dean Kenneth E. Olson of the Medill School of Journalism, Northwestern University, commencement speaker, told the more than 4,000 soldiers who received Army sheepskins:

"We left a lot of unfinished jobs in our America when we went to war, problems that must be solved if our democracy is to succeed.

"Some of these problems are going to be more acute when this war is over. We must make our system work so that everyone who wants to work can get a decent job."

The speaker opined that American inventiveness and ingenuity could solve the acute problems that had come out of the war, but warned:

"We've got to make sure that never again shall one-third of our people live on such bare subsistence levels that they cannot buy things which our gigantic industrial machine can produce for them."

Dean Olson, head of the SAU's Journalism Department, and the first civilian instructor called in on formation of the university, reviewed its brief history for the graduates.

He stressed particularly the important role the university had played in bringing about better understanding between the British and Americans, and charged the graduates to try and live up to the school's ideals on their return home.

Dean Olson was introduced by Brig. Gen. C. M. Thiele, school commandant. Maj. Robert Sherry, chief of chaplains from Cincinnati, read the invocation.

Afro American Baltimore Md Sat 4-13-46

SPECIAL AGENT SAMUEL R. PIERCE

By RICHARD DIER

Among the many hair-raising experiences to come out of this war, there's none that can compare with those of Special Agent Samuel R. Pierce, investigator of America's Criminal Investigation Department operating in the North African and Italian Theatres, whose fearless and often dangerous undercover activities helped crack some of the worst black market cases military intelligence had ever confronted. Sat 4-13-46

A former football star at Cornell, Pierce, recently returned from Europe prior to his separation from the CID, was more frequently assigned to cases involving whites than colored. His activities brought him into contact with counts, princes, high government officials, poor as well as rich people, good as well as bad; and often he had to work among "the scum of the earth."

On occasions, he masqueraded as an Army prrvate, an officer, truck driver; and even wore rags, if the particular job required it. He escaped death several times, each time fighting his way out with his bare fists and refusing to use a gun unless it was absolutely necessary.

Worked on 127th QM Case

His biggest case was the one involving the 127th QM Battalion, an all-colored outfit. He did one and-a-half months of undercover work, passing off as a truck driver at one time and also wearing several other uniforms in the course of operations.

The case involved extensive black market operations. The 127th was reputed to be the richest outfit overseas. Involved were 18 men and several AWOL's. It was finally cracked by the CID in November and December, 1944.

In an exclusive AFRO interview, Pierce explained its activities: "The 127th had intelligence baffled as to how it pulled off deals which involved so much money," he revealed.

"They got out truckloads of sugar, flour, and other items which they sold for as much as $5,000 and $10,000 a truckload on the black market, operating out of Naples. A number of men went to jail when we cracked the case."

The Casablanca case was also a black market case, involving Arab gangsters. They dealt with soldiers and secured cigarettes and sugar they sold at enormous profits. This was Pierce's closest shave, when disguised as a native he had to fight his way out of a tran with his bare hands against knife-wielding Arabs.

"When the case was cracked, the Arabs had to get out of the place," he continued. "It was a tough situation I was in, and I wished I had a gun on me at the time.

"All the gun play I got was in Italy, although I actually had very little of it and depended on my wits and fists to see me through."

Another important case he worked on was the Lane case in Rome several months ago, which involved a million dollar counterfeit ring.

Half Dozen Agents in World

Pierce had numerous types of guns available to him, but instead chose to use them on occasions when he had to, and relied on his brains and his brawn. He is 6 feet and weighs over 190.

Although he was stationed in Naples most of the time, he operated in North Africa and Italy and often went to France, London, Austria, Germany and other countries on assignment. He served with the CID for 20 months.

"There are very few colored men in the CID," he said. "I was the only colored agent in the entire Italian Theatre. I believe there are two more in the Far East. There are probably fewer than a half dozen throughout the world.

"Joining this organization while overseas is especially difficult, since most personnel are picked while in America. By luck, I made an application and was accepted. It was a matter of fate. I met some officers overseas who were connected with the CID and they helped me get in. Sat 4-13-46

"While at Cornell, I did as much studying in military intelligence as possible. However, I didn't get a chance at it in this country."

Pierce didn't have to receive much training to make the grade, because he already had some knowledge of the work. He was a Phi Beta Kappa man at Cornell and knows how to speak French fluently.

Wears Eight Decorations

Upon receiving his A.B. degree in 1943, he was accepted into both the Harvard and Cornell Law Schools. Before making his choice, he entered the service on April 8, 1943 as an enlisted man. Sent overseas, he successfully made contact with the CID and was accepted as a special agent.

He wears a total of eight decorations and awards: a Good Conduct Medal; the Cavalier of the Crown of Italy from Prince Umberto of Italy; the Order of Constantine, which is the first Order of the Knights on Earth; and several commendation ribbons for meritorious service.

Pierce told the AFRO that soon he will start work on a book about his actual experiences overseas. "I have a file record of all my cases and am sure that the story will make interesting reading."

In the fall, he will enter Harvard Law School. He has no intention of joining the FBI, although most people have asked him why he doesn't. "I want law as a background for business," he explains. "I am definitely going into business as a career."

"I believe my experiences were great. They will help me more with my law than anything else the Army could offer me. I had a chance to meet all sorts of people. That's what I particularly liked about my work."

Pierce lives with his mother, Mrs. Hettie C. Pierce, and his two brothers, Chester M., 18, and Burton A., 16. Sat 4-13-46

Chester is a junior at Harvard and was the first colored player on the Harvard team in 40 years.

Born in Glen Cove, L.I., Pierce is 23. He attended public school, and was an athletic star at Glen Cove High School, playing football, basketball, and engaging in track and field events. As a varsity quarterback at Cornell, he was the highest scorer of the team in 1941, and the first colored player to play against Navy in 1941 at Baltimore.

He was the all-New England tackle, and received honorable mention in the All-American ratings. Burton attends Glen Cove High School.

G-Man Deceived Biggest Nazi Spy

Afro-American Baltimore Md.

NEW YORK—J. Edgar Hoover, writing in the May issue of American Magazine, tells how colored as well as white FBI men were used to circumvent Van Loop, a Hitler spy operating in this country during the war.

According to Hoover, U.S. Secret Service men permitted the spy to enter this country from Holland and set up a radio station which held daily communication with the Germans. 4-20-46

However, most of the information which was furnished was false and in a critical moment, the Germans were deceived into sending troops to defend Norway rather than Normandy where the invasion actually occurred.

Send Second Agent

When the Germans sent a second agent to the United States to get in touch with Van Loop and bring him money, Hoover used a colored FBI agent to meet the German spy.

In the lobby of a crowded midtown New York hotel the agent picked up a package from the German without permitting the spy to get a good view of his face.

WACS Barred From Overseas

The Defender
Chicago, Ill.

Personnel Choice Up To Theatre Chiefs

Sat. 7-28-46

WASHINGTON — More than 2,000 Wacs will be shipped overseas during the next few months for duty in the European and Pacific Theaters and with the Caribbean Defense Command—but no Negro Wacs will be so assigned.

While the need is so great that a move has been initiated to round up honorably discharged Wacs who wish to reenter the corps for overseas duty and although a sizeable group of discharged Negro Wacs meet the overseas specifications—they will not be accepted.

At present Negro Wacs comprise 25 per cent of the total Women's Army Corps strength, and Wac headquarters is unwilling to increase this percentage—urgency of need and qualifications of Negro Wacs notwithstanding.

572 Negro Wacs

There are at present 572 Negro Wacs in the Army of which 20 are officers and 552 enlisted personnel. A spokesman said three-fourths of these are assigned to hospital installations and therefore do not have military occupational specifications necessary for overseas assignments.

It is understood that 1200 of the total number requested will be sent to the European theater for replacements in existing organizations.

Warrant Officer Scott, in the office of the head of the Women's Army Corps, Col. Westry Boyce, stated these replacements were being made according to specifications set up by commanding generals in these theaters. She explained that since there were no longer Negro Wacs in the European Theater white Wacs would be sent to replace whites. Queried as to the basis for such a replacement policy, Officer Scott was unable to do so, explaining she had only recently returned from an overseas assignment herself.

Nor was Officer Scott able to comment on the lack of conformity of this practice with recommendations of the Gillem Board with respect to assignment.

It is understood that there is a tacit agreement among officers in the European Theater that no Negroes will be assigned.

Tacit Agreement

The picture takes on a different complexion when it shifts to the Pacific. Here new units will be established, and 800 Wacs will be assigned to General MacArthur's Headquarters in Tokyo and to headquarters of the Eighth Army in Yokohoma. All personnel assigned to these new units will be white, under a plan drawn up by the Planning Branch of the War Department.

While traditionally the Wacs have followed a line of strict Jim Crow, even during the war, as opposed to the policy of integration successfully carried out by the Navy in the Waves, the Gillem Board recommendations which were adopted as policy by the War Department, makes possible a departure from this procedure. There is widespread contention that refusal of Wac headquarters to assign Negro Wacs to overseas units is inexcusable.

Marcus Ray, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War, told this reporter, "I hold no immediate hope for a breakdown in the traditional Wac policy."

Returning WAC Vets Victims of Unfair Talk

Journal and Guide

By WILL V. NEELY

Former ANP Pacific Correspondent

1-19-46

DETROIT, (ANP)—A WAC in uniform used to be the talk of the town. However now that the shooting is over, Negro Wacs, Waves, Red Cross workers and any other woman who donned a uniform during the war, are becoming the target of unfair gossip concerning rumored bad behavior while in overseas ports.

Part of the gossip was started by persons who themselves were unable to make the grade with Uncle Sam. A lot of it came from well known women's organizations which claimed to know what they were talking about, but who limited their war activity to gossip and bridge playing, while the Red Cross workers and WACs took the risks for their future security.

Negro girls of Uncle Sam's Army are not the only ones who are getting the old one-two upon return to the states. In several cities it is impossible for a white WAC to obtain employment because other members of the firm might cast a peculiar look in her direction and the whispering would begin. A few days ago a white Wac complained in a widely circulated publication that when she approached a huge corporation concerning a job of stenographer, the boss looked at her, grinned and said, "we'd like to hire you lady, but you know the Wacs' reputation."

Norfolk, Va.

Negro girls are finding themselves in the same boat. It would be a rather touchy subject if every girl who went overseas were questioned about her behavior. True some of the Wacs did get mixed up in affairs and conduct themselves in a way that reflected badly on the whole organization. By the same token, a lot of Negro Red Cross workers and nurses were not beyond reproach but for every girl who ignored her reputation and got herself into trouble, there were hundreds of decent Christian girls who kept their slates clean and can proudly face the critical world.

If facts are to be related, less than one percent of all Negro women in the armed forces overseas, returned or will return with a black mark in good conduct.

The girls who got themselves into trouble overseas would have done the same thing on this side or anywhere else. 1-19-46

It is a known fact that a good apple is a good apple and if an apple isn't so good to begin with, there's nothing much you can do about it.

Norfolk, Va.

And too, a lot of the girls who got themselves into uniform and a lot of unfair criticism, can smile at the bridge playing ladies who fought the war with a deck of cards and a bottle of gin.

The Wacs, Nurses and Red Cross workers can smile because they have done a wonderful job and in spite of ugly rumors, have proven a credit to the Negro race and the United States Army.

MAJOR ADAMS BACK

MAJOR CHARITY ADAMS

Washington, D. C.—Major Charity Adams, who commanded the first and only unit of colored WACS to be sent overseas, has returned from the European theater of operations and has been sent to Fort Bragg, N. C., for discharge from the Army.

Here last Wednesday, Major Adams said she was anxious to get out of the Army and return to her home in Columbia, S. C., where she formerly taught mathematics in the public schools. She does not know whether she will return to her teaching job or not.

One company of the battalion, which she commanded, remains overseas, Major Adams said. The other members of the battalion have been brought back to this country. When the battalion first landed in Europe it consisted of 24 WAC officers and 677 enlisted women. 1-10-46

Lt. COL. Charity Adams Cites Negro Contributions

Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.

1-16-46

Basing her remarks almost solely on the WAC and the contribution that it gave to the war effort, Lt. Col. Charity Edna Adams, Commanding Officer of the 6888th Central Postal Directory and recently returned from the European Theater of Operations, addressed the student body of Morris Brown College at the Annual Founder's Day Program of Delta Theta Sorority which was sponsored by Gamma Zeta chapter.

Pointing out that the WAC was organized against many opposition both on the part of Congress and the regular army, Lt. Col. Adams stated that through a trial and error process they had proved their usefulness and had rendered a very definite service in achieving victory.

Just as Negroes are judged by one or two individuals, so were the WACs for the most part judged by some of the narrow-minded cases and tried to use these few as the criteria for evaluating all persons, the audience was told.

AMBITIOUS ALWAYS 1-16-46

"I went in the organization not with the idea of accepting the least that was offereed but I went in aspiring to reach the top," she said. She voiced the desire of wanting to enjoy all of the privileges offered through promotion.

In an interesting manner she related the experiences encountered by the 688th Central Postal Directory, commencing with the forty million packages that awaited them upon their arrival to be delivered through the distribution of Xmas cards. The difficulties and the inconsistencies were also mentioned by Lt. Col. Adams.

UNIQUE ORGANIZATION

The Postal Directory was unique in that it was not only the only postal service, but it was also the group that was sent overseas.

She was loud in praise of the WACs that had worked in her unit and stated that she was proud of having the opportunity to work with them.

Presiding over the program was Lucy Rose Adams. A dedication number was rendered by the Pyramid Club and the speaker was introduced by Julia Brown. The singing of the Delta Hymn closed the meeting.

WAC's Specialist On BAU Theatre Staff In Paris

Norfolk, Va.

Sat. 2-23-46

BIARRITZ, France — (ANP) — Corporal Dorothy Smith Daily, a Negro WAC from Boston, Mass., was appointed assistant to Captain Anthony J. Cefarritt, director of the Biarritz American University Theatre, for the third and final term of the University in the Biarritz locale. Corporal Daily, the daughter of Mrs. Louise W. Smith of 11 Carlyle street, Boston, and the wife of Pfc. Morris Daily of Englewood, N. J. is the first Negro staff member on the famed Army University Centers outstanding educators staff. She will assist in the stage managing duties of the BAU's Theatre

SOCIAL WORKER

Corporal Daily enlisted in the Women's Army Corp in 1943 and was sent to Fort Des Moines, Ia. On completion of her basic training at Fort Des Moines, she was assigned to the WAC Detachment of Fort Jackson, S. C. Corporal Daily came overseas in February of 1945 as a member of the 6888 Central Postal Directory Unit. She entered Biarritz last semester to study "Motion Pictures Analysis and Stage Production."

Prior to enlistment in the WAC's she was well known in Boston for her organizational and social work with local chapters of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; the Young Women's Christian Association; the National Negro Congress and the USO

Among BAU's 150 educators, is Corporal Dorothy Smith Daily, Negro WAC assistant to Captain Anthony J. Cefarratti, of the University Theatre. Sat 2-23-46

Corporal Daily is one of the honor students from last semester who was asked to remain for term three, as a member of the staff. Her specialty is tieing up the loose ends of production which present themselves with all the theatre presentation.

Corporal Daily is the oldest daughter of Mrs Louise W. Smith, of 11 Carlyle street, Boston, Mass. She came to BAU from the 6888 Central Postal Directory Unit last term to specialize in fine arts. Her academic and practical work in her studies, "Motion Picture Analysis and Techniques in Play Production," was so outstanding that she was retained for this semester.

Corporal Daily is the wife of Pfc. Morris Daily of Englewood, N. J. She is a graduate of the Roxbury High School of Boston; was enlisted in the service in 1943 and came overseas in 1945.

Boston Girl at Biarritz Univ.

Penn.

Pittsburgh Courier

BIARRITZ, France — (ANP)— Corp. Dorothy Smith Daily, a Wac from Boston, Mass., was appointed assistant to Capt. Anthony J. Cefarritt, director of the Biarritz American University Theatre, for the third and final term of the university in the Biarritz locale.

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Sat.

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Prior to her enlistment in the Wac, she was known in Boston for her organizational and social work with local chapters of the National Negro Congress, the USO, NAACP and YWCA.

A highlight of her Army career was her managing of the 6888th Unit's Variety Show, "Wacacts." This show did command performances for the Lord Mayor of Birmingham, Eng., and was later presented as part of an Anglo-American show in British Hospital installations in the Birmingham area. "Wacacts" also toured the United Kingdom and parts of France for a GI audience. 5-2-46

Corporal Daily, who describes herself as a specialists in handling small details, plans to continue her technical work in the theatre on final separation from the service.

Indian Wacs Ask Scandals' Probe

Baltimore, Md.

BOMBAY—Sensational charges against the honor and morality of British officers and soldiers of other ranks were made by 100 Indian Wacs in a letter published last Saturday in "Blitz," a weekly organ of the Indian nationalist movement.

The native Wacs charged that they were "fitted for nothing except drinking, dancing, necking and fraternizing" with the British personnel.

They appealed to the British parliament and the Indian Central Legislative Assembly to investigate discrimination and immorality in the Indian Woman's Auxiliary Corps. 2-28-46

The letter said specifically:

"There have been cases of young girls sent out to meet and fraternize with, drink and dance, with non-Indian enlisted men.

"There have been cases of Indian girls being transported to distant places simply for the pleasure of an officers' party.

"There have been cases without number of rape . . . venereal disease, suicide.

Urge Trials

"Those responsible (should be

Stella B. Crain last week assumed the field, going to Lincoln AAF and command of Wac Squadron "W" to Amarillo AAF in Texas before at Lockbourne Army Air Base. She coming to Lockbourne.

relieves Lt. Verdia Hickambottom.

Her excellence as a company commander is amply attested by which she assumed formerly was the green and white striped ribbon which she wears. Symol of Texas.

Lt. Hickambottom, junior to Lt. Crain, becomes the squadron adjutant. A native of Wewoka, Okla., Lt. Crain entered the service in 1942.

Stationed at Fort Des Moines in 1945, she was ordered to

A large part of the command of the Army Commendation Medal, the award was given Lt. Crain for exceptional devotion to duty under conditions other than those of combat.

Journal and Guide

Lockbourne WAC Has New Commander

Norfolk, Va.

5-4-46

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Lieu

Los Angeles woman chosen to head Ft. Benning Wacs

Los Angeles Tribune

FT. BENNING, Ga.—A former stenographer in the Los Angeles police department who was the sixth Negro captain appointed in the Wacs, April, 1943, Capt. Henriette B. White, has succeeded 1st Lt. Vivian Corbett as commanding officer, Wac Det. Sec. II, at the reception center here, it was learned this week. 2-9-46

Admitted to Officers' Candidate School in July, 1942, Capt. White was commissioned a second lieutenant the following August with one of the highest academic ratings among 39 women. She was promoted to first lieutenant within 4 months.

One of two women selected for assignment to the Academic Station to train as instructors for future officer candidates, Capt. White, after a brief training period, taught company administration to members of the 8th OC class. In October, 1942, she joined the first class of recruiters and was placed in charge of the class after the training period. Then assigned to public relations, she interviewed and wrote stories on Wacs and later became a public relations officer.

From November, 1942 to April, 1943, she was assigned to do recruiting in the Ninth Service Command and worked in the Los Angeles and San Francisco areas.

Transferred to the Fourth Wac training center, she next served as a battalion commander of the first Negro battalion. When the center closed the following July, she went to Ft. Bragg, N.C., and remained there until November, 1945, and her appointment as commander here. 2-9-46

Capt. White was the first Negro senior clerk stenographer to be appointed in the Los Angeles city civil service commission. Before entering service, she was in the county tax assessor's office for 7½ years and a stenographer for Willis O. Taylor, California attorney, as well as society editor of the Pittsburgh Courier's west coast edition. She belonged to the American Women's Voluntary Service and YWCA.

Army WACs Hold Fast To Biased Policy

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 9-21-46

WASHINGTON — Integration was still just a word this week while the Army boldly continued its policy of discrimination and the Women's Army Corps faithfully followed suit.

The War Department has officially posted the name of 900 additional officers recently appointed to the regular Army of the United States with approval of President Truman. Not a single Negro officer was included.

At the same time Col. Westray Battle Boyce, Wac director, announced that Wac officers are eligible to fill authorized quotas for recall to extended active duty in branches to which they have been detailed. No Negroes are being accepted. The reason, explains Colonel Boyce, is that Negroes in the corps have already exceeded the ratio established by the Gillem Board.

The 900 officers accepted for regular Army service are in addition to the 9,800 officers nominated in June in which 31 Negro officers were begrudgingly appointed. Twenty-four per cent of these were chaplains.

The War Department argues that the 900 officers were nominated to fill vacancies made by the slow-down of appointments and normal losses in the Regular Army Officers' Corp. These appointments, it is reported, will bring total officer strength to the normal authorized figure of 25,000.

But out of this total of 25,000 regular Army officers only 42 are Negroes—a strength not sufficient to command a regiment.

Negro WAC Tells Why They Want to Return

Daily Worker New York

By MILDRED McADORY

The way Negro WACs are treated abroad, it can't be too soon for them to be allowed to go home, declared Mrs. Bernita F. Schuster, 24-year-old Negro veteran WAC. Mrs. Schuster served 19 months in the army, 10 months overseas. She has only one plea: "Bring my 270 buddies home." 1-30-46

Although Mrs. Schuster had done redrawing and drafting for Wrights Aeronautical Corp., yet when she entered the army, she and the other Negro women who had been chosen on the basis of high intelligence, were given only menial work to do when they got abroad.

CONDITIONS INTOLERABLE

"The working conditions of the WACs still left abroad," said Mrs. Schuster, "are intolerable. I know what they are suffering in this terrible weather."

She told of the warehouse post office in England where they worked in.

"When we entered the warehouse," she said, "there was no heat at all. Later heaters were installed, but the place was never warm. I cried many nights because of the misery we suffered."

She said they always had colds, and when they were forced to go on sick leave they were accused of goldbricking.

She pointed out that the white WACs they saw were doing office work under good working conditions. "They were fine women," she said, "those white WACs, and resented the inferior positions we were placed in."

Mrs. Schuster said Paris was where they caught it. "Our living conditions were wonderful, but working conditions were awful. I feel sorry for those left over there. If the working conditions could be changed, or they could come home, I'd feel much better. But I will never feel right as long as they're over there suffering."

WAS STAFF ARTIST 1-30-46

Mrs. Schuster did the drawings for the post. She was also the Unit's newspaper Staff Artist and cartoonist. However, when she applied to attend art school, she was disqualified because her major said she was up for discharge.

"That was wrong," she said. "The rules on schooling clearly states, that an eligible person may attend school regardless of discharge status.

Proof of my eligibility was that I was the artist of the post."

Mrs. Schuster said she took several of her drawings to the Beau Arts school in Paris, and they begged her to come to school there. They were willing to take her on part time if necessary.

She told of the boat they came home on. The Negro WACs were the last women sent aboard. They were put up with white Nurses, because of lack of space. "Did they put up a show," she said. "They did not want to sleep with us Negro women." 1-30-46

The transportation officer came down and tried to segregate us. When we protested, the white enlisted women supported us and threatened to get off the ship. That would have held up the sailing."

She said the ship's captain announced that anyone who did not want to travel under the present conditions could get off and wait for a special ship three or six months later. "After that they quieted down," she said.

They came to Fort Dix. "The enlisted women all ate together there. We got along fine. That's the way the whole Army should be. Negro and white together. We are all Americans."

MAJOR SARAH E. MURPHY, of Atlanta, who was recently separated from the service in order to enter New York University this month, where she will study personnel administration. In the WAC since 1942, Major Murphy did recruiting work in the early part of the war, did personnel work and commanded a company. She is a graduate of Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga. 10-12-46

Enters NYU The Afro-American

WACs Leave Paris After Tasting French Democracy

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill.

By RUDOLPH DUNBAR

PARIS—(ANP)—An alluring sight which awakened the interest of Parisiennes has suddenly disappeared from the boulevards. I refer to the colored WACs who have by now, I hope, arrived safely in America under the command of Capt. Mary Kearney from Bridgeport, Conn. In Birmingham, England, Rouen and Paris, where they were stationed, admiration and kindness were lavished upon them by every one.

They were terrific! In England and France, everywhere these aphrodisiac amazons appeared, men were thrown into a state of palpitation and excitement; and incidentally white women as well.

Colored women are like a beautiful landscape; an assemblage of admirable subjects balanced and contrasted in form, grouping and coloring as an artist would desire. The power of attraction in colored women has placed them at a premium in Europe.

In Birmingham for the first time in their lives, the colored Wacs found themselves liberated. They were permitted to go anywhere they fancied; and dined and danced anywhere they pleased without being refused and insulted. They were often escorted to dances by English service men who found extreme pleasure in their society. This foretaste of democracy gave the girls an ultimate source of real happiness. Several of the Wacs told me that the only place they were not permitted to dance was at the white American Red Cross Club where they found prejudice sevenfold in thickness.

Marriage Proposals Sat 3-30-46

One of the most significant features of their experiences in the ETO was with their kinsmen, the colored GIs who had convincingly demonstrated their passion and love for them. Practically all of the girls have had proposals for marriage from the colored GIs. None of the WACs has entered into matrimony with white men.

It was a matter of poignant regret to most of them to leave Paris where they found the exquisite and spiritual joys of life in the real meaning of the words, "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity." When they joined the Wac they did not sign a vow of chastity, consequently they were certainly not expected to behave like saints. But on the average, their character was good and their work highly satisfactory.

The colored Wacs had been in the ETO exactly one year. They first arrived on Feb. 12, 1945, in Birmingham with a compliment of 638 enlisted women and 26 officers. A week later the battalion postal directory service was set in motion under the direction of Capt. Mary Kearney, chief of section.

On March 30, 137 enlisted women and five officers arrived from America. The whole battalion numbering 801 enlisted women and 26 officers left England for Rouen, France, May 21.

All Negro WAC Band Disbanded

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa—(ANP)—The 404th Army Service forces (all-Wac, Negro) band, stationed at Fort Des Moines since its origin in September, 1943, was disbanded Dec. 19. The only all Negro women's military band in the country, it was in popular demand for public appearance and was a stand-by on the post for parades and ceremonies. 1-5-46

It appeared for numerous concerts, parades and ceremonies throughout Iowa and the chorus won first place in the Seventh Service Command's recording contest held in 1944. It also played for the kick-off rally of the Seventh War Loan drive for the Negroes of Chicago and appeared on the "I Am An American Day" program at Soldier's Field there.

Staff Sgt. Eunice Van Horn, Indianapolis, was director of the band. Women of the organization also made up a choir and dance band unit.

Responsible for its first training was M/Sgt. Joan Lamb, then director of the 400th ASF (all-Wac) band at Fort Des Moines. Miss Mary Waterman, warrant officer junior grade, succeeded her in March, 1944, as director of the 400th and 404th bands. She was followed by S/Sgt. Leonora J. Brown and then Lt. Ernestine L. Woods.

By the time the unit disbanded, it had acquired several cats and dogs. However, none could take the place of "Fluffy," a white, curly-haired toy band's original mascot, who thoroughly an Army dog that to sit rigidly at attention during Saturday morning inspections.

Sat. 1-5-46

41a 1946

They're Glad to Be Back After 14 Months Abroad

WAC

After almost 14 months overseas in England and France, these members of the 6888th Central Postal Directory are shown as they landed on American soil from LeHavre, France, last week. Debarking at the Staten Island Terminal of the New York Port of Embarkation, they were sent to Camp Kilmer, N.J., and then home. They were the last units of the Wac company overseas.

High-Point Officers Home From France

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

41a

1-12-46

Capt. Abbie N. Campbell of Tuskegee, Ala., left, 2nd Lt. Aubrey A. Stokes of Washington, center, and Maj. Charity Adams of Columbia, S.C., right, officers of the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion, recently returned to this country with a contingent of high-point Wacs for separation. Major Adams was commanding officer of the battalion.

Wac's Wed Own Boys Overseas

Afro American Baltimore, Md.

By RUDOLPH DUNBAR

PARIS—Despite the allure that Wac's of the battalion postal directory service held for all men, here, there were no marriages contracted with foreigners.

Back in the States, they will miss the freedom of England and France and the admiration and kindness lavished upon them by every one.

In Birmingham for the first time in their lives, the colored WAC's found themselves liberated. They were permitted to go anywhere they fancied, and dined and danced anywhere they pleased without being refused and insulted.

Sat 4-20-46

They were often escorted to dances by English service men who found extreme pleasure in their society. This foretaste of democracy gave the girls an ultimate source of real happiness. Several of the WACs told me that the only place they were not permitted to dance was at the white American Red Cross club where they found prejudice sevenfold in thickness.

Marriage Proposals

One of the most significant features of their experiences in the ETO was with their kinsmen, the colored GI's who had convincingly demonstrated their love for them. Practically all of the girls have had proposals for marriage from the GIs. None of the WACs entered into matrimony with white men.

The colored WACs had been in the ETO exactly one year. They first arrived on Feb. 12, 1945, in Birmingham with a compliment of 638 enlisted women and 26 officers. A week later the battalion postal directory service was set in motion under the direction of Capt. Mary Kearney, chief of section.

Opportunities for Education

Opportunities for education were opened to those girls in nearly every branch of learning. Cpl. Dorothy Daily from Boston went to Biarritz university to study stage production and was so brilliant that when she graduated, at the request of the university she was placed on the staff as an instructor. Pfc. Virginia Glenn from Statesville, N.C., went to the Serbonne to study French and civilization.

Pfc. Essie Penn of Houston attended dress making and design ing classes at the Cours de Syndicate de couture Parisienne Pvt. Louise Usher from Cleveland attended classes in cosmetology at Ecole Jondeau. Pfc Earline Morris, Chicago, took a six week's course in chemistry at Biarritz university.

T/Sgt. Alma Minter of Washington, D. C., attended the Northern Polytechnic school in England. Cpl, Lena Bell from Philadelphia and Pfc. Lella Waters from Hillsboro, Ga., studied designing in Birmingham, Capt. Mary Kearney studied library science at the Uxbridge library in London.

Sat 4-20-46

Cpl. Virginia Lane from Minneapolis studied are at the Royal Western Academy in Bristol, England. Pfc. Ester Wells, Institute, W.Va., attended the National Council school in Manchester to study social work. Pfc. Margaret Sales of Chicago studied at the Trinity College of Music, London. Pfc. Lucy Pollitt, Fruitland, Md., and Pfc. Artelia Whitley, Stantonsburg, N.C., went to the Cite University to study at the Ecole Technique des Arts de la Coiffure at Des Soins de Beauty Paris.

GEN. M'ARTHUR, GEN. MCNARNEY REQUEST WHITES

Colored WACs No Longer Are Being Recruited

By JAMES L. HICKS
NNPA Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur, supreme commander of United States forces in the Pacific and Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, commanding general of United States forces in Europe, have both requested the War Department to send only white WACs to their theater, the War Department disclosed last Friday.

Maj. Henriette Horak, public relations officer for the WAC, said the War Department could not send colored WACs to either theater unless requested to do so by the theater commanders. Thus far she said, all requests for WACs coming from the two theaters have specified white WACs only.

Matter of Choice

Asked whether she considered this discrimination against colored people, Major Horak said she did not think it was. It is simply a matter of choice, she added.

When first asked to explain why no colored WACs were included among the 2,000 soon to be shipped to both theaters Major Horak said: "We have so few left in this country that most of them that are left are eligible for discharge."

She then was asked what would happen if a colored WAC who was eligible for discharge volunteered to go overseas.

No WACs Recruited

"We are not recruiting colored WACs at present," she said, "but any of them wish to re-enter the corps they can, but they will not be sent overseas because the theater commanders have not requested any."

Mrs. Irene F. Scott, in the office Col. Westray Battle Boyce, WAC director, who stated that handled public relations for the WAC colonel, volunteered to explain that colored WACs were ex-

white volunteers now serving in the Women's Army Corps, in Tokyo and to headquarters of but a small portion will come from the Eighth Army in Yokohama. are being recruited Honorably discharged white re-entries who are current requirements. WACs who wish to re-enter the to meet the current requirements include ad-corps for overseas duty must file Skills needed primarily include clerical, secretarial, their applications with their local ministrative, clerical, and a limited Army recruiting stations. If qualicommunications, medical personnel. fied, they will be re-enlisted at the number of 300 is the grade held at the time of shipment of medical personnel. The initial shipment of 300 WACs sent scheduled for Germany during the their discharge. first week of August. WACs sent to the Pacific will be selected assignment from overseas will be assigned to

2,000 For Overseas

The War Department announced that 2,000 WACs will be shipped overseas during the next four months for duty in the European and Pacific theaters and last Thursday she with the Caribbean defense command. The majority of the personnel needed overseas will be selected

RECEIVES HONORABLE DISCHARGE— Major Sarah Murphy, the third Negro member of the Woman's Army Corps to attain this rank, has been honorably discharged from military service and is now at home with her parent here. A former teacher in the public school system here, Major Murphy is a graduate of Spelman College.

MAJOR SARAH MURPHY'S WAC RECORD HAILED

Daily World Atlanta Ga

By RUTH L. CORNELIUS

Among the many Atlantans who distinguished themselves in the military service of the United States is Major Sarah Murphy the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Murphy of 749 Fair Street, S. W.

A graduate of Spelman College, Major Murphy taught school five year before volunteering in the then WAAC Officers' Training School in 1942. The three years preceding her Army service she taught in the David T. Howard junior high school, and was employed as Society Editor for the Atlanta Daily World.

Wed

RISE AND DUTIES

Five and a half months after graduation from Officers' Training School as "2nd Lieutenant Sarah Murphy she attained the rank of First Lieutenant and served as Executive Officer, second in command, at Des Moines, Iowa. Fifteen months after graduation she was made a Captain in the Woman's Army Corps and a Commanding Officer. As CO she took a company of 144 women to Camp Atterbury, Indiana. 7-31-46

Captain Murphy then became a recruiting officer stationed at Cleveland, Ohio. During this period she took two months off to spend in study at the Adjutant General's School at Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio, Texas.

Upon completion of study she returned to Ohio where she rotated between Cleveland and Columbus on recruit duty. Daily World

From Ohio, Captain Murphy was sent to Fort Knox, Kentucky, where she remained until time for discharge. Atlanta, Ga.

The new rank came through while the officer was on terminal leave, making her the third Negro woman Major in the Army.

Major Murpry was separated from military service at Fort Bragg, North Carolina where she said she was surprised and gratified to see no segregation practiced among officers. Her stay there did not permit her to make observation other than at the Seperation Center of Fort Bragg.

7-31-46 Wed.

PROUD OF WOMEN

The writer asked the WAC officer to give her opinion of the calibre or average calbre of Negro women who entered the WAC.

"Contrary to the belief of most American citizens progressive and very intelligent woman entered the service," said the officer. "These women did not appreciate nor approve of the popularly believed indiscretions of service people," she continued .

"Private individuals or civilians would do well to take lessons from the women who formed the WAC," she continued .

Especially proud of the show of sisterly love among the enlisted personnel the Major said:

"A genuine concern for the welfare of each other permeated the whole company. There was a share-the - responsibility attitude and a division of jobs among the women that resulted a closeness that is commendable. Officers greatly appreciated this relationship existing among the women."

Daily World

UNFORGETTABLE EXPERIENCE

"Let me tell you of some of the experiences out of which came a keener appreciation for mankind," said the charming officer after she became more talkative of herself.

"There was a maladjusted woman, older than I, who couldn't adapt herself. 7-31-46 Saturday night she went to the extreme."

"As Commanding Officer I sent her a message Sunday that I wanted to see her Sunday or Monday. After the conference she promised to never stage a similar episode. Atlanta Ga.

"She earnestly tried to adapt herself to army life and it wasn't long before she became efficient in all that she did. It wasn't long before she achieved the rank of Mess Sergeant.

When asked about the future plans the charming Major would not divulge them. She did say that she would be in Atlanta until September.

Status of Women in WAC to Be That of Men in Army

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 8-3-46

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — That the position of non-white women in the Women's Army Corps will be exactly that of non-white men in the Army, was in effect the reply of the War Department, last Friday, to the question of their status under the pending bill making the WAC permanent.

Companion bills introduced into the House and Senate provide for the creation of a permanent WAC, initially with 500 officers and 5,000 enlisted women, approximately 2% of the strength of the Regular Army.

A reference was made to the report of the Gillem Board, which places a ceiling of 10% on colored personnel in the Army. If this, and the War Department's promise is adhered to, there should be 50 colored officers and 500 enlisted women in the peace-time WAC.

Fair Assignments Requested

If the policy of integration is followed, much of the friction and bitterness caused by colored Wac's being assigned to menial positions during the last war might be avoided.

It was felt that the assignments given to colored women in the WAC during the war have been unsatisfactory since the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, which later became the WAC, was first organized.

Only one unit of colored Wac's was sent overseas. It was a postal unit and was sent to France where its services were satisfactory.

WAC's Role Praised

In connection with the pending legislation on the WAC, the War Department pointed to its experiences of World War II, "which proved that women play a vital role in the military effectiveness of any nation."

"American women," it pointed uot, "through their service in the Women's Army Corps, showed that the previously untapped potentiality of womanpower may be directed into the channel of personnel power with positive results."

Continuing, the War Department said:

"The peace-time Army places equal responsibility on all citizens, men or women.

"In view of the proved adaptability of women to the needs of the Army and the lack of personnel power to fulfill its peace-time mission, women should be utilized as a potential source to help meet these requirements.

"Their use in peacetime will release men in certain categories for combat training or instruction."

Officers from Veterans

The enlisted ranks would be open to women between the ages of 18 and 35. Officers could be up to 48 years of age.

Appointments of officers and the selection of enlisted women would be made from present members of the existing corps, from former members, and from officers and enlisted women who have served in other American women's services.

Only White Wacs Wanted Overseas

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

MacArthur, McNarney Blamed for Exclusion

Sat. 7-20-46

SPECIFY RACE

Re-enlistees to Be Retained in States

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Gens Douglas MacArthur, supreme commander in the Pacific, and Joseph T. McNarney, commanding general in Europe, both have requested the War Department to send only white Wacs to their theaters, the War Department disclosed last Friday.

Maj. Henriette Horak, WAC public relations officer, said the War Department could not send colored Wacs to either theater unless requested to do so by the theater commanders, who thus far, she said, have specified white Wacs only.

Asked whether she considered this discrimination against colored people, Major Horak said she did not think it was, but rather simply a matter of choice, she added.

When first asked to explain why no colored Wacs were included among the 2,000 soon to be shipped to both theaters, Major Horak said, "We have so few left in this country that most of them that are left are eligible for discharge." The Afro-American

Then asked what would happen if a colored Wac was eligible to discharge volunteered to go overseas, she said: Baltimore, Md.

Lack of Housing Cited

"We are not recruiting colored Wacs at present but if any wish to re-enter the corps they can, but they will not be sent overseas because the theater commanders have not requested any." Sat.

Mrs. Irene F. Scott, who said she handled public relations for Col. Westray B. Boyce, WAC director, volunteered to explain that colored Wacs were excluded because no housing facilities are available for them overseas.

7-20-46

The War Department announced last week that 2,000 Wacs will be shipped during the next four months for duty in the European and Pacific theaters and with the Caribbean Defense Command for administrative, clerical, secretarial, communications and medical work.

Over 6000 in AAF Before War's End

Afro American 2-9-46 Baltimore Md.

WASHINGTON

Over 6,000 colored technicians, mechanics and pilots were in the Army Air Forces on Aug. 31, 1945, two days before V-J Day, (Sept. 2), the War Department announced recently.

Trained in the Air Forces technical schools throughout the country and at Tuskegee Army Air Base, many of the 6,000 saw overseas service in the Mediterranean theater with the 99th Fighter Squadron and the 332nd Fighter Group.

Many to Stay With 477th

Many officers and enlisted personnel, are now assigned to the 477th Composite Group, which was recently alerted at Godman Field, Ky., for transfer to Lockbourne Army Air Base, Columbus, Ohio, its permanent home.

A partial list of the skilled jobs and the number of colored AAF personnel trained for them, as of Aug. 31, 1945, follows:

OFFICERS

PILOTS

Pilots 1-E	130
Fighter Pilot 1-E	223
Bomber Pilot 2-E	1
Pilot 2-E	100
Fighter Pilot 2-E	2
Pilot B-25	89
Pilot B-24	1
Service Pilot 1-E	9
Flight Test Maintenance Off	7
Weather Officer Pilot	1
Total	563

NAVIGATORS

Navigator	58
Navigator-Bombardier	72
Total	130

2-9-46

BOMBARDIERS

Bombardier	189
Total	189

COMMUNICATIONS OFFICERS

Electronics	3
Radio Officer	1
Communications Officer	23
Signal Officer	2
Message Center Off., Cryptogram	1
Maintenance Repair Air Signal Equipment	1
Signal Equipment Maintenance Repair Officer	1
Security Officer Cryptogram	1
Communication Inspector	1
Total	34

WEATHER OFFICERS

Weather Engineer Survey	2
Weather Officer	7
Total	9
Total Officers	925

ENLISTED MEN

RADIO OPERATORS

Communication Technician	64
Radio Operator AAF	140
Radio Opr., Control Net Station	71
Radio Opr., AAF Control Station	3
Radio Opr., High Speed Manual	126
Radio Opr., Low Speed	252
Radio Opr., High Speed	1
Total	657

CREW CHIEFS

Air Maintenance Technician	379
Total	379

RADAR TECHNICIANS

Radar Opr., Designing Set	4
Radar Mechanic, Radar Counter Measures	
Radar Mechanic Navigation	
Radar Mechanic, Identification Friend or Foe	
Radar Mechanic, Ground Control Approach	1
Radar Mechanic Bombardment	2
Radar Replacement Gun Laying Equipment	1
Radar Repair Report Equipment	4
Radar Repair Airbourne Equip.	18
Total	88

AIRPLANE ENGINE MECHANICS

Airplane Hydraulic Mechanic	27
Airplane Power Plant Mechanic	1
Airplane Electric Mechanic	96
Airplane Mechanic Instructor Repairman	3
Service Mechanic Target Appliances	956
Airplane Engine Repair	5
Aircraft Engine Technician	29
Airplane Carburetor Repairman	104
Airplane Engine Electric Accessory Repair	15
Airplane Instrument Mechanic	72
Fabric and Dope Machanic	16
Glider Mechanic	1
Total	1,369

2-9-46

PROPELLER TECHNICIANS

Airplane Propeller Mechanic	56
Total	56
Total Enlisted Men	3,505
Aggregate	4,430

6,000 Skilled Negroes In AAF

Chicago Tab. 2-9-46

563 Pilots On War Department List

WASHINGTON—Over 6,000 Negro technicians, mechanics and pilots were in the Army Air Forces on Aug. 31, 1945, two days before V-J Day, Sept. 2, it has been announced by the War Department.

Sept.

Trained in the Air Forces technical schools throughout the country and at Tuskegee Army Air Base, many of this group of 6,000 has seen overseas service in the Mediterranean Theatre of Operations with the 99th Fighter Squadron and the 332nd Fighter Group.

A large number of these Air Forces men, officers as well as enlisted personnel, are now assigned to the 477th Composite Group. The 477th was recently alerted at Godman Field, Ky., for transfer to Lockborune Army Air Base, Columbus, Ohio, which will become its permanent home.

Negro AAF personnel holding technical positions includes 563 pilots, 130 navigators, 189 bombardiers, 34 communications officers, nine weather officers, 657 radio operators, 379 crew chiefs, 88 radar technicians, 1,369 airplane engine mechanics and 56 propeller technicians.

2-9-46

Although there is only one B-24 bomber pilot in the list, 89 Negroes are qualified B-25 pilots. In the radar field, most of the Negroes are in mechanic classifications, however, there are four men classified as radar operators.

In addition to the 189 bombardiers listed by the War Department, there are also 72 navigator-bombardiers in the U.S. Army Air Forces.

General

Army Pilots Capable, But Need Experience

Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. 2-23-46

By ALBERT J. DUNMORE
Ohio State Bureau

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Expressing a definite interest in the preparation and training of Negro airmen for employment by the major commercial air lines, Col. B. O. Davis Jr., commanding officer of the 477th Composite Group stationed at Lockbourne Air Base, admitted that there were no Army trained Negro pilots equipped with the qualifications required by the air lines.

"Only a few white Army pilots have acquired enough flying time to meet the rigid qualifications set up by the air lines as stated in application blanks I have seen," Colonel Davis stated. "It will probably take two more years of training in the flying of twin engine air craft to prepare most of our men." Sat. 2-20-46

Colonel Davis did admit that he felt some of the men who had received Army training as pilots could handle the jobs and suggested that the rigid requirements now set up might be lessened with the increased need for personnel. "At the present time, however, the general high standard applied to all fliers by commercial lines precludes immediate use of flight personnel."

GROUND MEN QUALIFIED

The colonel, the highest ranking Negro airman in the country, did reveal that he felt that there were a number of capably trained men in ground service who were qualified for jobs as aircraft engine mechanics, radio repairmen, instrument specialists and service personnel. Colonel Davis suggested that an interest should be taken in obtaining employment for these men, a number of whom are now out of the service and are without any means of applying this highly technical training which they have. Sat. 2-20-46

The colonel did admit that he felt that there were a few Negro pilots who had flown twin engine craft who were capable of flying the ships being used by the major companies. He pointed to Lieut. Chappie James, now a member of the 477th, who has had more service in flying the bigger aircraft than any other Negro pilot now in the Army.

Lieutenant James' records show a total of 2,170 hours total flying time. This time includes flying time in light aircraft—Cubs, Luscombes, L-5's and similar ships. He has a total military flying time of 1,440 hours. His actual instrument time is fifty hours and he holds a white card for instrument proficiency. James has been checked out in B-25, C-47, C-45, and in fighter aircraft, P-40.

FIVE YEARS TRAINING

The lieutenant is now doing a great deal of flying in twin engine craft. Colonel Davis estimates that under the present program, James will obtain his "green card" by Christmas of this year. At the present time, commercial air lines require their polts to have Green Cards. "It usually takes about five years of flying to get a 'green card'," Colonel Davis informed.

"There are only a few Negro civilian pilots who have the qualifications required by the air lines," the colonel revealed. He mentioned Fred Hutchinson who has done flying in Canada and in South America. Sat. 5-20-46

Colonel Davis emphasized the fact that the Army had taken into consideration the preparation of the personnel for work in civilian life.

He pointed to the program that had been set up designed to enable Army personnel to gain technical training which would benefit in seeking civilian employment.

NEGROES MAY BE LEFT OUT OF AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

To Be Dominated by States:

Pittsburgh Courier Sat. 6-22-46

By JOHN H. YOUNG III, Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON—A study of the sweeping reorganization of the Army Air Forces reveals that unless immediate remedying steps are taken, Negroes will be completely shut out of the new and all-important Air Defense Command.

New plans of the AAF call for the setting up of three combat commands: (1) the Strategic Air Command, (2) the Air Defense Command and (3) the Tactical Air Command. The one Negro unit—477th Composite Bombardment Group — will fall into either the Strategic or Tactical Air Command. But there is no indication that Negroes will be represented in the powerful Air Defense Command.

MUST BE INTEGRATED

This new Air Defense Command will be responsible for the air defense of the Continental United States and the coordination of continental air units. The backbone of the ADC is the setting up of the new Air National Guard and Air Reserve. These two arms of ADC will be scattered throughout the States in such fashion that only by complete integration of Negroes can there be any fair and just utilization of their services.

According to an Army spokesman, the Air National Guard is well beyond the paper stage since allotments have already been made to the various States. He said that it would be up to the States to set the policy as far as the enlistment of Negroes was concerned.

On this score it is feared that States upholding segregation laws and many others would refuse to integrate Negroes into their Bomb- Tactical Air National Guard organization which consisted basically of twenty-nine observation squadrons which were part of the regular guard, the new ANG will comprise 3,000 pilots, 3,800 non-rated officers and 40,000 enlisted men in eighty-four squadrons at seventy-nine air bases. The squadrons will be allotted to the States on the basis of population.

AAF VETS ELIGIBLE

An air force estimate of the ANG include 2,664 airplanes, 1,800 of these airplanes are Invaders. Accordingly, the Air Force estimate, "will be fighters of the North American P-51 Mustang, or Republic P-47 Thunderbolt type. Twelve Bearing little resemblance to the pre-war Air National Guard organization which consisted basically of twenty-nine observation squadrons which were part of the regular guard, the new ANG will comprise 3,000 pilots, 3,800 non-rated officers and 40,000 enlisted men in eighty-four squadrons at seventy-nine air bases. The squadrons will be allotted to the States on the basis of population.

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Air Forces completely

plications have been received by the AAF commanding general through channels, from officers of the Regular Army who are first or higher, with eight lieutenants or higher, with eight months overseas service since Dec. 7, 1941.

The handicap as far as Negroes are concerned is that the AAF circular which called for applications for instructors said that such applicants, beside having the other qualifications, must "be acceptable to the State concerned." The circular outlined the classification of officers who would be accepted as Negroes so follows: active pilot, radar officer, travel to any communications officer, fighter intercepter controller, or aircraft warning officer.

Possibly even more sweeping than the AAF of some 130 bases to train what will be known as the Air Reserve of the Air Defense Command. Established to maintain individual proficiency of all categories of the AAF reserve personnel, the Air Reserve is scheduled to provide interim training for 50,000 officers and 120,000 enlisted men on inactive status.

PERSONNEL DETERMINES BASES

Bases for AR will be selected in accordance with population density of AR personnel and will be located in each of the forty-eight States. Each base will have one or more organized combat units made up entirely of AR personnel located in the community served by the base. Wherever possible, existing AAF bases will be used but they will be supplemented by the use of airports belonging to cities. Sat. 6-22-46

As in the case of the ANG, the bases throughout the country will be the only full utilization of means that the trained Negro AAF personnel will come in complete integration at the community level. The AAF has disclosed no policy as to its intent to use Negroes in the AR Reserve.

INSTRUCTORSHIPS POSE PROBLEM

Another question in the setting up of the ANG as far as Negroes are concerned, is whether they will be accepted by the AAF as instructors for the ANG. The AAF has been requesting applications for instructors in April. The AAF Bases for AR will be selected in accordance with population density of AR personnel and will be located in each of the forty-eight States. Each base will have one or more organized combat units made up entirely of AR personnel located in the community served by the base. Wherever possible, existing AAF bases will be used but they will be supplemented by the use of airports belonging to cities. Sat. 6-22-46

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Paul Robeson Jr. Trains at AAF Center in Texas

Pittsburgh Courier The Afro-American Md.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. — Paul Robeson Jr., now 18 years old, who unlike his singer-actor father wishes to pursue a career in science, is completing his basic training with the Army Air Forces here. He plans to return to Cornell University, where he was ma-

joring in physics and mathematics, as soon as he is released from the service. Sat. 7-13-46

Youth Urged To Train For U.S. Air Corps

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 9-21-46

LOS ANGELES—Failure of Negro officers and enlisted personel to take advantage of important training assignments with California's National Guard was scored here this week by Capt. Frank "Pancho" Cleveland, commanding officer of the Seventh Battalion of the 29th Regiment.

He declared no reserve officers have enrolled in the guard unit to qualify as air corpsmen. An enthusiastic member of the guard since its inception in 1941, Capt. Cleveland, said that appeals made to former Negro war pilots to enlist in the guard and qualify for the air corps have been ignored.

On the other hand, he disclosed that a number of military career-minded younger men have enlisted in the authorized state guard for the purpose of having such a military unit continued over into the reorganized National Guard when the call comes for reactivation.

Capt. Cleveland said the time was ripe for Negro youths to train for all branches of present day military warfare and have a representative place in the new National Guard organization.

Six Air Officers Regular Students

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Ending Undergraduate Work Under AAF Order

Sat. 11-2-46

WASHINGTON

Six Air Corps officers are now regular students at colleges and universities throughout the country as the result of a directive issued by the Army Air Forces.

The directive provides that all Regular Army Air Corps officers who need four or less semesters to complete their undergraduate education may attend schools and pursue courses of their own choosing.

Still on Flight Pay

Though full-time students, the officers are still attached to AAF Base Units nearest their schools, and they are required to put in their normal amount of flying time each month in order to qualify for flight pay.

Two of the officers who elected to attend Howard University are Capts. George E. Gray, Hamphill, W. Va., and Robert J. Friend, New York City. Others selected schools nearest their homes.

They are Captains Elwood T. Driver, Trenton, N.J.; Jack D. Holsclaw, Spokane, Wash.; Charles R. Stanton, Portland, Ore., and 1st Lt. George J. Iles, Quincy, Ill.

CASE OF IDENTITY

Ebony

Just saw my first copy of your magazine, EBONY, and was I surprised to find my photo featured along with your editorial on our contribution in wining the air war of Europe. That picture was taken while in Italy and I had thought I would never see the finished product, so thanks much.

But now I have a few words to say about your editorial which was fine with the exception of a few parts. Even though I was a member of the 99th, I thought some mention should have been given the other squadrons in the 332nd, as they contributed as much as we toward securing a berth in U. S. Army flying. Secondly, I feel that the airlines are right to a great extent as I myself am not qualified even as co-pilot on any airliner as are so many of us. Being a pilot, I feel there's a vast difference between military and civilian flying. Unless we can secure the necessary

training through existing civilian schools or the airlines, we and thousands of white pilots are out. As for the feeling that white passengers would not fly with us, all I can say is they were mighty glad to fly under us. Chicago, Ill.

Thanks for a great magazine and keep up the good work by showing what we can and are doing and not what the whites should let us do. April 1946

LT. NEWMAN C. GOLDEN.
Tuskegee, Alabama

The sky-gazing flyer on page 45 of your February issue is Flight Officer Newman C. Golden of Cincinnati, Ohio. The combat-rigged gun-chauffeur going into the 99th's parachute tent is Lt. George Iles.

Later, both pilots were forced to bail out over enemy territory, F/O Golden on a bomber escort mission, and Lt. Iles on an armed reconnaissance. Both pilots are back in the States now.

VINCENT WILLIAMS.
Los Angeles, California.

Your February issue of EBONY was, as usual, very interesting. I haven't missed an issue since this educational, as well as inspirational, magazine started. I wish you continued success. In your February issue, page 43, I noticed a young man in an aviator's suit with "Golden" printed on the front. I am sure it was Newman Golden of Cincinnati.

I wish you had mentioned his name and that he was from Cincinnati. Cincinnati would have been very proud to have known that fact.

MRS. JESSIE TATE.
Cincinnati, Ohio

41b 1946

GODMAN FIELD

Col. Davis To Be Information Please Guest

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

NEW YORK CITY—Col. Benjamin O. Davis Jr., former commanding officer of the 99th Fighter Squadron and the 332nd Fighter Group, and presently commanding officer of Goodman Field, Ky., and the 477th Composite Fighter-Bomber Group, will be one of two guests on next week's Information, Please radio quiz program. 1-12-46

COL. DAVIS

Clifton Fadiman, master of ceremonies of the high IQ quiz show, announced after this week's program that Col. Davis and John Gunther, noted novelist, would be the guests for next week. They will be supported by the regulars on the program, John Kieran and Franklin P. Adams.

It is believed that this marks the first time a Negro has been a guest on this program. 1-12-46

Information, Please is an NBC feature, which is heard over that network from 9:30 to 10 p. m. on Monday nights.

Tuesday

Professional Publicity Director.

Seasoned as a military press expert, Lt. John D. Silvera, former Public Relations Officer for Col. B. O. Davis, Jr., at Godman Field, Ky., returned to civilian life Friday to continue his career as a professional publicity adviser.

Silvera, who makes New York City his home, enlisted as a private in 1943 and was commissioned a 2nd Lt. after graduation from Air Forces Officer Candidate School at Miami Beach, Florida. He also was one of the few Negro officers in the Army to complete a course of study at the AF Intelligence School.

In recognition of his record as Press Agent with the famous Orson Welles production of "Macbeth" and his wide public relations contact, Lt. Silvera was appointed Public Relations Officer by Col. B. O. Davis, Jr., immediately following his assumption of command. He has been commended by the Colonel on several occasions for brilliant handling of news stories including the release of information on the famous Selway vs. Colored Officers Courts-martial case in July 1945.

Godman Studied As All-Weather Flying Center

Courier Journal Louisville, Ky.

Godman Field is one of 37 bases under consideration by the Army Air Forces as a location for the All-Weather Flying Center, which carries on flight experiments under various weather conditions, Col. Ben Kelsey, Wright Field, said yesterday.

Colonel Kelsey said the decision on transfer of the unit, which now is stationed at Lockbourne, near Columbus, Ohio, is up to Washington authorities. The All-Negro 477th Composite Group stationed at Godman Field will be transferred to Lockbourne. 1-31-46

Louisville is under consideration because of its changeable weather conditions, Colonel Kelsey said, but he added that "so are the other 36 places." The Air Forces weather unit is "not very big," he said.

Plan to Move Godman Personnel 'Official'; Date Not Revealed

Baltimore, Md.

GODMAN FIELD, Ky.—Admitting that the plan to move all personnel here to Lockbourne Army Air Base near Columbus, O., is "official," high-ranking officers announced on Jan. 28 that no definite date has been set for the move. 2-9-46

Although it was known that the commanding officer had visited Lockbourne when inspecting several installations as possible sites for his command, it was said that the breaking of the story caught field personnel by surprise.

Buzzing P-47 Pilot To Be Tried—If Caught

Flier Believed to Be From Godman Field; Airman Breaks Army and City Rules

Identity of the pilot of an Army P-47 Thunderbolt fighter plane who buzzed downtown Louisville and the Kentucky Baptist Hospital at a perilously low altitude yesterday was sought last night by Godman Field officials who promised court-martial if the flier is found.

Col. B. O. Davis, Godman commanding officer, said several P-47's from the base were "out" yesterday, but because the Thunderbolts are single-seaters, occupied by only the pilot, it will be difficult to learn the identity of the offending flier.

Investigation Started.

"You may be very sure severe action will be taken if we find out it was one of our men," Davis said, adding that an investigation to turn up the stunting pilot is being carried on.

Davis said he could not be certain the plane was from Godman, and that even if it was there still would be the difficulty of learning the pilot's identity because, he said, "a man guilty of an offense almost certain to cause him court-martial is not likely to turn himself in."

"The Air Force is undergoing a strenuous recruiting campaign at the present time, and we don't want to do anything to turn the public against us," Davis said.

Buzzes Home.

The fighter plane looped and power-dived close to the Kentucky Home Life Building, Fifth and Jefferson; buzzed the home of Mrs. Dorothy Vincent, 729 Lampton; alarmed and aroused residents of the Shelby-Broadway vicinity, and frightened patients and staff members of the Baptist Hospital. Mrs. Vincent said she ran into the street when the plane roared low and that it was within 50 feet of the house as it circled several times, drawing between 25 and 30 of her neighbors from their homes.

A Civil Aeronautics Administration rule prohibits stunting or flying at less than 1,500 feet over populated areas and a Louisville ordinance makes it a misdemeanor for a pilot to stunt at altitudes lower than 2,000 feet over downtown buildings.

Army authorities pointed out that it is a serious infraction of regulations to stunt in such a manner and usually calls for court-martial.

Not From Bowman.

Bowman Field military authorities spent the day investigating the incident while telephones at the air base rang with complaints from Louisvillians who saw the unscheduled and daring but dangerous exhibition.

Col. Perry B. Griffith, Bowman base commander, said he had checked thoroughly and had determined that the offending pilot was not from Bowman Field. Colonel Griffith said at first it was reported that the stunting plane was an Army AT-6, a trainer. With this information, the Bowman base called back to the field an AT-6 that had taken off and was then flying over Evansville.

Officers Angered.

The lieutenant colonel and the captain who were flying the AT-6 were "plenty burned up" over being called back, Colonel Griffith said, but were questioned for two hours as the base officials sought to clear up the matter.

A young veteran of 51 bombing missions over Germany who witnessed the simulated dive-bombing from a street corner identified the plane as a P-47 by the sound of its motor and propeller, Colonel Griffith said. An Army colonel who also the saw stunting likewise identified it as a P-47 by its nose and wings.

Lockbourne Air Base Seen as Proof of Men's Ability to Work Together

Afro-American

Success of 477th Composite Group's Work Attributed to Leadership of Colonel Davis

By VINCENT TUBBS
Staff Correspondent

LOCKBOURNE AIR BASE. — Here on the plains of Ohio, 14 miles southeast of the State capital, where, in an unpretentious hillside cemetery lie the remains of Napoleon's drummer boy at Waterloo, democracy is being given a fair trial while the nation's most critical eyes are focused on its inevitable success. 6-1-46

Under the leadership of Col. Benjamin O. Davis Jr., the nation's top colored airman, this 7½ million-dollar air forces installation is proving, without doubt, that colored and white Americans can work together as well, if not better, in peace time than they did during the war.

Blow to Reactionaries

In addition, the full ramification of what is happening here smacks hardest at the reactionaries and short-sighted racists.

The reason is that here, for the first time in U.S. military history, an entire base is headed by a colored man and countless white persons come under his direction and that of his assistants.

The condition has come about as a result of an almost complete reversal of attitude among some Columbus whites, the exemplary conduct of Lockbourne based troops, passage of time and the extreme tact of the base commander. Baltimore Md.

Situation Bad at First

Prior to the arrival of the 477th Composite Group, which then was made up of some 1300 men and 100 Wacs, the groundwork for a very unsatisfactory interracial situation had been laid.

Lockbourne had, since its construction in 1942, been used alternately as a glider training base and air weather station commande entirely by whites and employing approximately 800 white civilian workers.

Significantly, however, because this area, still in and of the South, is not rabidly prejudicial, a considerable number of colored civilian workers was also employed at the base, in key positions.

Fear of Bigots

The advent of the base being commanded by colored probably created fear of reprisal among local reactionaries, one of whom went so far as to reprimand the War Department for using colored men as soldiers "because we are not ready to accept them as heroes."

And a prime fear was that of wholesale dismissal of the white civilian workers who could not be transferred, with some 200 moving with the weather station to Wilmington, O.

Another factor which probably affected local reactionaries was the fact that Columbus's colored citizens constitute an active, aggressive and progressive group to which the arrival of the 477th bade fair to add a sizeable number of progressive, intelligent colored persons. 6-1-46

Welcomed by Most

Also, Ohio State University wanted the base so that it might be converted to an annex for anticipated GI college enrollees, and the State had spoken of taking over the installation for a $5,000,000 wall-less type prison.

Then the air weather station moved out—lock, stock and barrel—and the 477th Group moved in.

Colored Columbus welcomed Colonel Davis and his outfit with open arms and fanfare; official Columbus paid its respects; reactionary Columbus pulled its hair, and some 600-odd white civilian employees began to tremble in their boots. Baltimore

Initial Days 'Trying'

For the 477th, the initial days were trying days.

Under War Department plans, countless such large war-time bases were being demobilized, and civilian workers were finding themselves jobless. Maryland.

Some Lockbourne whites just went home because they assumed the new commander would hire colored only and local reactionaries raised the hew and cry when an advertisement appeared in local papers for colored mess workers.

Still Not Satisfied

Then, when Colonel Davis reassured them that hiring at the base would be carried out on the basis of Civil Service retention rights, and without discrimination, the short-sighted racists charged that an effort was being made to keep the base lily-white.

In connection with all this, Army personnel was being steadily increased since the field is approximately three times the size of Godman Field (Ky.) and has countless addit niolapoCMau countless additional operational functions.

Three Main Squadrons

The 477th Group is made up of the 99th Fighter Squadron, the 617th Medium Bombardment Squadron and the 602nd Air Engineering Squadron, and is practically independent.

The base is run by the 318th Base Unit, which includes intelligence, adjutants, plans and training, supply, personnel and several other sub-sections.

There are, besides, a 75-bed hospital, the WAC personnel, an engineering section, communications sections.

Base, Not a Field

At Godman Field, administrative officials dealt only with military personnel numbering about 1700 enlisted men and 390 officers, and they were running a field, not a base. 6-1-46

Here, with countless men passing through the station as transients or enlistees, there are 2,003 enlisted men and 337 officers, who, under deactivation and demobilization processes, create a flued and unpredictable personnel problem.

Within the confines of the 2½-square miles of this base, there are 292 buildings which must be maintained and eventually converted to permanent structures.

Loss of Needed Services

Beside these secondary considerations, Air Corps demobilization cost the 477th its 387th Air Service Group of some 600 enlisted men and 60 officers whose loss poses a problem of recruiting and training skilled aircraft maintenance men. Baltimore

Against this backdrop of military functions, however, has stood one of the greatest experiments in race relations ever attempted by the armed forces. Md

Colonel Davis Given Credit

By adhering to the letter of regulations, extreme fairness in hiring and institution of a comprehensive program of public relations, Colonel Davis has established in little more than two months an efficient base and an oasis of true democracy.

Of the 400 civilian workers permitted on the base, approximately 80% are white.

Lt. Herman Johnson, New York City, who is in charge of civilian personnel, insists that the policy has been that which colored Americans seek throughout the nation: "hiring without regard for race or color." 6-1-46.

Influence Felt Elsewhere

As a result, in other installations of the service forces, Veterans Administration and U.S. Employment Service, where more than 7,000 workers will be employed, the precedent of indiscriminate hiring is being felt.

There has not been a single incident between the races, while relations between Lockbourne MP's and civilian police are friendly and cordial.

In addition, countless State-wide groups visit the base regularly and white workers on the base are carrying the glad tydings of successful democracy to skeptics and die-hards around the countryside.

the week

'Metamorphosis' of the Colonel

Afro-American

By VINCENT TUBBS

NEW YORK—Col. B. O. Davis Jr., commander of Lockbourne (Ohio) Army Air Field and the 477th Composite Group, is emerging as one of the better twin-engine pilots in the air forces.

He flew into Manhattan recently to have a word to say at a meeting of the Citizens' Committee on Harlem—the fourth such meeting at which he has appeared in recent weeks and which puts him in the forefront as an emerging racial leader as well.

In both instances the metamorphosis is noteworthy.

Colonel Davis earned his wings in single-engine craft and flew fighter planes during the war. The switch from fighter craft of P-40, P-51 and P-47 types to twin-engine B-25's is no joke—as any flyer will tell you. Baltimore

The Old Days

The pursuit planes, in which 99th and 332nd wartime pilots flew, land on two wheels and then the tail, the sort of orthodox way for land-loving air enthusiasts — something reminiscent of the old 3-point landings. Md.

The B-25, beside being a heavier plane with an additional engine, utilizes what is called tricycle landing gear which entails entirely different landing technique.

The B-25 pilot puts down two wheels and then the nose . . . and if the touch isn't "just so," the results can provide work for the crash wagon. 6-8-46

I flew the Columbus-New York jaunt with Colonel Davis last week as a sort of hangover from wartime hitch-hiking but principally because trains were stopped, the commercial airlines were all booked up, and there I was stranded in Columbus, Ohio.

He flies beautifully, handles his plane with ease and dexterity. He is an excellent flying leader for our flying men.

On the other hand, it is noteworthy that he is manifesting an active interest in racial matters.

His Inheritance

In this connection, let me say that the younger B. O. has unjustifiably inherited a great deal of the older B. O.'s reputation as lukewarm on racial matters.

It is felt that the onus being dispelled has been unjustified because accusers have inevitably failed to consider that the colonel has been pretty busy with all the "firsts" and accompanying pressures that have been thrust upon him. Baltimore

Arna Bontemps in a new volume, "We Have Tomorrow," points out the full year's silent treatment that Colonel Davis underwent at West Point. For twelve months his classmates refused to speak to him; so try, if you can, to imagine what sort of person you'd be if nobody in your neighborhood or with whom you work opened his mouth to you for a year.

Next, the colonel found himself at Tuskegee trying to make peacetime soldiers out of disinterested ROTC recruits. Md.

Then along came the air school and he went into that, probably knowing that the War Department wanted to make him commander of the "experimental" colored flyers, and just you imagine what would have happened to his professional soldier's career if he, a West Pointer, had "washed out."

Overseas, where all the world watched our flyers, the mental strain of bossing the 332nd Fighter Group must certainly have been anything but fun . . . along with the physical hazard of flying combat missions.

7½ Million Job

And now, with the war finished, he draws the assignment of bossing history's first mixed air base—a 7½-million-dollar layout on a 2½-square mile area with nearly 300 buildings and upwards of 2,500 persons as his immediate responsibility.

How, pray tell, could such a man—less than 40 years—old have time to dicker in the complex mathematics of solving the race problem? 6-8-46

Yet, in recent weeks, the colonel has been coming around.

He has appeared as the New York Veteran's Council commemoration of V-E Day, spoken at a Washington meeting to welcome home overseas veterans, appeared on the Chicago Woodlawn Forum, and is invited to sit as a consultant at the Des Moines First National Constitutional Convention of the American Veterans' Committee this month.

On top of all these public appearances, his decision to maintain Lockbourne Air Base as an integrated American Institution is probably the most significant step of all. Baltimore

Had he chosen to maneuver for the dismissal of all white civilian

Tuskegee Army Air Field, where the 99th received combat training, however, is in the process of closing down, and it is expected the end of August will find only 10 Negro rated pilots on the field.

STATIONED AT LOCKBOURNE

Army Air Base, near Columbus, Ohio, the 99th Fighter Squadron, only one combat veteran is still attached to the organization. He is the commanding officer, Maj. William Campbell. Birmingham, Ala. 9-1-46

ployment status of cent job of being a flying leader 00 indigenous Ohio- ed racial leader as well.

of hiring civilian discrimination out, Whites end. kbourne, in justi presence there to ng a color phobia, of truly American onditions—the poly f the nation func t friction. es is doing a magnif

affect the employm no less than 300 ip workers so that colored might re place them—a tack that would have pleased the segregationists— the world's most undesirable prec edent would have been established.

80 Per Cent Whites

By keeping on whites as 80% of the 399 civilian workers alloted the base, Colonel Davis has nipped in the bud any plan the Bilbotes may have had for relegating colored civilian air base employges to a few select jobs.

It seems now that the 632 workers about to lose their sources of livelihood when Tuskegee Army Air Field is closed next month will have a logical basis for applying to Randolph Field in Texas or Maxwell Field in Alabama and demanding employment on their merits and retention rights.

Colonel Davis's decision was a master stroke. It served to allay the fear of some white Columbus citizens that racial retribution would set in at Lockbourne and

The practice of demobilization, only 10 still attached

ployed at Lockbourne

fying friends suffering a tell the truths of the working conditions

clot peoples of the tioning without friction

Young B. O.

Lockbourne Revealed as Permanent Mixed Air Base

Colored Skymen Direct Installation First Time in History; Only Wac's Uncertain

Afro-America

By VINCENT TUBBS
AFRO Staff Correspondent

LOCKBOURNE AIR BASE—Within the next ten years this $7,500,000 base situated in the heart of the Ohio plains will be redesigned and reconstructed into the first permanent colored-commanded military installation in the United States.

Each of the 292 temporary buildings within the 2½-square-mile area of this base will be a permanent structure and a permanent Regular Army personnel complement of 1196 enlisted men and 259 officers will function here.

6-8-46

It is the first time in Armed Forces history that such an installation has been manned by colored and the first time a colored officer of colonel's rank has had an active service command over so expansive an installation.

It is permanent and not "experimental."

Destined to Be Best

Moreover, the program currently being conducted here is such that, in public relations and operational functions alike, the base is destined to become the air corps' best—without distinction as regards race.

Just recently, during a county-wide Model Aircraft Contest, base personnel entertained, 5,400 guests, some 70 per cent of whom were white.

Baltimore

Each week, throughout the two months that colored airmen have been stationed here, countless school and civic groups, made up of children and their elders, have visited the base on educational and curiosity tours.

Each time, they have gone away awed—and convinced!

Integrated Personnel

It is significant to mention in this connection that there is, and probably always will be, a sizeable number of whites, both military and civilian, working on the base.

Approximately 80 per cent of civilian workers are white and five officers, ranging in rank from major to second lieutenant, are assigned to the base, the latter functioning as engineers and airways communication officers with colored enlisted men.

Maryland

Interracial relations are the most encouraging this correspondent has seen in three years of war and wartime writing and nearly six months of post-war travels around America.

More Mixing Coming

And, in addition (presupposing full implementation of the Gillem report recommendations), it is likely that additional white ground force and flying officers may be assigned to duty here.

The closing of Tuskegee Army Air Field will, as previously reported, require the Air Corps to distribute approximately 200 colored flying officers over the nation at various air fields where they will work with whites.

This will be an initial step toward complete integration of colored into all air corps base functions and it is probable that whites will, in turn, eventually find themselves assigned to this base.

Now Overstrength

As conditions now stand, however, Lockbourne is 78 officers and 100 enlisted men overstrength, according to the base table of organization. But while 1296 enlisted men on the base have signed up for the regular army only three officers have so far been accepted.

6-8-46

At the same time, it is estimated that about 250 men will be separated from the service within the next three months, and air corps demobilization plans are constantly cutting down on the number of officers at the base.

Forty-six officers were recently released under what is called "forced separation," a demobilization process based on certain minimum efficiency requirements of the Regular Army.

Only Best to Survive

This process, affecting all bases alike as well as all branches of the service, will necessarily cut down officer personnel to only the best and purest of heart—the net result being that only the most efficient leaders will survive.

Since the 477th Group moved to this base from Godman Field (Ky.), approximately 290 enlisted men and 110 officers have been discharged.

Baltimore

The overstrength of all types of personnel (except skilled technicians) creates a situation out of which a program of extreme selectivity can be carried out.

WAC Uncertain

The only group currently functioning on the base under a veil of uncertainty is the 189-person WAC contingent commanded by Lieut. Oleta Crane of Wewoka, Okla.

Maryland

The War Department has not yet announced whether or not the women are to become a part of the permanent Army setup although indications are that their functions have become so indispensable it would not be feasible to release them.

At this base, Wac's serve as parachute packers, drivers, hospital assistants, administrative assistants, clerks, typists, and in a variety of other positions.

Among them are:

Cpl. Carline Boush, Pvt. Rosetta Nightingale, Cpl. Beulah Walker and Pfc. Pearl Thompson of Washington; Pvt. Ada Gray, Pfc. Flora Walker, Cpl. Mildred Thomas, Pfc. Rosabelle Sharpe, Pvt. Luetta West, Cpl. Arlishia Conaway, Pvt. Frances Williams, and Cpl. Maria Robertson of Philadelphia.

Pfc. Sarah Dorsey, Pfc. Lillie Thomas and Pfc. L. Y. Johnson of Baltimore; Pfc. Clara Lavender of Lancaster, Pa.

Changes Made At Lockbourne

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier Sat. 9-21-46

LOCKBOURNE ARMY AIR BASE, Ohio—Col. Benjamin O. Davis Jr., base commander, announced this week the activation of an Air Service Group and the reorganization of the 318th AAF Base Unit, at Lockbourne.

Originally a seven lettered squadron, the base unit now consists of three squadrons: "F," "H" and "W" (Wac Squadron). The service group which is to be known as the 580th Air Service Group, is divided into three units: Headquarters and Base Service Squadron, 1062nd Material Squadron and 602nd Air Engineering Squadron. These organizations plus the 477th Composite Group, now comprise this all-Negro manned air base.

Lockbourne Unable to Employ 600 to Be Displaced at TAAF

Afro-American

By VINCENT TUBBS
AFRO STAFF CORRESPONDENT

LOCKBOURNE AIR BASE—The dilemna posed by the anticipated closing of Tuskegee Army Air Field, when some 600-odd civilian workers will be thrown out of jobs, will not be solved by any mass movement of that personnel to this base.

Two schools of thought on what should be done when Tuskegee airfield is deactivated clash on the basic principles of democracy in spite of the fact that facts and figures prove that this base can provide "no hiding place" for TAAF's released workers.

One group holds that hiring here must be indiscriminate lest all other air bases in the country come to directing colored applicants here.

6-8-46

Must Utilize Skills

The other group contends that basic national hiring prejudices make it expedient that released TAAF personnel be employed at Lockbourne because they cannot find jobs commensurate with their skills elsewhere.

However, certain basic facts dissolve the argument.

Lockbourne's quota of civilian workers is only 399, with all but 15 positions already filled by persons previously employed at the base, who have certain retention rights. Applicants for the 15 positions open have already been interviewed.

Baltimore

Housing Situation Critical

The already critical housing situation in the Columbus area would not permit the mass movement of new workers who would at the same time throw out of jobs and onto th ealready flooded labor market great numbers of indigenous Ohioans.

Maryland

The best interests of a racial group pressing for fair employment practises throughout the nation could not be served by firing all whites and hiring all colored simply because the base is commanded by colored.

Policy Makers Responsible

It follows that the problems faced by TAAF's 632 civilian workers should not be thrown on the shoulders of administrators here but into the laps of policy makers in Washington.

6-8-46

Employment of TAAF personnel at any air base in the nation on the basis of merit, retention rights, seniority and other determinent factors is the only answer to the question posed by those who feel this base should be "the next logical place of employment."

33 Officers Transferred From 'Skegee To Lockbourne

Atlanta Daily World, Ga. Sunday

TUSKEGEE ARMY AIR FIELD, Alabama — 33 officers, formerly assigned to this field, have been transferred to Lockbourne Army Air Base, Columbus, Ohio, to join the 477th Composite Group, under the command of Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, Jr.

These officers, many of whom have several months of combat service with the 332nd Fighter Group to their credit, will take up important technical and administrative duties at Lockbourne.

The transferred officers are: Captains Charles E. McGee, Vernon V. Haywood, Melvin T. Jackson and Fred McLaurin. First Lieutenants Robert N. Gardner, Robert L. King, Joe E. Lewis, Joseph L. Newsome, Mannie M. Watkins, Thomas H. Billingslea, James H. Fischer, Joseph P. Gomer, Robert W. Lawrence, Hiram E. Mann, Linsey J. Sanford, Wyraim T. Schell, Alfred E. Scott Jr. Eugene D. Smith, Ulysses E. Toatley, William R. Walls and George M. Hubbard.

6-2-46

Second Lieutenants Norman S. Torrence, Jr., Charles W. Dunn, Gilbert B. Langford, James H. Rosemond Jr., James M. Sullivan, Charles V. Brantley, Albert C. Bridges, Thurston L. Gaines, Jr., William T. Syphax L. Gaines, Jr., Samuel T. Wilson and Alfred L. Woolridge.

6-2-46

Food Conserved at Lockbourne

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Significant in the fight to solve the food problem at Lockbourne Army Air Base is a 45-acre farm operated by GI's, which supplies a large part of the garden staples required for a balanced meal.

Now in operation, the farm's yield of fresh vegetables relieves a drain on civilian markets and, according to Lt. Raymond Dew-

California Bound

The Afro-American

COL. B. O. DAVIS, Jr., commanding officer of the 477th Composite Group, who announced this week that an advance party would leave Lockbourne Field, O., for Blythe, Calif., Nov. 1 to participate in maneuvers, centering about a simulated invasion of the California coast line. The 99th Fighter Squadron and the 617th Bomb Squadron will form part of the air arm repelling the invasion.

Baltimore, Md.

Lockbourne Gets Regular Officers

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

LOCKBOURNE—Col. B. O. Davis base commander recently that the has named six service in the Regular the permanent making a Army of- the Ohio executive officer, 477th Composite Group, Maj. George Knox, base air inspector, Indianapolis; Maj. William Campbell, C.O. 99th Fighter Squadron, Tuskegee, Ala.; Capt. R. L. Smith, group engineering officer, Detroit; William E. Gott, C.O. Sqdn. "H" Jersey City, N.J.; Capt. John Holsclaw, Ass't. S-3, Spokane, Wash.

Formerly, there has been three posite Group, Regular Army officers at Lockbourne, Col. Davis and 2nd Lt. Ernest Davis, both of Washington, graduates of the United States Military Academy at West oPint.

The third, a chaplain, Maj. James C. Griffin, Norfolk, Va., had been recently appointed to Regular Army chaplains corps.

Sat. 7-6-46

New Appointees Listed

The appointees are: Lt. Col. Nelson D. Brooks, 477th Com-

base.

Lockbourne Army Air Field

Army Stand Pat On Shift Of 477th Pilots To Ohio

Chicago Defender

By RICHARD DURHAM
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—The Army this week stood pat on transferring the all-Negro 477th Composite Group to $7,500,000 Lockbourne Air Field despite hot protests from Ohio's lily-white clique.

Stalled for three weeks at Godman Field, Ky., the Col. B. O. Davis Jr.-led group is expected to fly to the huge AAF All-Weather Center within 10 days.

Don E. Weaver, editor of Scripps-Howards Columbus Citizen who led a last-ditch fight to block transfer of the 477th to the highly-prized field, spurred a new campaign this week to make the field an annex to Ohio State University to train white "veteran-students."

Calling for the Army to make another "disposition" of the 477th, the new Weaver-sponsored plan had the backing of George A. Stone, chairman of the Ohio Aviation Board.

Stone, a wealthy Columbus businessman, told the Chicago Defender that he would soon initiate a drive to establish a separate "air center for Negroes" as an annex of Wilberforce University.

Wants Jim Crow Field

"Why not get Federal backing for an air base near Zenia to use it as the colored West Point of the air," said Stone who is opposed to turning Lockbourne field over to Negro pilots. "Why wouldn't something like that be wonderful?"

Meanwhile, Weaver, drafted from Fort Worth, Texas to run the Columbus paper, declared flatly that he could halt transferral of the 477th "if I really want to."

Sullen and suspicious after heavy protests from local organizations, Weaver maintained, "This is still a white man's country."

"If I really wanted to," he said, "I could handle this thing so that white people would not let them come down here."

6,000 Capacity

Main objection to allowing the highly-prized field to be occupied by the half-thousand personnel of the 477th, is that the War Department may allow its capacity of 6,000 to become "all Negro."

"One white woman in Lockbourne," Weaver illustrated, "was alarmed when she heard Negro pilots were coming down here. She wanted to know if she would have to use the same transportation facilities which are already crowded. She was afraid that she might have to sit in the laps of one of the Negro officers," he said as if this was his greatest fear.

Weaver denied that he "personally" objected to transfer of the 477th and was bitterly angry that protesting Negro groups had written to his boss in New York and asked for his removal.

Scripps-Howard's answer to demands for Weaver's removal has been a defense of the Dixie editor's policies.

Learned To Love Negroes

Weaver, who resents being called a "Southerner" declared that he had no prejudice against Negroes and that it was a mistake to blame his 10-year sojourn in Texas for his present attitude.

"I really didn't learn to love Negroes," he said, "until I lived in the south."

"As long as I lived in the north," Weaver continued, "I did not exactly hate them but I did not exactly like them. They were strange. They were a mystery. I did not like to be around them."

Weaver said that "overzealous" Negro organizations were hindering racial progress by relating the color question "to outside problems, like the poll tax."

Civilians On Base

He said that he personally found "Jim Crow artificial and embarrassing" but that issues "such as the poll tax are often related to the Negro problem when everyone knows they are two separate things."

"The purpose of the poll tax," explains Weaver, "is to keep poor white trash from voting, but it's fear of physical violence that keeps Negroes from voting."

Weaver, whose paper is one of three local dailies, stated that his original information on the "riotous" record of the 477th had come from a white officer. He stoutly contended that the group had transferred itself to Godman field "without Army authority."

The contested field, located 12 miles south of Columbus, is now serviced with 500 GIs, 83 of whom are Negroes. More than 900 white civilian workers are now hired to run the huge base whose main use is for all-weather experimental flying.

aroused much indignation.

The article charged that the all colored unit with a host of experienced combat men, who have won many decorations and citations was "a trouble-making group; that its history has been stormy, including a riot at Freeman Field Ind."

Editor Insulting

In an apparent attempt to block transfer of the unit to Lockbourne the article charged also that it "was not acceptable to play overseas command, thereby causing it to have the longest training record of any Army unit in history."

A committee of white and colored citizens who waited on Don E. Weaver, editor, just returned from Texas after a 10-year stay found him extremenly reactionary. He felt that colored men should not be in the air corps, that campaign ribbons and awards made them expect too much.

The new field is conveniently located outside of Columbus. It has three hangars, now housing B-24s larger than the 477th's B-25 Mitchells, so that the field should be able to acocmodate in hangars, all Colonel Davis's planes.

There are two swimming pools, one for officers and one for enlisted men; five barracks for enlisted personnel and an officers' club. One of the existing barracks may be used to house officers and their wives.

Davis Takes Over Lockbourne Base

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

COLUMBUS, O.—Col. B. O. Davis Jr., former commanding officer of Godman Field, Ky., and of the 477th Composite Group, assumed command of the Lockbourne Army Air Base last Saturday, replacing Col. C. D. Sonnkalb.

Formerly occupied by the All-Weather Flying Center Air Technical Service Command, the base will be taken over by the personnel of the 477th Composite Group as its permanent home.

An advance party of the group has been there since last Monday preparing for the arrival of the main body of the group, which is expected by the end of the week.

Too Large for Weather Unit

A recent conference held by Brig. Gen. Edward J. Timberlake at Lockbourne concluded the future of the field and disclosed the reason for transferral of the All-Weather Unit and the assignment of Colonel Davis as commander.

It was pointed out that the All Weather Center could only partially use the numerous facilities at Lockbourne, not being large enough to justify maintenance of the seven and one-half million dollar base.

On the other hand, it was revealed, the 447th is aging in latest training developments to bring an apreciable increase of traffic to Central Ohio.

Godman, former home of the group, was described as a war-time expiate, actually designed for use as an adjunct to Fort Knox in administrative flying.

Extended Combat Service

The group is largely staffed in key-position by men who saw extended combat duty with 99th Fighter Squadron and the 332nd Fighter Group.

Both, numbering about 1300 officers and men, were commanded by Colonel Davis in the MTO as part of the 12th and later the 15th Air Force.

The 477th is now composed of two air echelons, the 99th Fighter Squadron and the

Ohio Daily Raps 477th Air Unit

Baltimore, Md.

COLUMBUS, O. (ANP)—Objections to location of the 477th Composite Group, Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., commander at Lockbourne Army Air Base near here, were raised last week in an article in the Columbus Citizen, which

477th BOMBER GROUP MOVES TO OHIO BASE

Courier

By ALBERT J. DUNMORE

COLUMBUS—A War Department statement Wednesday announced that the 477th Composite Bomber Group, the all-Negro air unit stationed at Godman Field, Ky., under command of Col. B. O. Davis Jr., is being moved in its entirety from the Border State base to Lockbourne Air Field near Columbus, for a permanent station.

The 477th is composed of the Ninety-ninth Fighter Squadron, first Negro air unit to see overseas duty; the 617th Fighter Squadron, 602nd Engineer Squadron, the 766th AAF Band, and the 136th AAF Base Unit.

The group has previously been stationed at Freeman Field in Indiana once before at Godman and last spring returned to Godman under command of Col. Robert Selway, white, who was removed and replaced by Colonel Davis following the arrest of a hundred men and officers of the unit who opposed segregation tactics in the officers' club on the Indiana post.

PERMANENT UNIT

This latest move by the War Department is considered in some circles as indicative of its intention to maintain Negro units in all branches of the armed services.

Early last fall credence was given the rumor of the 477th's being moved to some Northern base as a permanent station when Colonel Davis was in Ohio and other Northern and East Coast cities inspecting air bases and looking over possible living quarters for officer personnel.

Another angle in the move is that much concern had been expressed over morale of the 477th, due to its training in a Southern section. Since it was to be kept as an Army unit it was determined to station the group in the North.

Scripps-Howard Editor Leads Lily-White Fight

Chicago Defender

Battle Carried To Washington By Organized Opposition

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—The War Department's announcement that the 477th Composite Group would be moved to Lockbourne Army Air Base, Columbus, Ohio, is meeting stiff opposition from certain elements of the white community, it is learned.

Don Weaver, editor of the Columbus Citizen, a local Scripps-Howard newspaper, disclosed in a recent conference with local community organizations that influential citizens of Columbus are attempting to influence the War Department not to follow through with its plans to move the group from Godman Field, Kentucky, to Lockbourne.

Weaver is said to have told representatives of the NAACP, the Vanguard League, the Columbus Council for Democracy, and other organizations who attended the conference, "This is my personal opinion. It is a fact, whether right or wrong, that Negroes in this country are considered servants and we should not send our servants to fight for us because we cannot take the results—such as worshipping them as heroes."

Won't Change Decision

The local resistance, however, will not influence the War Department's decision to move the 477th, Marcus Ray, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War, said the order to move had been issued, and he knew of no plan to change them. He said that Lockbourne had been chosen after a careful survey had been made of existing facilities and it was found to offer the proper training. He said he considered the utilization of existing fields in A-1 shape to be of economic value to the American taxpayers, and said the War Department expects to use such facilities to their fullest extent.

Ray said he had no information as to clearing the field of the all-weather experimental station now located at the field and manned by white personnel. Nor did he know the date on which the 477th is expected to vacate Godman Field.

In reply to a query as to whether Col. B. O. Davis Jr., commanding officer at Godman Field, would be placed in charge at Lockbourne, Ray said he had no information.

Several members of the committee contacted immediately the unwarranted attitude of white and requesting the removal of Weaver, representing va-but no reply has been received. Aroused by the unwarranted at-Scripps-Howard New York office personnel formerly attached to the 477th includes in its ranks of the Citizen, saw service in the Mediterranean Ohioan who has experienced combat men whose Theater of Operations. from a 10-year stay in the Army extremely reaction-public relations officer for the Air Forces will be stationed at were typical of the 477th Composite Group, among Lockbourne, it is also known that felt that Negroes them Lt. William Green, who was other Negro Air Force personnel the air corps, that awarded the Order of the Partisan will be scattered around at other and awards Star by the Yugoslavian govern- installations.

Called Trouble Makers

However, it is believed that trouble making "a record of any Army unit in history, caused them to expect too much. ment for extraordinary bravery in action.

Citizens Protest

Davis will not at the beginning, at "its history has been stormy and by charging that the outfit was "a group" and that the outfit includes one riot at Freeman Field, Indiana near Vincennes, when officers of the group attempted to take the officers' club there." The Citizen article also charged, in an apparent attempt to block transfer near this city, that "the overseas command, therefore caus- should not be in the a- rious organizations, editor of Weaver, a native Oh- just returned from a in Texas, was extrem- ary. His views were old South. He felt unit was not acceptable to any ribbons dignation among citizens hereing it to have the longest training campaign

Future Undecided

Any possibility of complete segregation at Lockbourne will hinge on the future policy of the War Department with respect to the utilization of the nation's man power by the Army. The report of the Gillem Committee which is known to recommend an end to segregation in the Army has not to date been made public, although long overdue. Considerable concern has been expressed in certain quarters as to what is holding up the report.

Charges that the Army is seeking to give the recommendation the run-around are growing more vocal. It has been determined that on a basis of actual record, a large segment of the Congress, and a by far larger segment of the American public favor a policy of non-segregation for the United States Army.

Tuskegee Army Air Field, as has been rumored for some time, will go by the board shortly.

477th Lands At New Air Base In Ohio; No Clash Occurs

Chicago Defender
Sat 3-23-46

COLUMBUS, O. — P-47 Thunderbolt fighter planes and B-25 Mitchell bombers zoomed over Columbus in battle formation Wednesday and the 477th Composite Group landed at its new home, Lockbourne Army Air Base.

Arrival of the 477th climaxed a bitter fight staged by Don Weaver, editor of the Columbus Citizen, local Scripps-Howard newspaper, against the transfer of the Negro flyers to Lockbourne.

However, the Army stood pat on its original plan and Col. Benjamin O. Davis Jr. assumed command of the huge $7,500,000 air base earlier in the week.

300 Whites Balk

In an interview with the Defender, Colonel Davis stated that trouble was expected from the 300 white men and women employed at the base who at first protested against being under the command of Negro officers. Sat 3-23-46

"The storm is over," he said. "Our personnel problem has been quickly and decisively determined. It has been reduced to bread and butter principles and we are now happy in our new home."

The base commander intimated that he was anxious to integrate his men within the community life of Columbus citizens.

First Permanent Home

Flying elements of the 477th were the last to leave Godman Field, Ky. The change of stations gives to the Composite Group its first permanent home since the activation of the 99th as the original Negro fighter squadron in 1942.

Colonel Davis heads more than 1,300 officers and enlisted men comprising the 99th Fighter Squadron, 617th Medium Bombardment Squadron, 602nd Air Engineering Squadron, 412th AAF Supply, 118th Air Base Unit, 766th AAF Band and a Weather Detachment.

Since the authorized strength of the organization is 2,500, there are 1,200 vacancies to be filled. Whether all of these vacancies will be filled by reenlistment of released personnel or by transfer of personnel from the Tuskegee Army Air Field, which is being deactivated, is not yet certain. However, Colonel Davis stated that he expected parts of the 99th Pursuit Squadron now at Tuskegee to join the 477th here and raise its strength to approximately 3,000.

There are an additional 264 technical jobs open at Lockbourne, including administrative, communication, photographic, supply, weather, finance, and medical technicians.

Whether Lockbourne Army Air Base will be the only post to accept Negro personnel was not disclosed. In spite of the much-heralded Gillem Report the Army Air Forces last Monday reaffirmed its Jim Crow policy and said it anticipates no change.

Army Air Force policy is one of rigid race segregation in the organization and utilization of personnel, and Lockbourne will be essentially an all-colored post under Colonel Davis' command. The Composite Group is part of the First Air Force, and will be responsible to the Tactical Air Command, with headquarters at Langley Field, Va., headed by Maj. Gen. E. R. Quesada.

Sat 3-23-46

300 Civilians Ousted

The arrival of the 477th at Lockbourne in conjunction with the change of command of the installation from Air Technical Service Command to the First Air Force, temporarily created a dilemma in connection with the disposition of over 300 surplus civilian workers at the huge air base. A series of conferences, however, resulted in the recall to duty of the 300 workers for a period of 30 days, 15 of which will be on a pay status and the remainder on a non-pay basis, but in which, the displaced workers will be assured of protection of their civil service rights until they acquire other employment.

Columbus residents are busy planning a gigantic welcome here at Memorial Hall, March 31, for the units based at Lockbourne. Governor Lauche, Mayor James A. Rhodes, county officials, and distinguished citizens will be on the program of welcome.

Colonel Davis, smiling in his new luxurious offices asserted that there is definitely a job to be done at Lockbourne and it will be done. "This is a great place. I am glad to be back in Ohio, having lived in Cleveland. We expect to be here a long, long time," he added.

477th settles down in new Ohio home

Chicago Defender
Sat 3-23-46

COLUMBUS, O. — Col. B. O. Davis, Jr., and his 477th Composite group, numbering about 1,300 officers and men, are getting adjusted to their new and permanent home at 7½ million-dollar Lockburne Army Air base this week after leaving Godman field last Wednesday by plane and train.

Col. Davis, in assuming command at Lockburne, replaces Col. C. D. Sonnkalb, commanding officer of the all-weather flying center, which was removed to two other Ohio airfields. Sat. 3-23-46

Col. Davis Announces AAF Base Unit Changes

The Pittsburgh Courier
Saturday, Mar. 23, 1946

COLUMBUS, O. (Lockbourne Army Air Base).—Col. Benjamin O. Davis Jr., base commander, this week announced the inactivation of the 118th AAF BU and the establishment of the 318th in accordance with agreement between representatives of Tactical Air Command and First Air Force.

The move, which involved a reorganization of the base unit, is one of numerous steps to streamline the Air Force for immediate effective action. Personnel are now group in seven lettered squadrons according to military duties. Sat. 4-13-46

Atlanta Daily World, Ga.
Fri. 3-22-46

477TH AT LOCKBOURNE.—Col. B. O. Davis, Jr., commanding officer of Lockbourne Army Air Base, greets members of the flying elements of the 477th Composite Group upon their arrival at their new permanent home at Lockbourne. Pictured with Colonel Davis are Major William Campbell (second from left in foreground), commander of the 99th Fighter Squadron, and Captain C. I. Williams (third from left in foreground), commander of the 617th Medium Bomb Squadron. Others pictured are members of the 99th and 617th units.

Ohio Air Base Marks Army Day

Chicago Defender
Sat.

2,000 Citizens Aid In Big Celebration

LOCKBURNE ARMY BASE, O.—Officers and men of the Army air base here joined last week in a mammouth celebration of the first peacetime Army Day since 1941.

Over 2,000 Columbus citizens and persons from nearby communities participated in the huge day-long celebration which also was open house, allowing visitors to inspect and tour all installations.

As an added attraction to the festivities, a squadron of B-25 Bombers led by Capt. Charles I. Williams, Lima, O., commander of the 617th Bombardment Squadron, zoomed over the base, returning from Chicago's great Army Day parade.

Timing their program with the Fifth Service Command Activities, a detachment of officers, men and Wacs joined with military personnel from Ft. Hayes, Ohio State Guardsmen, 40 veterans' groups, Boy Scouts, ROTC and mobile army equipment to parade in the capital city. 4-13-46

Touring guests watched breathlessly as paratroopers tumbled from a circling plane, and fighter planes roared over targets with bombs and rockets, pulling up sharply as bombs were released and targets hit.

Ground exhibits included "bouncing betties," and captured machine gun equipment and one of the most favored spots was the link trainer building where scores of visitors attempted to fly the Link, the Army's blind flying trainer. Sat.

Climaxing the day's salute to heroes was a formal retreat and a dance at the local USO.

Lockbourne Gets 60 TAAF Officers

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Arrival last week at Lockbourne Air Base of more than 60 officers from Tuskegee AAF was announced by local authorities. Sat. 4-21-46

The new arrivals, most of them former members of the 332nd Fighter Group which was commanded in the ETO by Col. B. O. Davis Jr., mark the closing stages of activity at Tuskegee.

Known as the home of colored airmen, TAAF, it is understood, will revert to a standby status in the near future, when it is consolidated, transfer of the few remaining officers to other stations of duty will place the field on an inactive status.

Lockbourne's Strength 365

Incoming officers swell the commissioned Lockbourne strength to more than 365, providing personnel to assist in the varied duty functions required in the course of a vigorous training program.

Among the new assignees are: Captains—Hannibal M. Cox, Gordon M. Hepier, James A. Walker, Roger C. Bolden, Freddie E. Hutchins, Richard A. Hardy Jr., Charles A. Burns, George C. Pullman, Clarence W. Dart, William E. Rice, Leonard F. Arthur C. Harmon, Earl Kelly, Thomas Lincoln T. Hudson, Wash-Lynch, Frank E. Turner, Carl F. Ington D. Ross, Pearlee E. Saunders, Stewart Jr. and John J. Suggs; as W. Love Jr., August J. Martin, Ralph L. Turner, Donald N. Thompson Jr., William C. Williams, Robert M. Maceo C. Martin Jr., Second Lieutenants Joseph H. Blay-Walker Jr., John L. Whitehead Jr., Edward J. Williams, Emet R. Anderson, Charles A. Dunne, George E. Frank-Leslie, Lincoln J. Ragsdale, Eugene Thomas W. Jefferson, George A. Hunter, Wesley D. Everett M. Ellis and Jacob W. Greenwell.

Lt. Olive Lemon

OFFICERS TRAINING CLASS BEGUN AT LOCKBOURNE AAF

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Lockbourne Army Air Base began the first class in its Officers' Professional Training School last Saturday with an enrollment of 80 students. The course will last from three to four months. Sat. 4-13-46

477th Composite Group in West Coast Maneuvers

Members of the 477th Composite Group like this are now on post-war maneuvers on the West Coast. They fly B25's like the one shown here in background. Sat. 12-7-46

Air Pilots Kept Active With Post-War Exercises

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Unit Under Col. Davis Won Presidential Citation for Daring Exploits in ETO

Sat. 12-7-46

BLYTHE AAF, Calif. — The 477th Composite Group, currently based here for manuevers, has quite an impressive record, both in combat overseas and at other war games. Only last summer the group attended post-war military exercises at Walterboro (S.C.) and later at Myrtle Beach, giving a good account of themselves.

Following is a history of the unit, the only type of its kind in the Army.

The 99th Fighter Squadron, and the 617th Bombardment Squadron, comprise the 477th Composite Group. The 99th is the culmination of more than four years experience in single-engined aircraft.

The original 99th Fighter Squadron, activated in 1942, was commanded by Col. B. O. Davis Jr., and assigned to action in the European Theater in that same year. Based in Africa, it was part of the 323rd and later the 33rd Fighter Groups, flying Warhawks and Bell Aircobras, on costal patrol.

Italian Exploits Cited

Following the Allied victory at Pantelleria, the squadron moved to Sicily with the 33rd and performed patrol and low altitude missions.

It was next based at Foggie in Italy where, after a brief tour, it joined the 332nd, a new all-colored Fighter Group, then based at Ramitelli. Member units of the 332nd were the 100th, the 301st and the 302nd Fighter Squadrons.

The 99th swelled the unit to four squadrons and the whole was based on the Adriatic side of Italy. Outstanding in this service was the part played by the group over the Anzio beachhead, where it gave an air umbrella to assault troops.

Aided Stricken Troops

Operating on a tactical basis, it engeged in extensive train-busting operations and low altitude strafing missions, taking a high toll of German rail traffic and ground installations, and achieving marked recognition for itself.

As the "Red Tails," the unit delivered on-the-spot assistance to beleaguered troops and doughboys welcomed their appearance.

Smashing radar installations on the south coast of France in pre-invasion days, ripping airfields about Athens, and destroying transport activity along the Danube were assignments which included many high altitude missions.

The fighters accompanied heavy bomber aircraft far from their home base and escorted them to such distant targets as Lake Balstrom near Viena, the Ploesti oil fields in Roumania, and deep into Bulgaria.

Won Presidential Honor

On an exceptionally long mission of 1600 miles, the group escorted bombers over Berlin, a trip more than seven hours duration—winning the Presidential Unit Citation for their performance.

It was on this mission that the pilots had their first experience with the German jet aircraft, forerunners of our P-80 Shooting Star, and downed three of them.

Shortly before the 332nd completed training at Selfridge Field (Mich.), the nucleus of a new group arrived for training at that base—the 477th Medium Bombardment Group, flying B-25's.

Extended Training

The training of this unit was more extended than had been the case with the fighters. Navigators and bombardiers came from Hondo (Tex.), and from Roswell (New Mexico). Gunners and radio men came from Yuma, (Ariz.), and from Rantoul and Chanute in Illinois.

At battle strength in mid 1944, the group completed its O. T. U. training early in 1945 and stood ready for action. Not long after this, the War Department, in the light of developments in the European Theater, deemed it advisable to revamp the group.

Col. Davis Recalled

Accordingly, Col. B. O. Davis Jr., was recalled from the E. T. O. and assumed command of the new organization.

The four squadrons which had at one time comprised the bomber group were reduced to two, and later to one squadron, the personnel being carefully selected from the total personnel.

This unit was supplemented by the activiation of the 99h Fighter Squadron which was recruited from men of the old 99th and 332nd, and which drew on fighter pilots then in training at Walterboro, (S.C.).

The new fighter-bomber team was assigned to action in the Pacific in advance of the dropping of the first Atom bomb on Hiroshima, which spelled the defeat to the Japanese war effort.

Peace-Time Assignment

The group became occupied with the main task of the Army Air Forces, that of separating from the service, men who were eligible under various directives issued from headquarters.

A simultaneous and secondary mission had been that of recruiting enlistments and re-enlistments in the Regular Army.

Coupled with these two tasks, has been the continuing, and personal as far as it concerns the future of the 477th Composite Group—occupation of weighing carefully colored officers and men selected for the post-war Air Force. 12-7-46

Billetted in Ohio

The Composite Group now at Lockbourne (Ohio) since last March, largely staffed in key positions with combat veterans, or with men who have had long terms of service in the Army, reflects the care which has been, and will continue to be used in the selection of personnel.

However, with the reduction in officer personnel and the discharge of one-year Regular Army re-enlistments by Dec. 31, much of the load in keeping the unit up to par will remain on the shoulders of the average GI and non-commissioned officers.

477th Airmen Praised For Battle Prowess

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

At West Coast War Games

BLYTHE, Calif.—Twenty-four planes of the 477th Composite Group from Blythe joined with other Twelfth Air Force units last week in the invasion of Aliso Canyon just off Oceanside, Calif., as the joint Army and Navy maneuvers entered the final phases of post-war games on the Coast. Designated as "D-Day," the landings were similar to those made on the Normandy coast June 6, 1944. The Ninety-ninth Fighter Squadron escorted the Sixty-second Troop Carrier team and the Forty-seventh Bomb Group. Sat. 12-7-46

A squadron of P-47's made a rendezvous over March Field with the troop carriers at 10,000 feet, covering the transports to the target and return. Strafing at low level, the fighters made two attacks both on the Pendleton airstrip and the beach. Heavy flak along the western coast line from Point Topaz was encountered, with flight to heavy AA in the target region around the airstrip and over Oceanside. Forty to 90-mm. gunfire was also encountered. Fliers reported to intelligence that approximately 200 seacraft were in the Aliso Beachhead area, barges, PT's and destroyers were noted. It was also disclosed that landing craft were on the beachhead and were covered by support fire.

SCORE DAMAGES ON AIR STRIP

Despite the fact that little or no activity was noticed on the roads in the immediate vicinity of the beachhead, authorities announced that the Third Battalion of Ninth Infantry, Second and Third Battalions, Twenty-third Infantry, had successfully invaded the shore.

Speaking with several airmen of the Ninety-ninth who were former combat pilots with the famous 332nd and old Ninety-ninth overseas on D-Day in June, 1944, during the second global conflict, all agreed it was quite different from when they were playing for keeps with the enemy. At that time, they said, there were no restrictions as now. Since this is a maneuver, precautions are taken to insure safety.

The Courier

On Sunday, the Ninety-ninth members of the Ninety-ninth Fighter Squadron escorted thirty-six A-26 invaders of the Forty-seventh Bomb Group on a surprise attack. Camp Pendleton's airstrip was the target on this mission. According to umpires of the exercises for the group commander, and C. O. of Army and Navy, the pilots of the LAAB., home base of the 477th, Forty-seventh Composite Group aided in the destruction of many aircraft on the ground, and the strip was damaged to such a considerable time and was theoretically required to put it back into working shape and the good job being performed by the fliers from the Ohio air base. Sat. 12-7-46 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Command, with headquarters at Langley Field, Va., paid a flying visit here for these exercises. The youthful general flew a P-51. Met by Col. Benjamin O. Davis Jr., group commander, and C. O. of LAAB., home base of the 477th, who had arrived earlier in the day, and Maj. Andrew D. Turner, deputy group commander. The general spoke briefly on the war games and the good job being performed by the fliers from the Ohio air base.

477th Flight Group Has Almost 400 GI's in Calif. Maneuvers

BLYTHE, Calif.—One hundred seventy two GI's fromthe Eastern Seaboard are among the 400 odd personnel of the 477th Composite Flight Group, participating in the West Coast maneuvers. The 477th's home is Lockbourne Army Air Base, Columbus, Ohio.

The names and States from which they came are:

WASHINGTON

M/Sgt. Dennis P. Tinney, Lt. William B. Willis, Lt. James H. McKnight, Maj. Andrew D. Turner, Cpl. Alvin Scott, S/Sgt. Aaron L. Awkard, Sgt. John A. Davis, Cpl. Martin A. Handy and Sgt. Elmer D. Kirby;

MARYLAND

Lt. Harvey N. Pinkney and Cpl. Rudolph H. Jones, Baltimore, and M/Sgt. James Blackstone, Annapolis;

VIRGINIA

S/Sgt. Roy B. King, Cpl. Charles Mayfield, Lt. Elliott H. Blue, Sgt. James Lawrence, Sgt. William W. Adkins, T/Sgt. Levi H. Thornhill, Cpl. Jonathan White, Cpl. Fred Drummond, Cpl. William H. Hookes Jr.;

NEW JERSEY

Lt. Richard B. Carter Jr., Lt. Rolin A. Bynum, Lt. Leon V. Reed, S/Sgt. Hackett Holmes, Sgt. James W. Thomas, Pfc. Daniel Branch, Pfc. Joseph Snead, S/Sgt. Marvin L. Reed, Cpl. Leroy Bune, Cpl. Thomas E. Johnson, Capt. Claude B. Govan, Sgt. Raymond Rounds, Sgt. Robert Tabron, Capt. Marion E. Rogers, S/Sgt. John W. Thomas, Sgt. Jacob C. Hutchinson, Lt. Span Watson, Lt. Geo. McDonald;

PENNSYLVANIA

M/Sgt. Walter T. Garnette, Cpl. James A. Cotten, Capt. Elmore Kennedy. Lt. James H. Harvey, Cpl. Major B. Haile, Pfc. Leon Page, Sgt. Eugene Giles, S/Sgt. Norman Christian, and S/Sgt. Earl H. Staples;

NEW YORK

Capt. Fitzroy Newsum, Lt. Eugene Cheatham, Sgt. Mitchel Allen, S/Sgt. Alfred Cardwell, Lt. Lee A. Archer, Lt. Harmon R. Campbell, Lt. LeRoy F. Gillead S/St. Milton C. Knight, S/Sgt. Norman L. McAllister, Pfc. Thomas W. Newton, S/Sgt. John A. Carver, Cpl. Haldo E. McCrea;

Pfc. Charles Darden, S/Sgt. Bennie Farmer, Lt. Charles W. Dryden, Sgt. Everett A. Smith, T/Sgt. L. E. James, Cpl. Ernest Craigwell, Cpl. Elijah Maye, Sgt. Douglas Arnold, Cpl. William Barber, Lt. Harold Hillery, M/Sgt. Fred Archer, M/Sgt. Merle O. Latimer;

MASSACHUSETTS

Cpl. John W. Schench, Lt. William M. Heyward;

CONNECTICUT

Lt. E. T. Dixon, Pfc. Eason Reynolds, Pfc. George L. Shade, Cpl. Donald Chiefa;

MICHIGAN

Lt. Charles E. Walker, S/Sgt. Keith I. Stanigar, Cpl. Henry L. Johnson, Cpl. Jesse C. Johnson, all of Detroit;

NORTH CAROLINA

Lt. Graham Smith, Pfc. Oliver McNeil, Sgt. Roy P. Anderson, Cpl. Willie Wright, Sgt. J. R. Clark, Cpl. Lafayette Brown;

SOUTH CAROLINA

Sgt. Carroll Felts, S/Sgt. Frank Gary.

Leaders of 477th Trained in Combat

BLYTHE, Calif.—Folowing is a partial list of "Who's Who" with the 477th Composite Flight Group from Lockbourne AAB, Columbus, Ohio, currently stationed here in West Coast maneuvers.

Heading the group while in California is Maj. Andrew D. Turner, deputy group commander, Washington, a veteran pilot of overseas combat service with the famous 100th Fighter Group.

Major Turner has accumulated an approximate 400 combat hours in P-39, P-47 and P-51 fighter planes. His decorations include the Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal with four Oak Leaf clusters, and the Distinguished Unit Citation.

2 Squadron Commanders

Commanding Officer of the 617th Bombardment Squadron is Capt. C. I. Williams, California, and CO of the 99th Fighter Squadron is Maj. William A. Campbell, Tuskegee, Ala.

Major Campbell fiew 106 combat missions over North Africa, Sicily, and Italy, and has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross twice, and the Air Medal with 10 Oak Leaf clusters.

Aides All Experienced

Other key officers include:

Major Thomas Money, executive, Chicago; Capt. Claude B. Govan, special services, Newark, N.J.; Capt. James T. Wiley, operations, Pittsburgh; Capt. Alfred McWilliams, chaplain, Kansas; Capt. Squire W. Heard, dental, Cleveland; Capt. Robert L. Smith, material, Detroit;

aCpt. Joseph D. Elsberry, ass't. cperations, Oklahoma; Lt. Arthur M. Coleman, medical, Philadelphia; Lt. Perry E. Hudson Jr., intelligence, Atlanta; Lt. Francis B. Collier, navigator, San Francisco; Lt. James A. Hurd, provost marshall, Kansas; Lt. Dowell More, ordnance, Tuskegee, Ala.; Lt. Arthur Saunders, armament, Kansas City, and Lt. John T. Willis, New Jersey, weather officer.

Rumors Baseless:

No Change in Status Of Col. Davis, 477th

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 11-23-46

COLUMBUS—Information from official sources confirming the future disposition of the 477th Composite Group now stationed at Lockbourne Air Base near here tends to spike varied speculations circulated during recent months.

It has been definitely confirmed that the all-Negro Air Force unit under the command of Col. B. O. Davis Jr. will remain at Lockbourne, and that Colonel Davis will continue as commanding officer of the base although other units including an air reserve unit are to be stationed there.

Speculation followed the 55 per cent cut of the officer personnel at the base, and the reduction of the force of civilian employes. "This will in no way affect the future status of the group," an official announced. "the reduction was in keeping with the general reductiin of Air Force personnel throughout the country, and the 477th was far more fortunate than a number of other groups. Most of the men who will be separated are those who had expressed the desire of leaving the service either in January or in June, and so this reduction would have been effected if the general order had not been issued."

ROUTINE PROCEDURE

It has also been learned that the reduction in rank of Colonel Davis to his regular army rank of captain will not occur in the near future. Colonel Davis' name has not been reached in the list of officers to be reduced in rank according to regular army procedure, and he will only be reduced to lieutenant colonel when the initial reduction is effected.

There has also been some question as to what is to happen to men being separated and placed on reserve status. Most of these men have expressed a desire to return to civilian life.

Although the War Department has issued orders to the various States that there should be a full utilization of manpower in the National Guard units, there is some doubt expressed as to just how readily qualified Negro pilots will be accepted in the newly established branch. 11-23-46

41b 1946 Lockbourne Army Air Base

Army's 477th Composite Group Is One Year Old

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 7-6-46

Col. B. O. Davis Jr., commanding officer of the 477th Composite Group and Lockbourne Army Air Base, is shown here with members of his staff as they celebrated their first anniversary last week at the Ohio field. The group was activated on June 21, 1945 at Godman Field, Ky. Left to right, Capt. C. I. Williams, CO 617th Bomb Sqdn.; Major William Mattison, CO 602nd Engr.; Major A. D. Turner, Deputy Grp. Commander; Major T. J. Money, Grp. Adj.; Lt. Col. Nelson Brooks, Grp. Exec.; Col. Davis; Major George W. Webb, Base Exec.; Major Edward C. Gleed, S-3; Major Jones, S-4; Capt. D. Stevenson, Intelligence; Capt. Paulus Taylor, S-1; Lt. Owen Hague, Base Adj. (2nd row)—Lt. J. Heard Tech. Insp.; Lt. F. Kirkpatrick; Capt. Mayo, Grp. Chaplain; Lt. P. Hudson, Grp. S-2; Capt. J. Wiley, Grp. Operations; Lt. Hubert; Capt. C. Jamison; Maj. Wm. Wilson, Post Eng.; Maj. J. McLendon, Judge Advocate; Capt. Robert L. Smith, Grp. Engr.; Lt. George Bolling; Lt. Law rence. (Back row, left to right) Lt. S. Weaver, Fin. Off.; Lt. M. Johnson, Staff Off.; Capt. Elmore Kennedy, Commandant of Troops; Lt. W. Savoy, PO, and Capt. John Beverly.

Future of Davis's Airmen in Balance

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat.

Ohio Reactionaries Want Lockbourne Field Occupied by All-White Units

9-7-46

WASHINGTON

The future of the crack 477th Composite Group at Lockbourne, O., Army Air Base near Columbus, was in the balance this week as the Army announced plans to make sizable reductions in Air Force personnel.

The threat to the only military post in the United States not commanded by a white officer, came from two sources, it was learned. In addition to the War Department's need to curtail operations because of a reduced budget, Lockbourne Field has been the target of reactionaries in Ohio since it was turned over to Col. B. O. Davis's command.

That the curtailment move will definitely affect Lockbourne was revealed in the fact that a large number of the 200 officers and 500 enlisted men stationed there have never done overseas duty.

Must Go Overseas

According to Army plans they will be forced to go to overseas bases or be mustered out of the service, the AFRO was told.

This circumstance creates another problem, because many commanders in occupation zones have been none too co-operative in finding places in their areas for personnel that is not white.

In addition to the airmen, there is a unit of Wacs at the Ohio base. The reductions at Lockbourne, according to the War Department, will be made in direct ratio to the slashes planned all along the line as the U. S. air arm is cut to conform to the $370,000,000 slash in Congressional apropriations.

Afro-American

A War Department spokesman could give no idea of how many colored pilots would be affected at this time, but said the department is studying its program to see where the least harmful reductions could be made.

While the War Department here was uncertain as to the status of the 477th, rumors on top of rumors were floating around the Ohio base. Many of the men were visibly worried.

No Word Received

Authorities at the $7,500,000 Air Base stated that they had received no official word regarding a move and would not comment on the varied rumors. However, informed civilian agencies spoke sharply on the issue.

Apparently forces who sought to block the arrival of the 477th Composite Group and the 118th Base Unit at Lockbourne last March are making an all-out effort to have the group moved from the Ohio site.

Baltimore, Md.

Formerly occupied by the all weather flying command, now stationed at Clinton County Airport Wilmington, Ohio, Lockbourne has provided the first satisfactory site for the group since its activation began.

Narrowly avoiding provisions of the Gillem report which requires that colored troops not be stationed in areas hostile to them for racial reasons, Lockbourne is to date the best station to which the airmen have been assigned.

Reactionaries at Work

It has been said that Lockbourne has been a sore spot to reactionary elements in the Columbus area ever since Col. Davis refused to draw any color line in hiring civilian workers.

At that time it was evident that the base could expand and become a working example of democracy.

Since Lockbourne has proved beyond a reasonable doubt that racial friction was not evident there, antagonist pressure agencies have moved to eliminate the unhealthy precedent of such a demonstration.

Whether or not the recent attack by Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis Sr. on the Army's segregation policy had anything to do with the talked of move is doubtful. However, many feel his recent speech in Columbus, might have some bearing. Sat. 9-7-46

Fear Yielding to Pressure

Observers around the State Capitol intimate that the rumors will doubtlessly cause the War Department to yield to the demands of local and State pressure groups and move the Davis command to other quarters.

Charges have also been hurled that the War Department harbors intentions of disbanding the group at an early date. This would rid the department of a cumbersome self-created problem which it refuses to face four-square.

Defender Chicago Ill.

Col. B. O. Davis Jr., is not only the first and only Negro to command an entire air base installation (Lockbourne, Ohio) but only officer white or colored to command such a base and a flight group (477th) at same time. Eighty per cent of civilian employees at base are white, PX girls are white, all shop chiefs colored non-coms. Officers' club is first rate and no friction anywhere. Sat.

That crash you hear is Negro pilots being forced out and suddenly losing a monthly pay which with flight pay, free this'n that amounts to $360 per month. Wham! (Okay, John Henry, they know the turf is tough out here.) 8-10-46

That was Mama Bethune talking to army brass last week (Eisenhower) about forcing out Negro WACS, so expect a change on this. Also one good push will change the ban on Negro enlistments army's worried. (You know wha to do.)

Lockbourne Airmen Escort 'Mail Car'

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

COLUMBUS, O.—Airmen at Lockbourne Army Air Base near here guarded the first transcontinental flight of the huge C-82 United Airlines "Mail Car," when the "Packet" was met over Youngstown by an aerial escort of Billy Mitchell bombers from the 617th Bomb Squadron.

Led by Capt. C. I. Williams of Lima, O., the escort landed at Chicago with the mail-laden ship. Leaving Chicago, the C-82 was conveyed to the outskirts of the city. Col. B. O. Davis Jr., Lockbourne commanding officer, preceded the aerial escort. Sat. 10-19-46

477th En Route to Calif. Maneuvers

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Unit Attached to 12th Air Force for Mission

Sat. 11-16-46

LOCKBOURNE ARMY AIR BASE, Ohio — Headed by Maj. Thomas J. Money, Chicagoan, the advance echelon of the 477th Composite Group left Lockbourne early last Friday morning en route to Blythe Army Air Field, Calif., for participation in joint Army and Navy amphibious maneuvers.

The eighty odd officers and enlisted men departed in three C-46 "Commandos," one of the many types of transports used by the Army. The local airmen are attached to the 12th Air Force for the mission and will provide air cover and tactical support for elements of the 6th Army.

Amphibious Demonstrations

Major Money, a recent graduate of the first Air University class at Maxwell Field, Ala., said the exercises will demonstrate the type of amphibious landings in conjunction with a major group advance such as took place in Sicily, Italy, Southern France, and on the Normandy coast.

Together with Navy and Marine Corps planes, 12th Air Force units will co-operate with the Amphibious Forces and Pacific Fleet in establishing beachheads on San Clemente Island and on the beach at Aliso Canyon, just north of Oceanside.

Approximately 450 officers and enlisted men will compose the Ohio Air Base unit in participating in the training.

80 GI's Leave Lockbourne for Discharges From Army

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

LOCKBOURNE ARMY AIR BASE—A total of some 80-odd military personnel at Lockbourne representing 20 States, were transferred recently to various separation centers for discharge from the Armed forces, including 27 Wacs, 28 enlisted men and 28 officers. Sat. 7-6-46

Following is a list of some of the names according to separation centers:

CAMP ATTERBURY, IND.

Second Lt. William J. Coleman, Balto., Md.; Cpl. Hortense Edwards, Phila., Pa.; Pvt. Frances William, Va.; Pvt. Vernice Foster, Richmond, Va.; Pvt. James W. Hunter, Indianapolis, Ind.; Cpl. Floyd H. Brown, Gary, Ind., 2nd Lt. Everett A. Bratchville, Pa.; Poplar Bluff, Mo., WOJG Augustus Robertson, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Pfc. Roberta Wilson, Harrisburg, Pa.; Pfc. Clara Lavender, Lancaster, Pa.; Pfc. Pearl L. Thompson, Bluefield, W. Va.; Pfc. Doris D. Warren, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Pvt. Helen E. Hunter, Rochester, N.Y.; Pfc. Louis G. Webster, New York, N.Y.; Sgt. Lucille B. S. Harris, Bronx, N.Y. 2nd Lt. Schenectady, N.Y.; Sgt. Rosalie Noble, Gray, Phila., Pa.; Sgt. Mari Robertson, Balto., Md.; Cpl. Beulah M. Walker, Phila., Pa.; Pvt. Vernice Foster, Richmond, Va.; Pfc. Mabel J. Greens, Phila., Pa.; Pfc. Mamie Taylor, Morton, Va.; Pfc. Nelson Griffin, Phila., Pa.; Pfc. Ida Webster, Connellsville, Pa.; Pvt. Willie J. Thompson, W. Va.; 1st Lt. Herman A. Johnson, Washington; 2nd Lt. William A. Tyler, Pittsburg, Pa.; Pvt. Wilson J. Coutee, Phila., Pa.; Pfc. Theria L. Brown, Bronx, N.Y.; Pfc. Louis G. Webster, New York, N.Y.; Sgt. Lucille B. S. Harris, Bronx, N.Y. 2nd Lt. Schenectady, N.Y.; Sgt. Rosalie Noble, Gray, Phila., Pa.; Sgt. Mari Robertson, Balto., Md.; Cpl. Hortense Edwards, Phila., Pa.; Pvt. Frances William, Va

24 planes from Negro unit in action here

Courier Los Angeles, Calif. Sat. 12-7-46

BLYTHE — Twenty-four planes of the all-Negro 477th Composite Group temporarily based here, joined with other 12th air force units last week in the "invasion" of Aliso canyon, just off Oceanside, as the joint Army and Navy amphibious maneuvers entered final phasese of postwar games off the coast.

Each day designated as "D" or "X" day, just like invasion dates during the actual war just ended, the landings made were similar to those completed on the Normandy coast in 1944. On "D" day, the 99th fighter squadron, commanded by Major William A. Campbell, of Tuskegee, escorted the 62nd troop carrier team and the 47th bomb group. Strafing at low level, the fighters made two attacks, both on the Pendleton airstrip and the beach, and encountered heavy flak and aircraft artillery.

Airmen of the 99th, who were former combat pilots with the 332nd and the 99th overseas on "D" day June 6, 1944, said these activities were different from their "games" with the enemy, which were "for keeps.' Principal difference, they said, was the fact there were no holds barred in Europe. Since this is only a maneuver, precautions are prescribed to insure safety.

The 99th also escorted invaders of the 47th bomb group on a surprise attack on the Camp Pendleton airstrip. In addition, pilots of the 477th aided in destroying many aircraft on the ground.

TWO "CASUALTIES"

On "X" day, a dozen B-25s and an equal number of P-47's escorted by the 99th's fighters, took part in operations at San Clemente island. The B-25 "Billy Mitchells" task was the dropping of bombs from about 1,000 feet as the initial phase in softening resistence to enable the land forces to retake the island from the "enemy".

Fully 10,000 troops of the 2nd Infantry division landed safely on the 75 square mile west coast strip, as the 477th bombers, fighters and A-26 bombers from the 47th bomb squadron laid down a heavy barrage. Two of the Negro-operated aircraft were declared casualties due to engine trouble enroute to the target. It was a ruling that any ship that did not complete the mission for any mechanical reason, and had to return to the home base, would be regarded as shot down. This was done to increase the interest in the war exercises and to create a competitive spirit among squadrons.

In the afternoon, 20 fighters from the 477th patrolled the air space at 20,000 feet above China Point, which is located in the southwest tip of San Clemente Island. Purpose of the mission was reconnaissance of enemy aircraft.

Sat. 12-7-46

DAVIS NOT IN COMMAND

Although Colonel B. O. Davis, Jr., commander of the 477th, was on hand for the maneuvers, he isn't working at his command while here. Heading the group is Major Andrew D. Turner, deputy group commander, Washington, D. C. A veteran pilot of overseas combat service with the 100th fighter group, Maj. Turner has accumulated an approximate 400 combat hours in P-39, P-47 and P-51 fighter planes. His decorations include the Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal with four Oak Leaf clusters, and the Distinguished Unit Citation.

Others include Lt. Francis B. Collier, group navigator, San Francisco; and the commanding officer of the 617th bombardment squadron, Capt. C. I. Williams, of Los Angeles.

Maj. Campbell, C.O. of the 99th, flew 106 combat missions over North Africa, Sicily, and Italy, and has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross twice, and the Air Medal with 10 Oak Leaf clusters. He is officially credited with destroying four enemy airplanes; one in the air and three on the ground.

Action Lauded:

477th Returns From Maneuvers

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

BLYTHE AAF, Calif. — Having taken part in every mission held during the first intensive post-war military games here on the Pacific Coast since the close of World War II, the 477th Composite Group has returned to its home base at Lockbourne, near Columbus, Ohio.

The 477th and Lockbourne is under command of Col. B. O. Davis Jr. Unhesitating in his praise of the group during the maneuvers, Maj. Gen. Old, commanding general of the 12th Air Force, to which the 477th was attached, said much of the success attained during the operations was due to the composite groups' effectiveness.

Bomber Explodes, Crashes in Ohio

The Afro American Baltimore, Md.

Men on Instrument Training Mission

PROBE UNDER WAY

Sat. 12-21-46

Overseas Vet Credited With 4 Planes a Victim

LOCKBOURNE ARMY AIR BASE—Four Lockbourne Army Air Base flyers were killed Tuesday afternoon when the B-25 Billy Mitchell bomber in which they were flying exploded in mid-air and crashed in a Wheatfield about 15 miles south of the base.

Officials at the Ohio air base identified the dead as:

Capt. Edward L. Toppins, 31, of 2701 Suter St., San Francisco, pilot and commanding officer of the 602 Engineering Squadron;

Capt. Chase Brenzier Jr., 27, co-pilot, a regular army officer attached to Ohio State University for graduate training, Charlotte, N.C.;

Lt. Ralph H. Berkes, 24, a passenger of Tarentum, Pa., and;

S/Sgt. John Smith, crew chief, of 151 Hawthorne Ave., Dayton, Ohio.

One of the first men to join the 99th Fighter Squadron in Italy, Captain Toppins, as a member of both the squadron and the 332nd Fighter Group, was credited with downing four enemy planes during the war.

The plane with a pilot and crew of three had left the Air Base shortly before noon on an instrument training flight.

Sat. 12-21-46

Cause Being Studied

Col. B. O. Davis Jr., Lockbourne commanding officer, said that a board of qualified AAF officers has been appointed to investigate the exact cause of the accident.

The crash was the first major incident since the 477th Composite Group arrived at the Ohio air base last March from Godman Field.

CAPT EDWARD L. TOPPINS

477th Active in Post-War Games on West Coast

The Afro American Baltimore, Md.

BLYTHE AAF, Calif.—Twenty-four planes of the 477th Composite Group jointed with other 12th Air Force units last week in the invasion of Aliso Canyon, just off Oceanside, as joint Army and Navy maneuvers entered the final phase of the West Coast post-war games.

Designated as "D Day," the landings were similar to those made on the Normandy Coast June 6, 1944, D-Day of World War II. The 99th fighters escorted the 62nd Troop Carrier and the 47th Bomb Group. Sat. 12-7-46

Varied Maneuvers

A squadron of P-47's had a rendezvous over March Field with the troop carriers at an estimated 10,000 feet, covering the transports to the target and return.

Strafing at low level, the fighters made two attacks, both on the Pendleton Airstrip and the beach.

Heavy flak along the Western Coast line from Point Topaz was encountered, with light to heavy AA in the target region around he airstrip and over Oceanside. Forty to 90MM gunfire was also encountered.

Flyers Report Successes

Flyers reported to Intelligence that approximately 200 seacraft in the Aliso Canyon area, barges, PT's and destroyers were noted. It was also disclosed that landing craft on the beachhead was covered by support fire.

Although little or not activity was noticed on the roads in the immediate vicinity of the beachhead, authorities announced that the Third Battalion Ninth Infantry, Second and Third Battalions, 23rd Infantry, had successfully invaded the shore.

Several airmen of the 99th agreed it was quite different from when they were playing for keeps with the enemy. At that time, they said, "there were no restrictions. Since this is just maneuvers, precautions have to be considered in regards to safety."

On the previous day, members of the 99th fighter squadron escorted 36 Invaders of the 47th Bomb Group on a surprise attack on Camp Pendleton's Airstrip.

On this mission, according to umpires of the exercises, pilots of the 477th Composite Group aided in the destruction of many aircraft on the ground, when the strip was theoretically severely damaged.

Maj. Gen. Pete Quesada, commanding general of Tactical Air Command, with headquarters at Langley Field, Va., paid a flying visit here last Monday. The Youthful general flew a P-51.

Met by Col. B. O. Davis Jr., Group Commander and LAAB C.O., and Maj. Andrew D. Turner, Deputy Group Commander, the general spoke briefly on the war games and the good job being performed by the 477th flyers.

LT. ANDREW McCOY, Pittsburgh graduate of West Point, recently assigned to Lockbourne Army Air Base, Columbus, O., to bring the number of army school graduates at the field to three. The two already on duty were Col. B. O. Davis Jr., base Commanding officer and Lt. Ernest Davis of Washington, D. C. Davis and McCoy are both members of the 99th Fighter Squadron. It was one of the planes stationed at air base that exploded in mid-air last week killing four persons. —AAF photo.

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 12-21-46

Military Burial Held For GI Plane Crash Victim

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 12-21-46

DAYTON, O.—Full military honors were given Sgt. John Smith, 22, Hawthorne ave., when funeral services were held last week for the crew chief of the B-25 "Billy Mitchell" bomber that recently exploded in mid-air and crashed to the ground, killing four Lockbourne Army Air Force fly-armed forces in early 1942 and served with the famous 332nd Fighter Group overseas as a member of the 301st Fighter Squadron. Rites were held here at Tabernacle Baptist Church with Rev. J. Welby Broddus officiating. S-Sgt. Smith was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery. Soldiers from S-Sgt. Smith enlisted in the ETO ribbon with seven battle stars and the Bronze Star. At the cemetery a bugler sounded taps, followed by three volleys over the grave fired by a detachment of MP's, who acted as Honor Guard. As the bier was lowered into its final resting place, Mrs. Smith wept while she received the flag which draped the coffin of her husband.

Others of the crew killed in the crash were identified as:

Capt. Edward Toppins, 31, 2701 Sutter st., San Francisco, pilot.

Capt. Chase Brenizeer, 27, Charlotte, N. C., co-pilot.

Lt. Ralph H. Berkes, 24, Tarentum, Pa., a passenger.

Good Conduct Medal, Victory Medal, American Theater Ribbon and also wore the Unit Citation.

He is survived by his widow, Betty Ann of Detroit; father, Mitchell, Dayton; two sisters, Willa of Dayton and Mrs. Ennice Echols of Detroit; four aunts, Mrs. Odessa Shellwood and Mrs. Wilhemena Lockhardt, both of Detroit; Mrs. Surotha Stroud of Dayton and Mrs. Maud Jones of Chicago.

Wife Gets National Flag

At the cemetery a bugler sounded taps, followed by three volleys

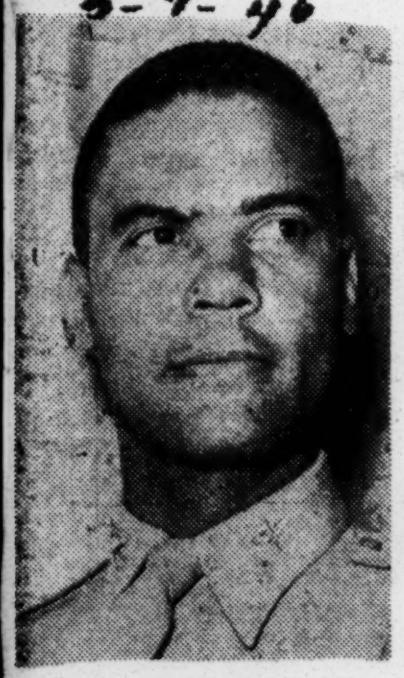
To "Welcome Home" Col. B. O. Davis

Washington Tribune, D.C.

Col. B. O. Davis, Jr., commanding officer of the 477th composite group of the Army Air Force and formerly commander of the 332nd Fighter group and 99th Fighter Squadron, both of which saw service in Italy will be honored guest at a "City-wide Welcome Home" recep tion to World War II Veterans at the Twelfth Street YMCA on May 11, 8 p.m.

Organizations assisting with the plans for the event include the James Reese Europe and the James E. Walker American Legion Posts, The American Veterans of World War II, The United Negro and Allied Veterans, The Franklin Delano Roosevelt American Legion Posts, The USO and other local social and civic organizations.

5-7-46



COL. B. O. DAVIS, JR.

Col. Davis is commanding officer at the Lockbourne Army Air Base, Columbus, Ohio, and will speak on "The History of Negroes in the Air Forces." Marcus Ray, civilian assistant to the Secretary of War will discuss the "General Services of Negroes in World War II". 5-7-46

Addressess

Welcome addresses will be delivered by Dr. Howard H. Long of the YMCA committee of management on behalf of the association and Woolsey Hall, president, Federation of Civic Associations, on behalf of the community. Rafus W. Williams, of the National Committee of the United Negro and Allied War Veterans will respond on behalf of Veterans. Sat.

Col. Davis will be presented by Joseph Allbright, adminstrative assistant, Veterans Administration. General B. O. Davis, Sr. will be presented by Dr. Garnet Wilkinson, assistant superintendent, City Schools.

Dr. Rayford Logan, Howard University, will preside. Invocation will be pronounced by Rev. W. H. Jernigan, president, Federation Council of Negro Churches. USO and YMCA hostesses will assist with decoration and dance entertainment under the general supervision of Mesdames E. K. Taylor, Lillian Fitzhugh, Myra Reeder and Louise Brown.

Special Music for the occasion will be rendered by the Howard University students under the general direction of Miss Louise Burge of the Howard faculty.

The planning committee for the occassion is composed of Dr. William T. Grady, Col. Campbell C. Johnson, E. L. Raiford, Frank Coleman, Abraham L. Simpson, James C. Evans, Walter A. Jackson, Rayfus W. Williams, Col. West Hamilton, J. C. Arnold, J. Franklin Wilson, G. L. Carmichael, Arthur Carter, Robert Taylor, Rev. A. F. Elms.

LOCKBOURNE BASE FLYERS IN AIR SHOWS

Chicago Defender 7-13-46

Thrill With Air Bomber Feats

LOCKBOURNE ARMY AIR BASE, Ohio, July 15—Giving their fourth aerial demonstration in an eight day period, B-25 Mitchells and P-47 Thunderbolts of the 477th Composite Group roared over the Lexington, Kentucky's Bluegrass Airport in a power-packed exhibition that brought to a close the week-long, state-wide American Legion Convention.

A huge throng of Kentuckians packed the airport and spectators lined the six-mile highway from city to field in cars as the group flashed overhead at treetop altitude on its initial "attack" on the airport. Friday 7-19-46

Led by Lt. Felix Kirkpatrick, a Chicagoan and former member of the 332d Fighter Squadron, the fighter-bomber team thrilled the crowd with a demonstration of formation flying and attack procedure similar to that given at earlier shows at Cincinnati and Cleveland. 7-19-46

Lockbourne Pilots Served by Immense Hospital Unit

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

LOCKBOURNE ARMY AIR BASE, Ohio—Situated in a northwest section of this huge air base home of the 477th Composite Group, is the 23-building hospital unit, a modern, fully equipped setup operated by a staff of 112.

They include seven medical officers, five dental officers, three medical administration officers, one chaplain, 56 enlisted men and 40 Wacs.

14 Nurses Awaited

At present, there are 51 patients, and although no nurses are now on the staff, 14 are authorized and are expected to report for duty soon, according to Maj. Vance H. Marchbanks, Tucson, Ariz., base surgeon and head of the administrative section. 4-27-46

Other officers are:

Capt. E. J. Williams, New York City, hospital adjutant and commanding officer of Squadron H; Lt. Marion Mann, registrar and mess officer; Lt. T. J. Buster Jr., adjutant of Squadron H;

Capt. R. E. Burch, Gardiner, Me., chief of surgical services; Capt. J. W. Cordice, chief of services; Lt. J. L. Holloman, Washington, assistant to Captain Cordice;

Capt. W. T. Yates, flight surgeon, and Lt. B. . Anthony, dispensary officer; apt. C. E. McWilliams, hospital chaplain;

Lt. C. A. Newsome, Ashland, Ohio, head of the dental staff; Lts. S. W. Heard, Wilberforce, Ohio; Lt. K. W. Carter, New Orleans, and Lt. J. F. Deal, Jacksonville, Fla., assistants in the dental section.

The hospital sergeant major is First Sgt. Lula Smart.

Base Surgeon "Old Army"

The son of Capt. V. H. Marchbanks Sr., retired from the U.S. Army after 43 years of service, Major Marchbanks left the position of associate medical officer at the Tuskegee Veterans' Hospital in April, 1941, eight months before Pearl Harbor.

After completing a course in neuropsychiatry at the Army Medical School at Walter Reed Hospital, he was assigned to Tuskegee Army Air Field, where he served at aviation medical examiner. Joining the 332nd Fighter Group in Sept. 1943, he served overseas as the group flight surgeon. Sat.

Modern Facilities Available

The Lockbourne Hospital includes among its facilities a modern dental clinic, flight surgeons' unit, dispensary laboratory, X-ray, operating room, eye-ear-nose and throat infirmary, chapel, recreation hall, physio-therapy labs and a mess hall.

Most used of al various sections i the dispensary, where doctors are available 24 hours daily and which includes the pharmacy, laboratory, and Squadron H orderly room.

Blood tests are given free of costs to all military personnel seeking marriage licenses. Patients requiring such tests are given them by competent technicians on the in laboratory where all surological tests are also performed.

Major Surgery Done Nearby

Although most major operations are performed at Fort Hayes, the hospital is equipped for surgery. A primary reason for effecting surgery elsewhere lies in the fact that Lockbourne has not been assigned nurses.

In the modern dental clinic provision i made for extractions or repairs, partial plates or bridgework, as the case demands, and inspections are held monthly.

Housing every modern make of equipment to meet its needs, X-ray boasts one of the best setups of its kind at any Army installation. An attendant is on call 24-hours daily to render immediate service in emergencies.

Mess Held Excellent

True to the adage that an Army travels on its stomach, Lieutenant Mann, mess officers, stresses the popular needs of patients. Special diets for bed patients are taken directly to the wards on food carts. A smaple day's menu included:

BREAKFAST — prunes, dry cereal, fresh milk, French toast, syrup, butter, coffee;

DINNER—fricasse chicken, candied sweet potatoes, green beans, letture wedges with magonnaise, bread and butter, tea, raisin cake with mocha frosting;

SUPPER — split pea soup, steamed frankfurters, sliced tomatoes, sauerkraut, bread and butter, fruit cocktail.

Physio-therapy

Combined with the surgical and medical ward, is the physio-therapy section, headed by Captain Burch, Cpl. Sandy Wilson, skilled masseur, is technician-in-charge. 4-27-46

Equipment used in physio-therapy includes infra-red light, deep therapy, ultra violet radiation, a bath cabinet, a baker and two whirl pool tubs, which are used for treating arthritis and rheumatism.

55% Cut Ordered in Air Base Staff

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. 7-2-46

COLUMBUS, Ohio. The highest ranking Negro soldier in the Air Force, Col. B. O. Davis Jr., Lockbourne Army Air Base commanding officer, received orders last week to separate 196 of the 357 officers from active duty.

According to Colonel Davis this reduction in civilian staff, Col. B. O. Davis Jr., Lockbourne Army Air Base commanding officer, received orders last week to separate 196 of the 357 officers from active duty.

This week, following its edict to cut the officer staff more than 55%, the War Department ruled that Lockbourne, among 20 other military posts, was constituted a separation point, to facilitate processing outgoing personnel.

Sat. 12½% Out in Oct. 11-2-46

Approximately 50% of the officer strength, Tactical Air Command Stations will be cut approximately 12½% under the directive to be separated from the service by Oct. 31. The remainder will be released later.

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 8-21-46

FATHER VISITS SON—Brig. Base. Columbus, Ohio. The highest ranking Negro soldier in the Air Force, Gen. B. O. Davis, Sr., is shownest ranking Negro soldier in the Air Force, Gen. B. O. Davis, Sr., is shown paid a surprise visit to the above in the office of his son Col. Army Air Base commanding officer, B. O. Davis, Jr., Commanding Of-former C.O. of the 332nd Fighter Group, last week. — (Official AAF Photo) officer at Lockbourne Army AirGrp. last week.

Col. Davis Given Rousing Welcome At 'Y' Program

Washington Tribune, D.C.

Col. B. O. Davis, Jr., and Marcus Ray, civilian aide to the Secretary of War traced the exploits of the Negro soldier from his entrance into World War II, as a special "Welcome Home" program for Col. Davis and veterans of this war at the YMCA Saturday night.

Speaking on the program, Colonel Davis said he was glad to be home. He traced the history of the Negro in the Air Corps from 1940 when the only Negroes in the Regular Army were in the 24th and 25th Regiments and the 9th and 10th Cavalries and when there were only two line officers. Tuesday.

Erased Doubts

The Colonel said that the 99th Pursuit Squadron erased many of the doubts that have existed among the skeptics about Negroes working in the Air Corps. While much of their work didn't make good newspaper copy, it was important and proved of considerable value to the war effort, he said. 5-14-46

When the group enlarged the Colonel said he took the 332nd and moved into doing work as bomber support from the 15th Air Force. The work of this group was conclusive proof that the Negro had "won his spurs" in the Air Corps. 5-14-46

He predicted that the Gillem report was the beginning of what he hopes will be a change in racial policy in the Army and will eventually lead to integration. The Air Corps will play a large part in leading the way he said. Tuesday

Lockhart Field

Concerning his present command at Lockhart Field, Ohio, Colonel Davis said, the field is superior to most and equal to any in the country. While the war effort took a full measure of energy from everybody the effort was worth the gain we now enjoy, the Colonel said.

Mr. Patterson's aide, Marcus Ray gave statistical data concerning the Army. In World War II, he stated, there were 7,000 officers and 900,000 enlisted personnel. Of these, 4,300 were WACS, 118 Wac officers, and 479 members of the Army Nurses Corps. Tue.

They served in three commands, ASF, AAF, and AGF. They were represented in every arm of the service from 332nd Fighter Group to the Red Ball Express. The 320th barrage battalion was the only Negro ground combat unit to take part in the initial landings on the Normandy Coast.

The 99th

The 99th Pursuit Squadron flew 3,728 sorties during the first year of operation, lost 12 pilots, five killed in action, four reported missing and three were confirmed as war prisoners. The group was credited with destroying 57 locomotives, damaging 69 and sinking an enemy destroyer off the Isturian Peninsula, Mr. Ray said. D.C.

Other speakers on the program were Dr. Howard Long, who welcomed the group on behalf of the YWCA; Woolsey Hall representing the Federation of Civic Associations, Rufus Williams, Allied Veterans, and Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis, Sr.

Garnet C. Wilkinson introduced General Davis and Joe Albright introduced Colonel Davis. Raford Logan, Howard University, was master of ceremonies. 5-14-46

Students Visit 477th at Ohio Field

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. 4-27-46

Lt. William H. Hutcheson, ordnance officer at Lockbourne Army Air Field, where the 477th Composite Group is now stationed, explains the operation of a '03 rifle to a group of New Lexington, Ohio, high school pupils who toured the field last week. Col. B. O. Davis Jr. is commanding officer. In foreground are other types of firearms, including a captured Nazi machine gun.

Atlanta Daily World Wed. 5-15-46 Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta Daily World

COMMEMORATING VE DAY AT N. Y. U.—New York.—Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, commandant of the Lockbourne, Ohio, army air base and second highest ranking Negro officer in the U. S. Army, is shown speaking at the rally held at New York University today in commemoration of the signing of the German surrender a year ago. The rally was attended by New York war veterans.—(INP)

And It Doesn't Even Hurt

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. 4-27-46

S/Sgt. Sidney Evans of Mississippi finds out how easy it is to have a tooth filled in the dental clinic at Lockbourne Army Air Base near Columbus, Ohio, where he's stationed with the 477th Composite Group commanded by Col. B. O. Davis Jr. Performing the job is Lt. Clinton Canady Jr. of Detroit, assisted by Wac dental technician, T/4 Reolia White of NYC.

41b 1946

99th

99th Pilot Tells A. & T. Students Of His Capture

Norfolk, Va.

1-26-46

GREENSBORO, N. C. — 1st Lt. Roger B. Gaiter, former pilot in the famous 99th Pursuit Squadron, with the destruction of several Nazi planes to his credit, described his fighting experiences and final capture to students of A. and T. College last week.

Lieutenant Gaiter, whose home is in Seaside Heights, N. J., escorted bombers of the 15th Air Force on missions which took him to the Ploesti Oil Fields of Rumania; Regensberg, Nuremberg, Berlin, and Munich, in Germany; and Athens, Greece. The 99th Pursuit Squadron, his unit, never lost a bomber.

1-26-46

On his 38th mission, he was shot down by flak in the Budapest area of Hungary. He parachuted to the ground suffering flak wounds in his left leg and right thigh. He was immediately captured by a German soldier but wrenched himself free and escaped. Lieutenant Gaiter evaded further capture for four days until he was taken prisoner on the Yugoslavian border by Hungarian and German soldiers. A few hours later, he was joined by six white men of a B-24 crew.

In Gyor, Hungary, they were all mobbed by citizens who had just felt the impact of an American bombing. Lieutenant Gaiter suffered head injuries. The group was taken to Frankfort, Germany to an interrogation center. The 99th flyer was asked many questions by a German interrogator, and when he refused to answer them, the German official revealed the information himself, giving a nearly-complete history of the lieutenant's military career.

No discrimination was shown by the Germans toward Negroes. All American soldiers—regardless of color were given the same treatment.

1-26-46

Lieutenant Gaiter was next sent to Breslau, Germany to a permanent prison camp. While he was in the prison camp, officers in prison with him built an elaborate tunnel through which some of them escaped. In the tunnel they placed lavatories, electric lights and nooks for resting. All dirt was carried out in the pockets of the officers when they made formations. A guard detected the exit of the tunnel after 80 men had escaped. The Germans overtook and brought back 50 of them in urns. During this time, Lieutenant Gaiter was being hospitalized.

The next move took the flyer by box-car to Nuremberg, where he remained from February 15 to April 4, 1945. The Germans kept their dehydrated vegetables in burlap sacks in warehouses. The sacks were infested by rodents, insects, and so forth, and in making soup for the prisoners, the Germans poured all contents into the cooking utensil. Lieutenant Gaiter could not eat at first, but after missing several meals, he soon learned how.

From Nuremberg, he went to Moosburg, Germany, where he was liberated by the Third Army, April 29, 1945. He was flown to Le Havre, France, and then carried to England by boat. From England he was returned to the States by boat. He was placed in a hospital and remained there until January 9 of this year.

1-26-46

Lieutenant Gaiter holds the Air Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters, Purple Heart, ETO Ribbon with four battle stars and a Unit Presidential Citation. His wife is Mrs. Doris L. Gaiter of Detroit, Mich.

GLORY LADEN 99TH ACTIVE IN POSTWAR AIR FORCE

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Wed. 8-28-46

LOCKBOURNE, O. — (ANP) — Stationed here at Lockbourne Army Air base, the 99th Fighter squadron, formerly the 99th Pursuit squadron, is still functioning as a unit in the postwar army air force. Having undergone many changes in the process of demobilization, only one combat veteran is still attached to the organization. He is the commanding officer, Maj. William Campbell.

Tuskegee Army Air field, where the 99th received combat training, however, is in the process of closing down, and it is expected the end of August will find only 10 Negro rated pilots on the field. All other rated personnel will be shipped to Lockbourne and other points. Shipment of aircraft also will begin in the near future, and the field, now on a temporarily inactive status, will be closed down as soon as all equipment and personnel are moved.

Col. Davis, then a captain, with Capt. George S. Roberts as second in command, built up the pilot strength of the 99th and trained it for combat. Another original pilot was Capt. Lemuel S. Custie.

After the Pantellerian and Sicilian campaigns, Col. Davis returned to the United States to form the 332nd Fighter group which he took back to Italy where it absorbed the 99th and integrated into the 15th Air force. Flying P-40s ano P51s, the 99th were used chiefly in dive-bombing tactics, and A. A. F. official records reveal numerous honors won by them in combat.

Wed 8-28-46

Col. Davis, who received the Silver star for gallantry in action while leading the 332nd on a strafing mission against railroad yards in Austria on April 15, 1945, also holds the Distinguished Flying cross and the Air medal.

41b 1946

555th Paratroopers Draw Cheers in Victory Parade

Baltimore, Md.

Afro-American

NEW YORK—To the resounding cheers of over 2,000,000 spectators who lined the route of march, the all-colored 555th Parachute Infantry Battalion marched up Fifth Ave. as part of the victory parade of the 82nd All-American Airborne Division on Jan. 12.

The unit was composed of 10 officers, including Capt. James H. Porter, New York City, commander, and 140 of the battalion's 319 chosen from the Headquarters Company and from Companies A, B, and C.

1-26-46

For many of the 555th Airborne Troops, this parade marked the last public ceremony of their Army careers, for these high-point men will leave Camp Shanks for separation centers and discharge. The 555th, however, will continue as a unit of the Regular Army.

In addition to Captain Porter, the following officers participated in the parade:

First Lts. Edward D. Baker, East Chicago, Ind.; Lionel B. Cade, Berkeley, Calif.; Donald W. Tyler, Akron, Ohio, and Jessie Mayes, Emporia, Va.; 2nd Lts. Wilfred S. Ford, New York; George W. Whitaker, Santa Monica, Calif.; Roger S. Walden, Detroit; Thomas McFadden, Thomasville, Ala., and Harry S. Sutton, New York.

The following were among the enlisted men who participated in the parade: 1-26-46

NEW JERSEY

Atlantic City, S/Sgt. Carl Reeves; Newark, Pfc. Roosevelt Hanes, Pvt. William T. Davis; Riverton, Cpl. Robert L. Morton; Trenton, Pvt. Leonard Roundtree; T/5 Robert A. Graham.

NEW YORK

Albany, T/Sgt. Carstell O. Stewart, Brooklyn, Cpl. Walter R. Harris, Pvt. Edward S. Smith; T/5 Thomas M. King; New York, Pfc. Ernest Walden, Pfc. Ellis L. Wardsjoy, Cpl. James W. Flanderson, Pfc. William C. Jones, Pfc. Albert Milton, Pfc. Willie Carpenter, Pvt. David Green, Pfc. Philip Reed, Pvt. Abraham Greenaway, Pvt. Robert Pannell, S/Sgt. Wendell R. Fleming, S/Sgt. Charles Dennis, Sgt. Alphonso Johnson, S/Sgt. Thurston Smith, Pfc. James Taylor, Sgt. Eugene Smoot.

NORTH CAROLINA

Hickory, T/4th Edward Perrin; Louisburgh, T/5 Clea A. Nicholson; Mount Airy, Pfc. Sanford Valentine; Henderson, Cpl. James H. Henderson; Goldsboro, Pfc. James W. Coston; Raleigh, Sgt. Albert T Whitaker, Pfc. Arthur Henderson, Pfc. Elbert Melvin, Pfc. Grower Woodards.

PENNSYLVANIA

Norristown, Sgt. William Haskins; Philadelphia, Pfc. Arnold Mines, Pfc. Eugene Robinson, Sgt. Frederick Campbell, Sgt. Nelson A. Jennings, S/Sgt. Frederick Carey; T/4 Herbert G. Thomas, Pvt. Walter S. Smith, Cpl. Cleo Austin, Pfc. Prince E. Myers, Sgt. Nelson A. Jennings, Pfc. George Owens, Pfc. Isaac Bailey, Pfc. Robert Holmes; Pittsburgh, S/Sgt. William R. Atkins. 1-26-46

OTHER STATES

S/Sgt. Theodore Lowry, New Haven, Conn.; Pfc. John W. Travis, Pfc. Robert Potter, S/Sgt. Robert I. Conway, and Sgt. Theodore Smith, all of Washington; Pfc. Willie L. Horton and Pvt. Clarence Smith, Baltimore; Pvt. Robert Harris, Eastport, Md.; Pfc. Walter Morris, S/Sgt. Alfonso Hunt and T/Sgt. Amos Barrows, Boston;

Pfc. Maurice Todd, Lavena, S.C.; Pfc. William Tate, Clover, S.C.; Pfc. Lloyd Carter, Charles City, Va.; Sgt. Leon Richardson, S/Sgt. Thomas G. Bailey and Pfc. Alexander Yancey, all of Richmond, Va.; Pfc. Arthur L. Bruce, Wilmington, Va.; T/5 Fletcher M. Kates, Martinsburg, W.Va.

Paratroopers

Forward March!

Journal & Guide 1-26-46

At 1 p. m., Saturday, Jan. 12, the Army Ground Forces Band sounded off with "The All American Soldier" and the Victory Parade, honoring Americans GIs of the European battlefields started up Fifth avenue, N. Y. Capt. James H. Porter, New York City, commanding officer of the 555th Parachute Infantry Battalion gives his unit the command "Forward March." The all-Negro Battalion was one of the supplemental units which marched in the parade with the 82nd "All American" Airborne Division. (U. S. Army Ground Forces Photo.)

555th Parachute Bn. In GI Victory Parade

Journal & Guide

Norfolk Va.

NEW YORK CITY—To the resounding cheers of over 2,000,000 spectators who lined the route of march, the all-Negro 555th Parachute Infantry Battalion marched up Fifth avenue from Washington Arch to Eighty-Sixth street on Saturday, January 12. As part of the Victory Parade of the 82nd "All American" Airborne Division, which marched in tribute to the American GI of European battlefields, the 555th shared in the tribute paid by the people of a grateful city.

1-26-46

Ten officers, including Captain James H. Porter, New York City, commanding officer of the 555th, and 140 enlisted men comprised the Negro element in the parade. The men chosen to participate came from the Battalion's Headquarters Company and from Companies A, B, and C. A week before the parade they left Fort Bragg, N. C., where the Battalion is assigned to the First Army and attached to the 13th Airborne Division, and two days later arrived at Camp Shanks New York Port of Embarkation installation in New Jersey, where they prepared for the parade.

For many of the 555th Airborne troops, the Victory Parade marked the last public ceremony of their Army careers, for these high-point men will not return to Fort Braggt but will leave Camp Shanks for separation centers and discharge.

The 555th, however, will continue as a unit of the Regular Army. It is the Army's only all-Negro Parachute Infantry Battalion. Before the Victory Parade, it had an enlisted strength of 319 men.

1-26-46

In addition to Captain Porter the following officers of the Battalion participated in the parade:

First Lieutenants Edward L. Bawr, East Chicago, Indiana; Lionel B. Cade, Berkley, Calif.; Donald W. Tyler, Akron, Ohio, and Jessie Mayes, Emporia, Va.; Second Lieutenants Wilfred S. Ford, New York City; George W. Whitaker, Santa Monica, Calif.; Roger S. Walden, Detroit, Mich.; Thomas McFadden, Thomasville, Ala.; and Harry S. Sutton, New York City.

The following enlisted men participated in the parade:

ALABAMA: Birmingham— Pvt. Warren G. Parker; Pfc. Isaac Farris; Greensville—Tech 4th Gr. William W. Bennett; Opelika — Pfc. Theodore Parker; Selma — Tech. Sgt. Johnnie F. Foster; Tuscaloosa —Pfc. Frank Caddele.

ARKANSAS: Pfc. Dofery Victor; Pvt. Willie Ward.

CALIFORNIA: Los Angeles — Staff Sgt. Henry Allen, Pfc. Gamiel T. Keyes, 1008 East 35th street; Oakland—Pfc. Augustine Brache Cpl. James O. Hayes; Santa Monica—Sgt. Rosemond Cardevon.

CONNECTICUT: New Haven — Staff Sgt. Theodore Lowry.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Washington—Pfc. John W. Travis Pfc. Robert Potter; Staff Sgt. Robert I. Conway; Sgt. Theodore Smith. 1-26-46

FLORIDA: Pierce—Sgt. Jordor Corbett; Jacksonville—Sgt. Winsor F. Haywood; Miami—Tech. 5th Gr Cecil A. Murray; Pfc. William J. Braynon.

GEORGIA: Augusta—Pvt. Stanley D. Crump; Savannah—Pfc. William Green; Waycross—Pfc. Horace Johnson; Pfc. Clarence Bryant.

ILLINOIS: Chicago—Pfc. Joseph Hollis; Tech. Sgt. Samuel W. Robinson; Cpl. James E. Shannon; Pfc. Charles Hill; Cpl. Herman Taylor; Pfc. Ernest Wallace; Pfc. Willie Hollaway.

INDIANA: Indianapolis — Tech. Sgt. Ned Bess.

KANSAS: Atkison — Cpl. Morris M. Bratton; Wichita—Tech. 5th Gr. Melvin R. Snowden.

KENTUCKY: Louisville — Pvt. Daniel Jones.

LOUISIANA: New Orleans—Pfc. Napoleon Jones; Pfc. George Ferner; Shreveport—Pvt. Ourn Lynch.

MARYLAND: Baltimore — Pfc. Willie L. Horton; Pvt. Clarence Smith; East Port—Pvt. Robert Harris.

MASSACHUSETTS: Boston—Pfc. Walter Morris; Staff Sgt. Alfonso Hunt; Tech. Sgt. Amos Barrows.

MICHIGAN: Detroit—Pfc. Randolph Foster; Cpl. Joseph E. Patrick; Sgt. Willie B. Hankerson; Sgt. Charles C. Haskins; Grand Rapids—Pfc. William E. Wilson.

MISSISSIPPI: Grenada — Pfc. Walter Briley.

MISSOURI: St. Louis—Cpl. Thomas L. Blocker; Tech. Sgt. Jack D. Tellis; Tech. Sgt. William L. Tatum; Pfc. James L. Taylor; Staff Sgt. James E. Orr.

NEW JERSEY: Atlantic City — Pfc. Roosevelt Hanes; Pvt. William T. Davis.

NEW YORK: Albany—Tech. Sgt. Carstell O. Stewart; Brooklyn—Pvt. Edward S. Smith; Tech. Sgt. Thomas M. King; New York—Pfc. Ernest Walden; Pfc. Ellis L. Wardsjoy; Cpl. James W. Flanderson; Mount Airy—Pfc. Sanford Valentine; Henderson—Cpl. James H. Henderson; Goldsboro — Pfc. Camobell; Sgt. Nelson A. Jennings; Pfc. William C. Jones; Pfc. Wilbert T. Whitaker; Pfc. Arthur Henderson; Sgt. Frederick Carey; Tech. Sgt. Herbert G. Thomas; Pvt. David Green; Pfc. Elbert Melvin; Pfc. Walter S. Smith; Cpl. Cleo Austin; Pfc. Abraham Greenaway; Pfc. Grower Woodards.

Pfc. Elbert Melvin; Pfc. Walter S. Smith; Cpl. Cleo Austin; Pfc. Abraham Greenaway; Pfc. Grower Woodards; Pfc. Prince E. Myers; Sgt. Robert Pannell; OHIO: Akron — Pfc. Arnold A. Jennings; Pfc. William R. Fleming; Brown; Cleveland — Pfc. Stanley Atkins.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Lavena — Pfc. Maurice Todd; Clover — Pfc. William Tate; Charles City — Pfc. Lloyd Carter; Richmond — Sgt. Leon Richardson; S/Sgt. Thomas G. Bailey; Pfc. Alexander Yancey; Pfc. Arthur L. Bruce; Wilmington — Pfc. Fletcher M. Kates; Martinsburg — Pfc. Robert Potter; S/Sgt. Robert I. Conway; Sgt. Theodore Smith; Washington — Pfc. Willie L. Horton; Pvt. Clarence Smith; Baltimore — Pvt. Robert Harris; Eastport — Pfc. Walter Morris; S/Sgt. Alfonso Hunt; T/Sgt. Amos Barrows; Boston — Pfc. Maurice Todd; Lavena — Pfc. William Tate; Clover — Pfc. Lloyd Carter; Charles City — Pfc

Pfc. Maurice Todd; Clover—Pfc. William Tate.

TENNESSEE: Chattanooga—Pfc. Matthew Harrison; Memphis—Pfc. Willie D. Lynn; Pfc. Johnnie F. Daugherty; Pfc. Raymond Swoffard; Mason—Tech. 5th Gr. Holmes L. Smith; Nashville — Staff Sgt. Henry Langford; Pfc. James Ball; South Pittsburgh — Pfc. Clarence Wilkerson. 1-26-46

TEXAS: Houston—Staff Sgt. McKinley Godfrey; Staff Sgt. Albert Strathem; Palestine—Pfc. Vernon L. Williams; Fort Worth—Pfc. James McBride; Pfc. Harrison Carter; Pfc. Frederick Clinton; Tech. Sgt. James A. Roberts; Pfc. Herbert Lafell.

VIRGINIA: Charles City — Pfc. Lloyd Carter; Richmond—Sgt. Leon Richardson; Staff Sgt. Thomas G. Bailey; Pfc. Alexander Yancey; Wilmington—Pfc. Arthur L. Bruce.

WEST VIRGINIA: Martinsburg —Tech. 5th Gr. Fletcher M. Kates.

555th Parachute Unit To March In Chicago Parade

Sunday

Georgia

Other Elements Slated For Parts In Army Day Event

Atlanta Daily World

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The biggest parade in years will take place in four principal cities on Army Day, April 6, Plans have already completed for parades in Washington, San Francisco, Chicago and San Antonio, Texas. Participating in the Chicago parade will be the all-Negro 555th Parachute Infantry Battalion which is now stationed at Fort Bragg, N. C. Saturday

The 555th Infantry Battalion will march with units of the Fifth Infantry Division and other tank, cavalry, artillery and engineer units. Up to now it is the only Negro unit listed to participate in the Army Day parades planned for the metropolitan centers. Sun.

TO HONOR SOLDIERS

On the same day several smaller demonstrations will be staged to honor American soldiers who served their country in World Wars I and II. Service and other training troops, other than those engaged in duties connected with the separation of personnel will march in cities and towns in the vicinity of major Army training centers.

In Washington the 82nd Airborne Division will parade; elements of the Second Armored Division will march in San Antonio and part of the Second Infantry in San Francisco. 3-24-46

IN REGULAR ARMY

The 555th is among the Negro combat units that have been incorporated into the Regular Army. It was activated as a company at Fort Benning, Georgia in December, 1943 and was composed of specialy selected Negro volunteers. In 1944 the unit became a battalion. During the war in the Pacific the unit served on the West Coast where it was assigned by the War Department for reconnaissance and disposal of contemplated Jap Balloon-bomb attacks. Detachment of the 555th also made many parachute jumps into fire swept territory to help control large fires fires in the Northwest.

Capt. James H. Porter of New York City, commanding officer of the 555th will be at the head of the outfit when it parades in Chicago. 3-24-46

THREE CITATIONS FOR 555TH PARATROOPERS

Philadelphia Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

FORT BRAGG, N. C.—(ANP) — Three army commendation ribbons were awarded here recently to members of the 555th Parachute Infantry Battalion of the Eighty-second Airborne Division, one of the all-Negro units to be retained as peace-time organization of the regular Army. Those receiving the ribbons were Capt. James H. Porter, battalion commander; T/Sgt. Ernest Edmundson, and T/4 Emanuel Harrell. Sat 4-6-46

Tan Sky Troops to Stay; 555th Bn. Awaits Status

Afro American Baltimore, Md.

By VINCENT TUBBS
AFRO Staff Correspondent

FORT BRAGG, N.C.—The 175 men in shiny paratrooners boots and the trick jump helmets who parade with the 82nd Airborne Division in the Chicago Army Day event on Saturday are all that there is of the 555th Parachute Infantry Battalion.

But, despite the unit's near death of personnel anemia, recent indications are that colored Americans are in the airborne set-up to stay. Sat 4-6-46

Moreover, records here show that all training open to any other airborne trooper is available to colored, and the 555th now has 32 officers and enlisted men attending classes at five different bases.

Unit Weak, Wobbly

Up until two weeks ago, however, things really looked bad. Even today, on this post, the 555th looks weak and wobbly from the manpower point of view.

Such a unit should have 36 officers and 750 enlisted men but there are only 21 officers, three warrant officers and 171 men on the record books.

The rapid discharge of eligible paratroopers bade fair to see colored personnel walk unwittingly right out of one of the Army's most glamorous branches.

Continuance Assured

Gen. Jacob Devers recent visit here when he was told by the commanding officer, Capt. James Porter, of replacement needs and recent statements of First Army officials that 100 men will be sent monthly until the 555th is up to T.O. strength have saved the day and the unit.

The manpower shortage is not peculiar to the 555th, since the 82nd Division to which it is now attached has only 4,000 of its usual 15,000 men.

But the situation up until the change was such that the 555th might have withered away to inactivation status, and it may have taken another war to get colored into the airborne again.

Strength Revealed

Captain Porter, who has commanded the unit throughout its 2½-year existence, is not a career soldier. Neither are three of the other officers. When they become eligible, they're going home. Only 18 officers have applied for regular Army status.

At peak strength, the 555th had only 405 men—301 less than it is authorized. There has never been any overstrength in officers. Only 123 of present unit personnel have re-enlisted, and 39 become eligible for discharge on May 1.

Just 20 men have come into the organization while over 230 were going out. Sat 4-6-46

Not Yet Regular

Contrary to published reports, the 555th has not yet been officially designated a Regular Army unit and it is "attached to" rather than "assigned to" the 82nd Division.

Some indication of the uncertainty to which the unit had fallen heir is shown in the fact that its most recent orders affecting status would have moved it to Camp Monroe, Va., for redesignation as a company and possible shipment overseas.

Integration Expected

This order has been rescinded, at least temporarily, and the battalion is currently awaiting War Department orders assigning it to the 82nd and clinching its Regular Army status.

The assignment will also be significant in that it will create a mixed division.

Members of the battalion attending schools as mentioned above are:

27 in Ga. Schools

At the Advance Airborne School, Fort Benning, Ga.—2nd Lt. Thomas E. McFadden, Thomasville, Ala.; 2nd Lt. Lonnie M. Duke, Houston, Tex.; T/Sgt. Marion W. Cain, Boston; S/Sgt. Grady O. Shanks, Los Angeles, and Sgt. Harold E. Burroughs, Miami.

At the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga.—Capt. Clifford Allen, Chicago; Capt. Richard W. Williams Jr., Waycross, Ga.; Capt. Bradley Biggs, Vauxhall, N.J.; 1st Lt. Thomas J. Yeldell, Washington, D.C.; 1st Lt. Jessie J. Mayes, El Paso, Tex.; 1st Lt. Julius F. Lane, Tampa, Fla.; 1st Lt. Richard Y. Shelton, St. Louis; 2nd Lt. Saunders D. Middleton, Chicago; Sgt. Robert Rozier, Columbus, Ga.; Cpl. Benjamin Harris, Bronx, N.Y.; Cpl. James Thompkins, Philadelphia; T/4 Robert L. Morton, Jersey City; Pfc. Richard Latimer, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Pfc. George A. Owens, Philadelphia; Pfc. Frank Jackson, Atlanta, and Pfc. Hester Jackson, Columbus, Ga.

At the Adjutant General School, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.—T/Sgt. Alphonso Hunt, Haverhill, Mass.; T/Sgt. Sidney Turner, Franklin, Va.; S/Sgt. Lawrence Brown, Philadelphia; S/Sgt. George U. Green, Richmond, Va.; Sgt. Jessie C. Hickerson, Washington, D.C., and T/5 John W. Conway, Detroit.

6 in Kans. and Va.

At the Reconnaissance and Security School, Fort Riley, Kans.—1st Lt. Spurgeon A. Moore, Akron, O.; 1st Lt. Joseph T. Ruth, Philadelphia, and Sgt. Theodore Saunders, Denver.

At the School for Directors of Physical Training and Athletics, at Camp Lee, Va.—2nd Lt. Frank T. Greer, Omaha, Nebr., and S/Sgt. Carl W. Reeves, Asbury Park, N.J.

At the Engineers School, Fort Belvoir, Va.—Pfc. Clarence Shakleford, St. Louis.

Crack Paratroop Unit Marches In Biggest Army Day

Chicago Defender

4-13-46

(Photos on Page 3)

The "Winged Panthers," crack all-Negro paratroopers, paraded down Michigan ave., Saturday to the tune of more than 1,000,000 wildly cheering spectators who celebrated the nation's biggest Army Day. biggest Army Day. Sat.

Under the command of Capt. James F. Porter of New York City, the outfit, officially known as the 555th Paratroop Infantry Battalion from Fort Bragg, North Carolina, stepped smartly down the five-mile route from Lake st., past President Truman's reviewing stand and on into Soldier's Field.

The city opened its arms to the Negro paratroopers, who arrived in Chicago Tuesday morning at the Illinois Central Station and were rushed to the 8th Illinois Reserve Militia Armory, 3517 Giles ave., where they were billeted until time for the gigantic parade.

During the Army Day celebration the unit was attached to the "Famous Fifth" Red Diamond Division. The 555th has a long record as a crack outfit.

Trained In N. C.

In anticipation of a combat assignment, the battalion trained at Camp Mackall, North Carolina, in 1944 and 1945. However, when the incendiary Japanese Balloons appeared along the West Coast of the United States, the unit was assigned to the mission of cooperating with the United States Forest Service to conrol the menace.

Some 36 Fire Missions (Jumps) were made, ranging from the Canadian Border to Mexico.

The 555th is the only Airborne organization making 7,000 jumps without a single fatality due to a malfunction of a parachute.

The Army Day parade was not limited to the ground, however. It was in the sky, too. Squadrons of fighter planes roared overhead, some of them just skimming the roofs of nearby buildings, some high in the sun. 4-13-46

See Jet Planes

Two jet planes stole the show. Again and again they came over the reviewing stand and time and time again the President and General Eisenhower and everyone else in the reviewing stand turned to look.

The Presidential party arrived Saturday morning at the Union Station, toured the Loop in a motor cavalcade, reviewed the parade, lunched at the Blackstone Hotel, visited Soldier Field and went back to the station to board the Washington-bound train.

The President, despite nippy weather, spoke at Soldier Field without hat or overcoat. He spoke from a platform at the north end of the bowl. 4-13-46

Secretary of War Patterson and Eisenhower also spoke. Then the President, the general and the secretary shook hands with a group of wheel chair patients, wounded veterans brought to the bowl from service hospitals. Saturday

Capt. Raymond Crane, chief of the uniformed police, estimated that there were more than 1,000,000 persons along the line of march of the parade. Viewing the Presidential motor cavalcade, preceding the parade, he said there were probably about 850,000 spectators.

25,000 Turned Away

Roger Shanahan, chief of the Park District Police, estimated that 100,000 had entered Soldier Field at 11 a.m. to wait four hours for the President's talk. About 25,000 others, he said were refused admittance. 4-13-46

Despite the presence of great crowds, the severity of the weather, the nervous tension and the excitement of the day, there was only one casualty recorded, an unidentified man fainted in Soldier Field.

Tanks of all sizes periled the huge crowd in front of the Congress Hotel and across from the reviewing stand. The spectators had inched their way out into the street, and though police tried again and again to throw them back the crowd would always bulge again, threatening to take up the whole street.

41b 1946 TAAF

Baltimorean Leading Cadet at TAAF Graduation

2nd Lts. James M. Dillard Jr., E. Beckley, W. Va., Everett M. Ellis, Baltimore, and Oliver M. Dillon, McComb, Miss., are shown after receiving their commissions and pilots' wings at Tuskegee Army Air Field, Ala., recently. Lt. Ellis took first honors at the cadet graduation; Lt. Dillard, a former football star, was second and Lt. Dillon. third.

Pilot Graduates Hear Col. Roberts

afro American Baltimore Md

TUSKEGEE AIR FIELD, Ala. —Lt. Col. George S. Roberts, who last spring assumed command of the 332nd Fighter Group in Italy, addresed the 34th class of Aviation Cadets who were graduated here recently.

Tracing the progress of colored men in the Army Air Forces through North Africa, the invasion of Sicily, the Salerno beachhead, and Italian campaign, Col. Roberts, who holds the Distinguished Flying Cross, told how doubts raised by members of other units were gradually dispelled. Sat 2-16-46

"Your future in the Air Corps," he told the youthful graduates, "depends largely upon your perseverance and determination to hold the place that has been won for you by the pioneering of World War II."

The class, numbering only 9, was the smallest class to be graduated from Tuskegee Army Air Field since 1942. Honor students were: 2nd Lt. Everett M. Ellis, Baltimore; 2nd Lt. James M. Dillard Jr., Beckley, W.Va.; and 2nd Lt. Oliver M. Dillon, McComb.

Pilot Crashes on Training Mission

Baltimore Md Afro-American

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—A trainer plane, flown by Flight Officer Reginald V. Smith of Newport News, Va., crashed two and one-half miles southeast of Roha, Ala., killing the pilot, who was on a routine training mission.

The cause of the plane crash is not known, but the Army airfield commander here has appointed a board of inquiry to report its findings. Sat.

Flight Officer Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Smith, was studying as a combination flight student here at the time of the crash. He is a former student of Hampton Institute. Burial was in Gates, N.C., Feb. 12. 2-23-46

Tuskegee Air Base Graduates Latest Crop Of Officers

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill

Sat 4-6-46

TUSKEGEE ARMY AIR FIELD Ala.—H. Councill Trenholm, president of Alabama State Teachers' College, was principal speaker last week as this field graduated its largest group of cadets and student officer pilots.

Citing the struggles of colonial America in overcoming local and sectional differences in establishing our United States as a striking parallel to the present efforts of today's leaders of nations to reach an accord, President Trenholm emphasized the need for a broad outlook and increasingly liberal attitudes on the part of every individual as a citizen in a world society as humanity's sole hope of survival, warning that people must either achieve this world unity or perish.

Second Lt. Thomas W. Lowe, of Ardmore, Pa., was honored as top student in the class for all-around excellence in all phases of training. Flight Officer Eugene A. Briggs, Boston, Mass., was second, and third honors went to Flight Officer George A. Bates, Chicago.

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Mar 4-3-46

GUEST SPEAKER CONGRATULATES HONOR GRAD—Second Lieutenant Thomas W. Love, of Ardmore, Pa. (center), who was honor student in the recent class of pilots graduated at Tuskegee Army Air Field, is shown being congratulated by Dr. N. Councill Trenholm, president of Alabama State Teachers' College, as Colonel Noel F. Parrish, TAAF commanding officer, looks on. Dr. Trenholm was guest speaker for the occasion. (Official U. S. AAF Photo by AAF Training Command).

Want TAAF Continued

Pittsburgh Pa. Pittsburgh Courier

By JOHN H. YOUNG III
(Washington Correspondent)

WASHINGTON — (Exclusive)—According to an almost unimpeachable source, Col. Noel F. Parrish, commanding officer of Tuskegee Army Air Field, and Dr. Fred Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, are negotiating with the War Department for the continuance of TAAF as a jim-crow ROTC project under the supervision of Tuskegee Institute.

According to the plan, TAAF would be used exclusively by students of Tuskegee Institute belonging to the ROTC unit which would be set up under the Air Forces. At present, the ROTC unit at the Institute is set up under the Infantry.

This marks the second attempt to keep the air field open. Previously, Dr. Patterson asked the War Department to keep the field open as a jim-crow unit for training Negro cadets. An avalanche of protest forced Dr. Patterson to publicly change his position.

Two Lose Lives In TAAF Plane Crash

Chicago Defender Ill. 5-4-46

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — A routine training flight ended in death for two Tuskegee Army Air Field pilots this week when their single engine trainer plane crashed about a mile west of Milstead, Ala.

Killed in the crash last Friday afternoon were Flight Officers Sylvester H. Hurd Jr., 1102 138th pl., East Chicago Ind., and George A. Bates, 6231 Eberhart ave., Chicago. Saturday

Flight Officer Bates, son of Mrs. Grace D. Bates, won his wings in March of this year, and was a former student at Knox College. Both officers were undergoing continuation training at TAAF.

MAJ. FLEETWOOD McCOY SEPARATED FROM ARMY

Sat.

TUSKEGEE ARMY AIR FIELD —Maj. Fleetwood McCoy of Chicago was among officers who left last week for a separation center. He has been Trial Judge Advocate at this field since 1942. 7-13-46

WHAT THE PEOPLE THINK

Pittsburgh Courier

Your Letter Will Stand Greater Chance of Publication If You Write Briefly. Limit It to 200 Words or Less.

THE TUSKEGEE SITUATION

Pittsburgh Pa. 5-11-46

To the Editor:

We appreciate very highly the views expounded by John H. Young concerning the continuance of Tuskegee Army Air Field as a jim-crow training center for the ROTC unit located now at Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

We are negatively interested in Dr. Patterson's attempts to maintain Tuskegee as his puppet and personal toy, to coddle and fondle as he wishes. We wish to impress upon him that such a toy is delicate and easily broken. Broken to such an extent that it will prove detrimental to the race as a whole.

We fully realize that Dr. Patterson as a scholar and educator, is mainly interested in the furtherance of education at Tuskegee, and Tuskegee's financial aggrandizement. The future is pregnant with possibilities of the total disintegration of Tuskegee Army Air Field, which has proven an inconceivably strong bastion in the fight for total equality. Beside the total loss of such an invaluable prize, Tuskegee Institute becomes a secondary affair. "To risk so much, to gain so little, is folly personified."

Dr. Patterson, who has proven himself to be a profound aid in the struggle for educational equality, has indeed assisted in raising the great masses of the Negro race higher in the stratosphere of education. We suggest that Dr. Patterson analyze thoroughly the advice of a fool. We feel and are sure that even he will concede that the greatest intellect can learn much from said fool.

We are aware that many will object to the severity of our phraseology. In a cause so great, we intend to be as harsh as the truth, and as uncompromising as justice. Do not urge me to use moderation; sooner ask a man to moderatly rescue his wife from the hands of a ravisher, but do not urge me to use it in a cause of such great magnitude.

The above paragraph is an excerpt borrowed from that inimitable orator, Thom-as Lloyd Grearson. We profoundly feel that this phrase will portray our inner most thoughts to you.

CORPS, BYRON S. CALDWELL AND EARL WASHINGTON
Tuskegee Army Air Field.

Pa., N.J., Va., and D.C. Officers Among TAAF Grads

Shown beside a medium bomber are members of the latest class of pilots to receive their wings at Tuskegee Army Air Field. Left to right, they are, front row, Flight Officer Abe B. Moore, Austin, Tex.; Second Lieutenants Charles W. Chambers, Camden, N.J.; Thomas W. Love, honor graduate of Ardmore, Pa.; Lt. James H. Gallwey, Oswego, N.Y.; F/O James W. Barksdale, Detroit; standing, 2nd Lt. Jacob W. Greenwell, Fort Worth, Tex.; F/O Floyd J. Carter, Norfolk, Va.; 2nd Lts. Harry E. Lanauze, Washington; Charles R. Matthews, Philadelphia; F/O George A. Bates, Chicago, and F/O Eugene A. Briggs, Boston, Mass. 2nd Lt. Jewel B. Butler of Denison, Tex., who was also graduated in this class, is not shown.

8 Tuskegee Airmen Perish In Crash

TUSKEGEE, ALA.— (SNS)— Grim tragedy stalked the airways at midnight Sunday, May 19, when a B-25 Bomber flying in extremely adverse weather conditions crashed approximately 1 mile southeast of Tuskegee Army Air Field, Alabama killing 8 of the plane's 11 occupants. Those killed were Captain Edward M. Thomas, Captain John Daniels, Private Eucild R. Montgomery and Lt. Celcus E. Beguesse all of Chicago, Ill Captain Arnold W. Cisco of Alton, Ill, Flight officer Robert A. Gordon of Troy, Ohio Technicial sergeant Colman Conley of Birmingham, Ala. and Private Donald E. Brown of South Haven, Mich., all were stationed at Tuskegee Army Air Field and were returning from a Cross-Country flight when the crash occured. A board of qualified officers has been appointed to determine the the cause of the accident. Captain Thomas Daniels and Cisco were Veteran Combat Pilots having served with the famed 332nd fighter groups in the European Theater of operations.

Thirty-Three Officers Transferred To Lockbourne

TUSKEGEE ARMY AIR FIELD, Alabama—Thirty-three officers, formerly assigned to this field, have been transferred to Lockbourne Army Air Base, Columbus, Ohio, to join the 477th Composite Group, under the command of Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, Jr.

These officers, many of whom have several months of combat service with the 332nd Fighter Group to their credit, will take up important technical and administrative duties at Lockbourne.

The transferred officers are: Captains Charles E McGee, Vernon V. Haywood, Melvin T. Jackson, and Fred McLaurin. First Lieutenants Robert N. Gardner, Robert L. King, Joe E. Lewis, Joseph L. Newsome, Mannie M. Watkins, Thomas H. Billingslea, James H. Fischer, Joseph P. Gomer, Robert W. Lawrence, Hiram E. Mann, Linsey J. Sangford, Wyrain T. Schell Alfred E. Scott, Jr., Eugene D. Smith, Ulysses E. Toatley, William R. Walls, and George M. Hubbard.

Second Lieutenants Norman S. Terrence, Jr., Charles W. Dunn Gilbert B. Langford, James H. Rosemond, Jr., James M. Sullivan Charles V. Brantley, Albert C. Bridges, Thurston L. Gaines, Jr., William T. Syphax, John C. Tracey, Samuel T Wilson, and Alfred L. Woolridge.

33 TAAF Officers Join 477th Group

TUSKEGEE — Thirty-three of ficers, formerly assigned to Tuskegee Field, have been transferred to Lockbourne Army Air Base, Columbus, O., to join the 477th Composite Group, under the command of Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, Jr.

These officers, many of whom have several months of combat service with the 332nd Fighter Group to their credit, will take up important technical and administrative duties at Lockbourne.

The transferred officers are:

Cpts. Charles E. McGee, Vernon V. Haywood, Melvin T. Jackson and Fred McLaurin; 1st Lts. Robert N. Gardner, Robert L. King, Joe E. Lewis, Joseph L Newsome, Mannie M. Watkins, Thomas H. Billingslea;

1st Lts. James H. Fischer, Joseph P. Gomer. Robert W. Lawrence, Hiram E. Mann, Linsey J. Sanford, Wyrain T. Schell, Alfred E. Scott, Jr., Eugene D. Smith, Ulysses E. Toatley, William R Walls, and George M. Hubbard;

2nd Lts. Norman S. Torrence, Jr., Charles W. Dunn, Gilbert B. Langford, James H. Rosemond, Jr., James M. Sullivan, Charles V. Brantley, Albert C. Bridges, Thurston L. Gaines, Jr., Wiliam T. Syphax, John C. Tracey, Samuel T Wilson and Alfred I. Woolridge.

7 TAAF Officers Win Pilot's Wings

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Seven newly-commissioned officers received their pilot's wings from the Aviation Cadet Corps in graduation ceremonies at Tuskegee Army Air Field recently.

Charles A. Burns

They included 2nd Lt. Eugene A. Derricotte, of Defiance, O.; F/O Ferdinand A. Hardy Jr., Indianapolis, Ind.; F/O Charles A. Burns, New York; 2nd Lt. Richard M. Moss Jr., Pittsburgh.

Also graduating were 2nd Lts. Maceo Martin Jr., Danville, Va.; Eddie L. Young, Jenkins, Ky., and Andrew J. Hughes, Neptune, N.J., who were student officers, having been commissioned as bombardiers or navigators prior to entering pilot training.

TAAF Graduates 7, Fewest Since 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The smallest class of graduating pilots since 1942, seven students were awarded their wings from the Aviation Cadet Corps in an impressive ceremony at Tuskegee Army Air Field here recently.

Principal speaker, Dr. Irving A. Derbigny, administrative dean of Tuskegee Institute, discussed some of the more intangible benefits derived from the months of training received at TAAF in becoming pilots.

The graduates were 2nd Lts. Maceo Martin Jr., Danville, Va.; Eddie L. Young, Jenkins, Ky.; Andrew J. Hughes, Neptune, N.J.; Eugene A. Derricotte, Defiance, Ohio, ranking student; Richard M. Moss Jr., Pittsburgh; Flight Officers Charles A. Burns, Bronx, N.Y., and Ferdinand A. Hardy Jr., Indianapolis.

Tuskegee Declared Surplus Today

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 — The Army Air Forces today declared the City of Tuskegee and Tuskegee, Ala., Air Base surplus to its needs.

The base, used for war - time training of negro pilots, will be made over to the War Assets Administration for disposal if the War Department does not desire it for other military uses.

In the event it goes to WAA for disposal, C. Lenoir Thompson, Secretary to Senator Swift (D-Ala) said the City of Tuskegee and the Tuskegee Institute will seek to obtain the base, dividing the property plus its assets. He added that "an amicable plan" for division already has been worked out.

Two TAAF pilots die in crash

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Two Tuskegee Army Air Field pilots from Chicago, Flight Officers Sylvester H. Hurd, Jr., and George A. Bates, were killed last week when the single engine trailer in which they were making a routine flight crashed near Milstead, Ala.

Daily World 5-26-46 Sunday Atlanta Ga.

Atlanta Ga. Daily World - Sunday 5-26-46

AT TAAF GRADUATION — Second Lieutenant Eugene A. Derricotte, of Defiance, Ohio, is shown with the commanding officer, Col. Noel F. Parrish, and guests just after the graduation ceremonies at Tuskegee Army Air Field in which he received his wings and commission from the Aviation Cadet Corps. Lt. Derricotte was chosen as the honor graduate in the class for all-around excellence.

Left to right are: Lt. Derricotte, Mr. Robert D. Piper, of New York City, and Dr. Irving A. Dirbigny, Administrative Dean of Tuskegee Institute, who was guest speaker for the occasion. — (OFFICIAL AAF PHOTO)

Amsterdam News Sat 6-8-46 New York City

YOUTH RECEIVES WINGS: Second Lieutenant Maurice Moss, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Pa., is shown with family just after the graduation ceremony in which he received his wings and commission from the Aviation Cadet Corps at Tuskegee Army Air Field recently. Left to right: Miss Beverly Moss (sister), a student as Fisk University; Lt. Moss, and Mrs. Maurice Moss, Sr. (mother) Mr. Maurice Moss, Sr., father of the young graduate, is secretary of the Pittsburgh Urban League.—Official U. S. AAF photo.

41b TAAF

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

FAREWELL DINNER FOR COLONEL PARRISH — Officials of Tuskegee Institute, Veteran's hospital and Moton field, recently honored Col. Noel F. Parrish former commanding officer at Tuskegee Army Air field with a dinner at Dorothy hall. Col. Parrish was deeply moved by the felicitations and expressions of appreciation extended to him his confidence that the Negro in and responded with assurances on on the basis of individual merit is a his struggle for integration on worthy objective which is rapidly gaining support from an increasing number of sympathetic, liberal Americans Wed. 10-16-46

(Seated) left to right: Dr: J. W. Chenault, director, Tuskegee, Parausis center; T. M. Campbell, agriculture extension leader; Lt. Col. H. A Barrows, new PMS and T at the Institute; Col. Parrish; A. L. Holsey, assistant to the president and toastmaster; L. H. Foster Jr., treasurer. Dr. G. C. Branche, U. S. Veterans hospital; L. A. Potts, director school of agriculture.

Back row (standing) left to right: David W. Hazel, school of education; the Rev. C. W. Kelly, Pastor, Greenwood Bapt. church; E. W. Ramsey, director, commercial dietetics; R. R. Moton Jr., purchasing agent; Lt. Cecil White ROTC; Dr. J. A. Kennedy Vets hospital and Local NAACP; G. L. Washington, former manager of Moton field; G. B. Love, Phi Beta Sigma fraternity; Charles C. Dawson, artist; Capt. A. J. Neely, alumni association; J. J. Flood, personnel director; Dr. Joseph H. Berry, Vets hospital and NAAP and T. W. Jones, acting director, school of mechanical industries.

Tuskegee Air Field Plans WAA Site Sale

The Courier Montgomery

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Nov. 10— Lieut. Col. Donald G. McPherson, commanding officer, Tuskegee Army Air Field, announced the tenth small lot sale of salvage property to be conducted at the field during the week Nov. 12-18. Material for sale will be on display in the salvage warehouse in hangar No. 2.

Ala Mon

Items to be displayed at this time include sheets, pillowcases, blankets, comforts, locker boxes, trunks, bath towels and hand towels. In addition to these items, several lots of miscellaneous equipment and articles including office furniture will be offered.

Further information may be had by contacting Capt. Wilber R. Robinson, salvage officer, Tuskegee Army Air Field. 11-11-46

End of Tuskegee as Air Field Seen

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

TUSKEGEE — (ANP) — War Department plans are reported to call for the transfer of all Air Force personnel here to Lockbourne Army Air Base before the end of September.

According to reliable sources, only 10 colored officers will remain at Tuskegee Army Air Field, along with 17 white officers.

All pilots in process of transfer are slated to go to Lockbourne, located near Columbus, O., and such transfer will affect all men other than the officers around the middle of September.

Field to Be Inactivated

Some reduction of personnel was made between July 31 and Aug. 29. On July 31, there were approximately 865 enlisted men and 266 officers here; on Aug. 23, there were 842 enlisted men and 150 officers. Sat. 9-14-46

All military personnel, other than rated officers who are not

Tuskegee. Sat. 10-19-46 365.

Known as the home of Negro airmen, TAAF, it is understood, will revert to a standby status soon when it is contemplated that transfer of the few remaining officers to other stations of duty will inactivate the field. Incoming commander, mark the officers swell the commissioned closing of stages of activity at Lockbourne strength to more than

Tuskegee aviation officers move to Lockbourne air base

Pittsburgh Courier

Remaining personnel will likely close the field here in the near future to mark finish to Tuskegee as a training center for the Army Air Forces.

Lockbourne is said to be func.

Los Angeles, Calif.

COLUMBUS, O.—Arrival last week at Lockbourne Army Air Theater by Col. B. O. Davis Jr., Base of more than 60 officers from Tuskegee AAF was announced by local authorities. The new arrivals, most of them former members of the 332nd Fighter Group which was commanded in the European Theater by Col. B. O. Davis Jr., inactivate the field. Incoming commander, mark the officers swell the commissioned closing of stages of activity at Lockbourne strength to more than

Col. Parrish Leaves TAAF As Base Declared Surplus

World Memphis, Tenn.
Jan. 9-13-46

TUSKEGEE — (A N P) — Col. Noel F. Parrish, commanding officer of Tuskegee Army Air Field since 1942, has been transferred to the air command and staff school at Maxwell Field, it was announced last week as the army air force declared this base "surplus to its needs."

Used for the war time training of Negro pilots, the base is to be turned over to the War Assets Administration for disposal if the war department does not desire it for other military uses.

The town of Tuskegee and Tuskegee Institute will seek to obtain the base if turned over to WAA, dividing the property and assets, it was learned here. A plan for division has already been worked out.

In leaving, Col. Parrish said:

"The field has accomplished far beyond the plan that started back in 1941 and it is with deepest regret that I must part with the many dear friends I have made among the capable officers, enlisted men and civilians here. I am happy, however, that I shall be near enough to visit Tuskegee now and then.

Base Future In Doubt As 29 Graduate

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 7-6-46

TUSKEGEE ARMY AIR FIELD Ala.—Nine Negro pilots received their wings here June 29, as the training base of all Negro pursuit pilots in World War II went on a "stand by" basis, pending a decision on its future status.

Nearly five years ago the first class of 13 cadets began their training, as the eyes of America and the world watched the development of a previously unused source of American manpower in the Army Air Corps. The people of the U. S. were filled with pride and satisfaction as these men completed their training and headed a succession of pilots, many of whose names joined those of the nation's heroes.

Month after month, throughout the trying war years Negro cadets received their wings from the base which is located in central Alabama, 21 miles from the site of the school founded by Booker T. Washington, one of the world's great educators. It was here that men of the famous 99th Pursuit Squadron, which later distinguished itself in North Africa and Italy under the command of Col. B. O. Davis Jr., were trained.

Besides more than 500 pilots who now service overseas, Tuskegee Army Air Field classes produced hundreds of technicians and specialists who kept the pilots flying from April, 1943, to V-E Day. More than 150 men trained at the base have received the Air Medal, and 35 have been awarded the Purple Heart.

Until late in 1944 pre-flight training of bombardier-navigator students was conducted at the base, and the cadets who received their wings in Texas later, went on to form the 477th Composite Group which is now under the command of Colonel Davis at Lockbourne Army Air Base, Columbus, Ohio.

The closing of the Tuskegee base marks the end of a colorful page in the history of the Negro's fight for complete democracy in America.

Tuskegee Field Placed on Stand-by Basis as Last Airmen Finish

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 7-6-46

TUSKEGEE ARMY AIR FIELD, Alabama — Nine former cadets were given their pilots wings here on Saturday, June 28, as the field went on a standby basis prior to a final decision as to its future. This was the last class to graduate from the field which for more than four years has had the eyes of the nation focused upon it. Here was formed the nucleus of colored pilots and skilled technicians for the Army Air Forces Training Command. Nearly five years ago, the first cadets began their primary training at the 66th Army Air Forces Flying Training Detachment, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, under the instruction of civilian pilots with the Army personnel doing the supervision and administrative work.

It was during the month of August 1941 that the 13 cadets were being questioned by the nation in editorials with such questions as: Will the first class pull through? Will the program be a success or failure? The initial flying class proved to the world that they, too, could become pilots . . . .and since the first graduation, other cadets have received their wings monthly.

Had to Level Hills

The air field is located in South Central Alabama, 12 miles from Tuskegee Institute. In the beginning the engineers had to level several hills. Trees had to be uprooted and all vestiges of vegetation had to be obliterated before the mile-long asphalt runways could be laid.

The field now forms a big, beautiful rolling valley that slopes back up toward the hill, with the headquarters building, barracks, and office buildings extending to the top of the northern slope. The outstretched runways in the wide valley leading up to the banks of a stream, form an impressive sight. Some of the largest ships in the nation have landed on the lengthy Tuskegee runways.

The first troops arrived at TAAF during the month of October, 1941. On December 26, 1942, Col. Noel F. Parrish, who rose through the ranks to his present rank, assumed command of the Tuskegee Army Air Field.

Most of the officers at this air base are colored men.

Since that day, more than four years ago when work was first started, the Tuskegee Army Air Field has made great strides. It has developed from a few tents and a hand full of men and officers to a large field teeming with activity. The Afro-American

Saw Active Duty

The permanent party at Tuskegee have basked in reflected glory over the achievements of the School's graduates in the European Theatre of Operations; and the graduates, members of the 99th Fighter Squadron and 332nd Fighter Group (under the command of Colonel Benjamin O. Davis Jr.), have distinguished themselves in the North African, Sicilian and European campaigns —strafing enemy shipping, skip-bombing and fighting aerial battles from April, 1943 until V-E Day. Baltimore, Md.

As evidence of their merit, more than 150 members of the unit have been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, 35 have been awarded the Purple Heart and practically all of the more than 500 pilots who have gone overseas from Tuskegee have earned the Air Medal with one or more Oak Leaf Clusters.

Not only did Tuskegee Army Air Field give wings to colored pilots; it also produced skilled technicians, air mechanics, photographers, radio operators, weather men, and many other specialists essential to the Army Air Forces.

Trained In Illinois

The hundreds of mechanics and specialists were for the most part graduates of the Air Corps Technical School at Chanute Field, Illinois and Lincoln Army Air Field, Nebraska. These experts, who from the beginning formed the very nucleus of the field, volunteered into the Air Corps long before work was actually begun on the construction of this field.

The orginal ground crew was trained at Chanute Field and sent directly to TAAF to put into practice all the theory and knowledge they possessed. Today, these men are responsible for the maintenance of the different types of planes on the line. They are capable of handling any planes from the PT-17 to the P-40; from the twin-engine AT-10 to the B-25 medium bomber. Sat. 7-6-46

Along with these enlisted men of these civil service employees are women, and they fill every conceivable type of job. They are stenographers, clerks, parachute riggers, machinists, propeller specialists riveters, welders, sheetmetal workers and course plotters in the airway section. These and scores of other jobs are being performed efficiently by women.

Impressive Record

The record of production of trained pilots at Tuskegee Army Air Field is, briefly, as follows: The first class of pilots graduated on March 6, 1942. This class consisted of only five men, including Captain Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., (now colonel and commanding officer of the 477th Composite Group at Lockbourne Army Air Base, Columbus, Ohio).

Only single-engine fighter pilots were produced until December 1943 when the first class of twin-engine bomber pilots graduated. These were the first flyers to be assigned to the 477th Bomber Group, which was activated early in 1944 at Godman Field, Ky.

Tuskegee has been the sole source of pilots for both the 332nd Fighter Group and the 477th Composite Group (bomber group redesignated) and its production program was of necessity accelerated and broadened as rapidly as possible to meet the demands of these units. Production of pilots at Tuskegee reached a peak in March, 1945 when 38 students received their wings.

Until late in 1944, the Tuskegee program also included the pre-flight training of all colored bombardier-navigator students who later received their commissions in Texas.

41b 1946 TAAF (Last Class)

Nine Men Get Pilots Wings

Memphis World
Memphis Tenn.

TUSKEGEE ARMY AIR FIELD, Alabama—Nine former cadets were given their pilots's wings here on Saturday, June 29, as the field went on a standby basis prior to a final decision as to its future.

Tri. 7-3-46

This was the last class to graduate from the field which for more than four years has had the eyes of the nation focused upon it. Here was formed the nucleus of Negro pilots and skilled technicians for the Army Air Forces Training Command. Nearly five years ago, the first Negro cadets began their primary training at the 66th Army Air Forces Flying Training Detachment, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, under the instruction of civilian pilots with the Army personnel doing the supervision and administrative work.

It was during the month of Auguest, 1941, that the 13 cadets were being questioned by the nation in editorials with such questions as: Will the first class pull through? Will the program be a success or failure? The initial flying class proved to the world that they, too, could become pilots . . . and since the first graduation, other cadets have received their wings monthly.

NEAR TUSKEGEE

The air field is located in South Alabama, 12 miles from the famous Tuskegee Institute, founded by the outstanding educator, Booker T. Washington. In the beginning the engineers had to level several hills. Trees had to be uprooted and all vestiges of vegetation had to be obliterated before the mile-long asphalt runways could be laid.

The first troops arrived at TAAF during the month of October, 1941. The first commanding officer of the field was Major James A. Ellison. He was transferred in January, 1942, and Col. Frederick V. H. Kimble, a West Point graduate with 24 years' of flying experience, was assigned as the commanding officer of the post. On December 26, 1942, Brig. Gen. Kimble was appointed commanding general of the 28th Training Command and Col. Noel F. Parrish, who rose through the ranks from the grade of private to his present rank, assumed the command of the Tuskegee Army Air Field.

Lieut. Col. John Cooke, director of Administration and Services; Lieut. Col. Donald G. McPherson, deputy commander, and Capt. Thomas J. Collins, adjutant, are among the high-ranking officers assisting Col. Parrish. Most of the officers at their air base are Negroes.

Since that day, more than four years ago when work was first started, the Tuskegee Army Air Field has made great strides. It has developed from a few tents and a hand full of men and officers to a large field teeming with activity.

The permanent party at Tuskegee have basked in reflected glory over the achievements of the school's graduates in the European Theater of Operations; and the graduates, members of the 99th Fighter Squadron and 332nd Fighter Group (under the command of Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr.), have distinguished themselves in the North African, Sicilian and European campaigns—strafing enemy shipping, skip-bombing and fighting aerial battles from April, 1943, until V-E Day.

As evidence of their merit, more than 150 members of the unit have been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, 35 have been awarded the Purple Heart and practically all of the more than 500 pilots who have gone overseas from Tuskegee have earned the Air Medal with one or more Oak Leaf Clusters.

Not only did Tuskegee Army Air Field give wings to Negro pilots; it also produced skilled technicians, air mechanics, photographers, radio operators, weather men, and many other specialists essential to the Army Air Forces.

What Negroes Are Doing

News Birmingham, Ala.
BY MATTIE B. ROWE
7-7-46-Sunday

Nine cadet flyers, graduating last Saturday, formed the last class of pilots to receive wings at the Tuskegee Army Air Field, which for more than four years has been focused in the eyes of the nation as it trained Negro pilots and technicians for the Army Air Forces. Since graduation of the first class of five, including Capt. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., now colonel and commanding officer of the 477th Composite group at Lockbourne Army Air base, Columbus, Ohio, pilots have received wings monthly.

7-7-46-Sun.

Developing from an experiment with a small number of tents, few men and officers, the field expanded into an activity of supreme importance to the war effort.

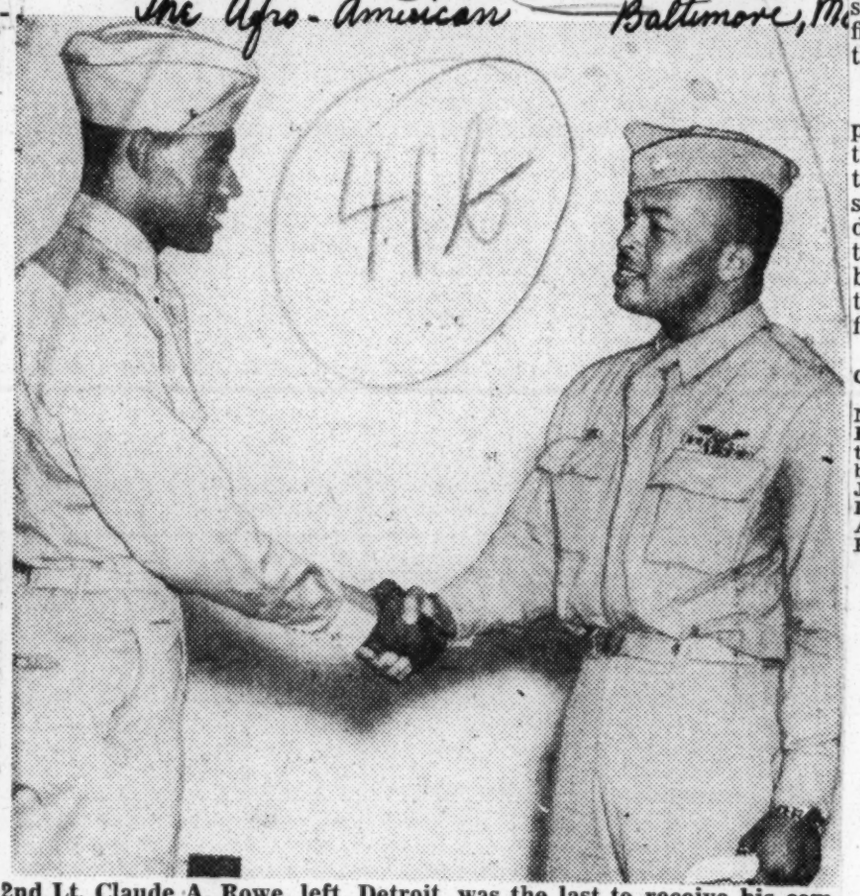
THE 99TH FIGHTER SQUADRON and 332nd Fighter Group, commanded by Col. Davis, brought honor to the field by their distinguished participation in the North African, Sicilian and European campaigns. As further evidence of excellence of training given at the field, more than 150 members of the unit were awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross; 35 received the Purple Heart, and more than three-fourths of the 500 pilots sent out earned their Air Medal with one or more oak leaf clusters. Sun 7-7-46

Three commanding officers have served the field since its inception. They are Maj. James A. Ellison, 1942; Col. Frederick V. H. Kimble and Col. Noel F. Parrish. Lt. Col. John Cooke, Lt. Col. Donald G. McPherson and Capt. Thomas J. Collins are the officers assisting Col. Parrish. B'ham Ala

Many civilian workers also are employed at Tuskegee, a large number of whom are women. News

Alpha and Omega of TAAF Grads

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.



2nd Lt. Claude A. Rowe, left, Detroit, was the last to receive his commission during graduation exercises of the last class of pilots at Tuskegee Army Air Field, on Saturday. He is congratulated by Lt. Col. George S. Roberts, Fairmount, West Virginia, veteran pilot of the 99th Fighter Squadron and 332nd Fighter Group, who was a member of the first class of pilots to graduate at the field in March, 1942. —(U.S. Army Photo).

Sat. 7-13-46

Last TAAF Grads Hear Marcus Ray

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—A chapter in the history of Tuskegee Army Air Field was closed June 29 with the graduation of the field's last class of cadets and a second lieutenant who were awarded their pilot's wings.

Graduation exercises, held in the amphitheater, were highlighted by an address by Marcus H. Ray, civilian aide to the Secretary of War. This group, which included eight cadets, brought the total number of fliers trained at TAAF since it opened in October, 1941, to 992. Sat. 7-13-46

Lt. Col. George S. Roberts of Fairmount., Va., TAAF operations officer and a member of the first class of pilots who received their wings in March, 1942, presented the certificate to 2nd Lt. Claude A. Rowe of Detroit, Mich., the last man to graduate at Tuskegee.

Speaking to the hundreds of guests and graduates, Mr. Ray said:

"Tuskegee Army Air Field may view with pride the role it played in the victory of World War II. Of the 450 pilots who went overseas from this station as combat fighter pilots, 150 have received the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Peacetime Duty

"Combat glamour is gone, opportunities to win battle decorations are no more, but the opportunities for honest and sincere service remain. Specialized skills, determination, subjugation of self to group welfare, loyalty, are the building stones for the construction of a worthwhile human edifice."

Members of the last graduating class are:

Second Lieutenants Stewart N. Neblett, Cincinnati; Carl V. Allen, Bronx, N.Y.; Eugene G. Bell, Altoona, Pa.; William G. Carter, Pittsburgh; Hugo C. Cheek, Weldon, N.C.; Jack Chinn, Chicago; Powell E. Drummond, Philadelphia; James M. Allison, Chicago, and Claude A. Rowe, Detroit.

41b 1946

Hero's Children Get $9,000 Fund

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. — A $9,000 fund was entrusted, last Monday, to Mrs. Grace Carlson Calhoun, white widow of Jim Calhoun, former 332nd Fighter Squadron pilot, for the education of their children, Jimmy, Jean and Raymond, 9, 7 and 4 years of age. 4-27-46

Calhoun's flying mates and white pilots from the same base started raising the fund for Calhoun's children after he had been shot down while on a flight over Roumania. They added to it continually until the war was over.

Buddies Appreciative

The squadron members remembered his pride in his beautiful blonde wife and his three children, whose photographs he always carried, and they were appreciative of his volunteering to fight, although he might have been deferred.

Mrs. Calhoun was the pilot's childhood sweetheart. He had known her since they attended kindergarden together.

She had stood on the side-lines and rooted for him as he became one of the outstanding athletes at the Bridgeport High School.

Eloped to Marry

Finally, in 1935, when they were both 18, she eloped with him, leaving the home of her father, white architect, to become his bride. 4-27-46

Calhoun enlisted in the Army in 1943, was trained as a pilot and assigned to the 332nd Squadron, of which he was a member when he met his death.

The $9,000 fund, which the squadron members raised for the family, is to be held in trust for the education of the children.

RIGHT KIND OF HONOR

News Birmingham, Ala.

When a man of any race dies for his country, people honor him. When Jim Calhoun, Negro Air Corps pilot assigned to the Negro 332nd Fighter Squadron, lost his life, the white members of the squadron operating from the same base raised a fund of $9,000 for the education of his children. Before the war Calhoun was Bridgeport's all-star athlete.

This was a method of remembering the air pilot better than any monument. — Raleigh News and Observer. Mus 5-16-46

332nd Heroes Perish

Journal

Disaster Termed Worst In History Of Tuskegee Air Field

Times

TUSKEGEE — (ANP) — Three heroes of the famed 332nd Fighter Group were among the eight killed when a B-25 bomber crashed with its 11-man crew one mile south of here at mid-night Sunday. Adverse weather conditions are reported to be responsible for the disaster, termed one of the worst in the history of Tuskegee Army Air Field. 6-1-46-Sat.

The dead 332nd heroes are Capt. Edward M. Thomas, John Daniels and Arnold W. Cisco. Thomas and Daniels were Chicagoans, while Cisco lived in Alton, Ill. Others killed as the ill-fated bomber neared the end of a cross-country flight included Lt. Celsus E. Beguesse and Pvt. Euclid R. Montgomery, Chicago; Flight Officer Robert A. Gordon, Troy, O.; T/S Coleman Conley, Birmingham, and Pvt. Donald E. Brown, South Haven, Mich. All members of the crew were stationed at Tuskegee Army Air Field. Norfolk

F/O Gordon, a service pilot, was a flying instructor here. Lt. Beguesse was a medical officer. T/S Conley was aircraft crew chief, Pvt. Montgomery, a technical inspector, and Pvt. Brown was line clerk. Virginia

The three crew members who escaped death were not identified. A board of qualified officers has been appointed to determine officially the cause of the tragedy that occurred under extremely adverse flying conditions. 6-1-46 Sat.

According to reliable reports the pilot of the plane had been told not to fly to Tuskegee in the bad weather prevailing in that area, but he nevertheless attempted to make the field on instruments. On his first approach he overshot the runway.

The pilot, according to this report went around again for another approach. This time he was too low and one wing struck a tree. The storm which raged had uprooted trees and damaged buildings in the area.

One occupant was thrown clear of the plane when it crashed, it was reported. He was unhurt, and went to the base for help. Ambulances and staff cars were dispatched to the scene. The car in which this man was directing the rescuers back to the crash overturned and the youth who had just cheated death in an accident which claimed the lives of eight of his companions sustained a crushed skull.

332nd

41c 1946

TAAF Officer Gets Commendation

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 7-13-46

41c

Col. Noel F. Parrish, commanding officer of Tuskegee Army Air Field, awards Army Commendation Ribbon to Major Raymond King of Evansville, Ind., for meritorious service. A graduate of Indiana University, Major King headed the dental department at TAAF where he has been stationed for five years. He is also Post Dental Surgeon. Major King has been in the service for 24 years. He served for two years in World War I and has had fourteen months of duty in France.

Local man gets medals—better late than never

Tribune Los Angeles, Calif. Sat. 11-30-46

Former corporal James W. Thomas, of 2327½ Hooper ave., was awarded the Bronze Star medal at local Army recruiting headquarters last week for "outstanding heroism in action". Thomas, with his Army career a fading memory, is one of many former G-I's whose decorations are just now coming through, due to pressure of activities at Washington. "Six to 7" of them are being decorated each week at local recruiting headquarters, officials said.

Now a mail handler at the Terminal Annex post office, Thomas carried a badly wounded comrade to cover and treated his wounds to such good effect that the man later recovered, during the height of a battle June 24, 1945 for the strategically important southwestern Pacific island, Tokahuma Shima. A member of the 870th coast artillery regiment, Thomas had seen his own rifle shot out of his hands by enemy fire.

Colonel M. L. McCreary, in charge of recruiting in the Sixth Army area, also pinned the Good Conduct medal on Thomas' chest.

Thomas, who is married, was discharged late in 1945. The 870th is the old 15th infantry, New York National Guard outfit, in which Thomas enlisted in 1933. The unit went to Hawaii early in 1942, Thomas with it.

No Court Martial; Hall Gets Ribbon

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

BERLIN, Germany — Charges against Capt. Douglass Hall, chaplain of the 3417th Quartermaster Truck Company, have been dismissed.

Captain Hall was awarded the Army commendation ribbon instead for work done in interracial relations and as director of choruses. Sat. 10-12-46

Originally the courts had asked for a letter of reprimand and $100 fine.

Battalion Which Starred in Battle of Bulge Honored

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

41c

Top officers of the 969th Field Artillery Battalion of the 5th Field Artillery Group, stationed at Fort Sill, Okla. receive the Distinguished Unit Badge for their outstanding action in the defense of Bastogne, Belgium, during the "Battle of the Bulge." Receiving the decorations for their units are the battery commanders and first sergeants of each battery. They are, left to right: Capt. Max W. Riley, service battery; Capt. Lewis A. Shuford, battery B; 1st Lt. William J. Slayman, battery A; 1st Lt. Leo A. Petitbon, headquarters battery; 1st sergeant Reid H. Ridley, battery B, and 1st Sgt. Phillip Jones, battery A. Presenting the awards, left to right: Colonel John F. Bird, commanding officer of the 5th FA Group; Major Judson R. Scott, executive officer of the 969th, and Major General Cliff Andrus, Commanding General of the Artillery Center, Fort Sill.

Sat. 12-14-46

CORRESPONDENTS GET WAR AWARDS

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 11-23-46

Washington, D. C. (NN

Theatre ribbons have been awarded to a former accredited war correspondents who served in the European, Mediterranean, India-Burma and China theatres.

41c

The list of correspondents and their awards follow:

Frank E. Bolden, Pittsburg Courier, India-Burma; Denton J. Brooks, Chicago Defender, China; Arthur M. Carter, Afro-American, Mediterranean; Haskell Cohen, Pittsburg Courier, Mediterranean; Lemuel E. Graves, Norfolk Journaland Guide; Mediterranean; O. W. Harrington, Pittsburg Courier, Mediterranean John Q. Jordon, Norfolk Journal and Guide European; Theodore A. Stanford, Pittsburg Courier, European; Ollie Stewart, Afro-American, Mediterranean and European; Edward Toles, Chicago Defender, European; Vincent Tubbs, Afro-American, European.

Army Honors Ex-GI, Who Saved Buddy From Fire

Defender Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON — In recognition of his heroism in rescuing a fellow serviceman from the wreckage of an overturned army bus last year, the War Department awarded former Sgt. Howard P. Drew Jr. the Soldier's Medal, during a ceremony at Howard university here last week. Sat.

The 21-year-old veteran, a prelaw student at the university was presented with the medal recognizing heroism outside combat, by Col. Trevor W. Swett, military instructor at the school. Drew is the son of Atty. and Mrs. H. P. Drew of Hartford, Conn.

The night of Sept. 13, 1945, ped by the crash. Heedless of Drew, stationed at Ft. Devens, his own safety, Drew rushed to Mass., was a passenger on a bus the rescue, dragging the man which careened into a tree and clear before the bus gas tanks overturned. Extricating himself exploded. He was burned about from the wreckage, Drew heard the face and hands during the the cries of another soldier, trap- rescue. 11-12-46

41c 1946

GETS BRONZE STAR: Ex-Master Sergeant Eugene Branch, a veteran of many months service overseas, is shown here being honored by the War Department for "meritorious service above and beyond the call of duty." Capt. Robert Goodner pinned on the coveted Bronze star last Friday afternoon in a ceremony at the home of the recently honorably discharged GI, 75 St. Nicholas Place.

Work Of Three Negro Units Highly Praised

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Three Negro Quartermaster units, cited for their performance during their tours of duty in the Mediterranean, Pacific and European theaters of operations, were awarded the Meritorious Service Unit Plaque.

The 110th Quartermaster Battalion (Mobile), among the first units to arrive in Africa, was also among the first organizations in the MTCUSA to receive the meritorious service unit plaque. The organization established and maintained operation of the Grossetto railhead and effected a continuous flow of supplies.

During the critical period of September, 1944, the 110th was ordered to convoy ammunition to the 5th Army. The battalion responded with enthusiasm, and, through untiring effort, contributed greatly to uninterrupted military operations.

Upon arrival at Hollandia, Dutch New Guinea, organic transportation of the 93rd Quartermaster Company, 93rd Infantry Division, was transferred to a combat unit. Their vehicles were replaced by Class B vehicles, of which 75 per cent were in need of repair. Due to pending operations the company was called upon to furnish the maximum number of vehicles on a twenty-four hour schedule.

MET REQUIREMENTS

Thanks to enthusiastic cooperation between officers, drivers, and mechanics, these vehicles immediately began to meet requirements. Although the organization was short three officers, the willingness of the enlisted personnel was at all times outstanding. In many instances enlisted men assumed officers' responsibilities and did an excellent job.

On arrival at Morotai, Netherlands East Indies, in April 1945, the organization continued to display superior enthusiasm and performance in successfully meeting target dates.

In spite of long hours of duty, a high spirit of morale was always in existence.

The 4046th Quartermaster Truck Company was assigned numerous missions of transporting infantry division personnel and combat teams to the front lines, often under artillery fire and blackout conditions. It participated in the advance of an infantry division into Belgium, which was described as one of the fastest opposed advances of its kind in the history of warfare.

Carolina Native Wins Navy Cross For Action Which Cost Eight Lives

The Journal & Guide

Norfolk Va

By A Staff Writer

NORFOLK — North Carolina and Virginia hold joint claim on their first Navy Cross hero's award in a citation given Eli Benjamin of 734 Jefferson street, Norfolk, son of Mrs. Ethel Benjamin of 515 South street, Durham, N. C.

ELI BENJAMIN

Benjamin was part of a volunteer gun crew aboard the aircraft carrier USS Intrepid which fought off four Japanese air attacks off the coast of Luzon, Philippine Islands, on Nov. 25, 1944. In the last attack a Jap pilot made a suicide dive, which found two Negro gun crews firing 20 mm. shells into the ship until it plunged on the flight deck and into their tub, which held six guns and 24 men. Eight men were killed as the plane burst into flames. Three others were injured. Benjamin received only slight facial burns.

ON "LIGHT DUTY"

Actually, at the time the 21-year-old youngster proved his courage, he was on "light duty" under orders of the ship's physician. A month previous, also in Philippine waters, he received a shell splinter injury to his right leg and had not seen active duty or action since. For this he received the Purple Heart. Later he was awarded the Bronze Star for the November action. The Navy Cross came as a complete surprise about a month ago when he left the Intrepid for discharge process.

OFF TO WARS

Life in the Navy moved fast for Benjamin. Inducted here in May 28, 1943, he received a month's training at the Norfolk Naval Operating Base and was immediately assigned duty aboard the Intrepid as a steward's mate. A shakedown cruise, back to an East Coast port for fighting planes, and the Intrepid was off to the Pacific wars.

Before entering the service the sailor worked at the Norfolk Wholesale Flower Shop as a delivery driver.

The official Navy citation reads:

"When a Japanese dive bomber attacked from the starboard side of the ship, he continued to operate his portside gun in its fire over the flight deck, although it became apparent that the enemy plane was headed directly for his gun tub. His gun fired until the enemy plane crashed into his tub. The courage and skill he displayed were at all times in keeping with the highest traditions of the Naval Service."

During the time, Benjamin was awarded the Bronze Star five of his comrades were given a similar citation. They were: Johnell Copeland, 19, Haines City, Fla.; Harold Junior Clark, 25, West Palm Beach, Fla.; Que Gant, 22, Atlantic City, N. J.; James Eddie Dockery, 38, Newark, N. J.; and Alonzo Alexander, Steelton, Pa.

Chaplain Is Decorated

The Memphis Tenn. World

FORT RICHARDSON, Alaska — Chaplain (Captain) Elmer P. Gibson's performance of outstanding services as director of the religious activities of the 364th Infantry Regiment in the Aleutian Area won for him the Legion of Merit, Headquarters, Alaskan Department announced.

A resident of Philadelphia, Penn. where he is presently residing with his wife and two children at 538 North 58th Street, Chaplain Gibson was cited for his "great capacity for work....and keen personal interest in the welfare" of all those with whom he came in contact.

Dated November 29, 1945, the official citation follows:

"For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period Jan. 25, 1944 to October 17, 1945, as Regimental Chaplain of the 364th Infantry Regiment in the Aleutian Area.

"He was an outstanding officer, a leader, and a man of great capacity for work and by his untiring, understanding devotion, loyalty, and keen personal interest in the welfare of officers and men contributed to the morale of his unit in no small measure to the information that during World War II 59 Negroes won Silver Stars, 34 were honored with the Distinguished Flying Cross and five were awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, second highest award for heroism on the field of battle.

Chaplain Gibson displayed unremitting devotion to duty reflects great credit upon himself and the military service."

Heroes

New York N.Y. 1-19-46

After looking over its records, the War Dept. comes up with the information that during World War II 59 Negroes won Silver Stars, 34 were honored with the Distinguished Flying Cross and five were awarded the Distinguished Service

Bronze Star Given Major K. E. Campbell

The Memphis World

Memphis Tenn.

PARIS, France—Major Kenneth E. Campbell, of 6041 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, Liaison Officer with the Information and Education Division of Theater Service Forces, European Theater was awarded the Bronze Star Medal by Colonel Herbert A. Hall, Public Relations Officer of Theater Service Forces European Theater here recently.

The award was given for meritorious service in connection with Military operations during the period October 22, 1944 to May 8, 1945 while he was with the Liaison section of TSFLT Public Relation Office.

The citation reads in part as follows: As Field Liaison officer, Public Relations Section, Headquarters Communications Zone, Major Campbell was responsible primarily for the development of a steady flow of public relations material from Negro units and with the investigation of Public relations problems involving these units.

OUTSTANDING WORK

He displayed an oustanding devotion to duty, superior judgment and at all times maintained a thoughtful approach to matters referred to him. Also as a result of Major's Campbell's efforts, good relations were maintained between this Headquarters and the representatives of the Negro press accredited overseas. Major Campbell's accomplishments were of great value to his headquarters and reflect high credit upon himself and the Armed Forces of the United States.

Croix de Guerre Awarded Local GI

1-5-45

REIMS, France—For exceptional services rendered during the military operations leading to the liberation of France, T/Sgt. Steven Rodriquez, 11[illegible] W. 114 st. and T/Sgt. Arthur Jackson, Jr., of Detroit, have been awarded the Croix de Guerre with Bronze Star by the French government.

The presentations were made recently by Major L. G. Sellier, French liaison officer. Sgt. Rordiquez is a member of the 452nd AAA units who voluntered for service with the infantry, were attached to seven infantry divisions and fought alongside their white comrades.

Atlanta Infantryman Has Ten Battle Stars

The Memphis World

Memphis Tenn.

Ten battle stars for an infantryman is unusual.

But when Pfc. Charles G. Brooks 32 Henry St., Atlanta ,came thru the Fort McPherson Separation Center Monday he had official recognition of that number. Five points for each battle star had plied his discharge score up to a total of 102 points when 18 months overseas and 17 months in the states were added in. 1-8-46

The Atlanta veteran was quite modest, in fact, a little bewildered--about the whole thing. He pointed out that many of the fellows in his outfit had just as many stars and points as he.

Brooks went overseas on March 28, 1944 as a member of an anti-tank gun crew attached to the Fifth Army's 366th Regiment. As a member of the crew, he saw action in the campaigns designated as Naples-Foggia, Rome-Arno, Northern Appenines and the Po Valley which gave him four battle stars for his combat service in Italy.

During an emergency period Brooks and other men from his unit were temporarily assigned to guard duty at air fields in Italy. The Air Corps gave these men two more battle stars for the air offensive in Europe and for the air offensive in the Balkans, bringing their total up to six battle stars.

Then these men were sent back to duty with the infantry and marched through France and into the Rhineland in Germany. For this they received battle stars for Southern France, Normandy, Northern France and the Rhineland to make a grand total of ten stars. 1-8-46

Brooks was then sent to the Philippines, where he served for five more months. He got no star, since the war had ended.

Legion Of Merit To Col. Harold Thatcher

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON — For his outstanding medical service with the Army, Lt. Col. Harold W. Thatcher, 37, noted dermatologist and Chief of Medical Service, Station Hospital, Fort Huachuca, has been awarded the Legion of Merit, the War Department announced this week. Sat 1-2-46

In making the citation, the War Department said Colonel Thatcher's "efforts and accomplishments were signally effective in providing proper medical care contributing to the betterment of race relations within the Army."

Colonel Thatcher, whose home is in Kansas City, Kan., was formerly Chief of the Department of Dermatology and Syphilology at Provident Hospital, Chicago.

CHAPLAIN RECEIVES COMMENDATION RIBBON

Sat. 1-19-46

The Courier—Pittsburgh, Pa.

YOKOHAMA — Chaplain (Captain) Sylvester R. Bright of the U. S. Eighth Army's second major port, in Yokohama, Japan, has been awarded the Army Commendation Ribbon, it was announced.

Ex-92nd Sergeant Honored by Italy

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md. 1-2-46

Former M/Sgt. Troy J. Parks, of the 92nd Division, holds the citation handed him last week by Italian Ambassador S. H. Tarachiani, during presentation of the Italian Cross to Parks (note Cross on label.) Sgt. Parks, of Washington, was voted the most outstanding soldier of the 92nd Division. He served with the 370th Regiment and also holds the Legion of Merit and Bronze Star, won during combat in Italy. He was discharged two months ago.

59 Officers, Enlisted Men Won Awards, 1st List Shows

Afro American

Baltimore, Md.

Sat 2-23-46

WASHINGTON

As of Jan. 31, 1946, an incomplete record of awards and decorations made to Army-personnel during World War II, showed that 59 colored officers and enlisted men received the Silver Star and 34 the Distinguished Flying Cross, the War Department announced last week.

While up to now, no colored soldier who fought in World War II has received the Medal of Honor, the highest and most rarely awarded decoration, five won the Distinguished Service Cross, second highest award made for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy.

The Silver Star is the fifth highest award granted to persons serving in any capacity with the Army and cited for gallantry in action which does not warrant the award of a Medal of Honor or a Distinguished Service Cross.

DSC Awards

The Distinguished Flying Cross is awarded to any person, who, while serving in any capacity with the Air Forces of the Army distinguished himself by heroism or extraordinary achievement while participating in an aerial flight. It is the Army's sixth highest award.

Awards of the DSC, SS and DFC made to colored personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps are not included. Sat 2-23-46

Winners of the DSC were: Capt. Charles L. Thomas, Detroit; First Lt. Vernon J. Baker, Cheyene, Wyo.; S/Sgt. Edward A. Carter, Los Angeles; Pfc. Jack Thomas, Albany, Ga., and Pvt. George Watson (posthumously), Birmingham, Ala.

Among recipients of the Silver Star were:

Maj. Willis D. Polk, separated from service: First Lt. Harold W. McLeod, 1759 Bruce Pl., S.E., Washington, D.C.; First Sgt. Bruce D. Cowan, posthumously; T/Sgts. Arthur Jackson Jr., Detroit, and Mansfield Mason, 823 N. Calhoun St., Baltimore;

S/Sgt. Jimmie L. Mills, Neptune, N.J.; Sgts. Harris Madison, 1129 Arctic Ave., Atlantic City, N.J., and Charlie H. Wall, 5127 Vinewood St., Detroit;

OTHER HEROES

Cpls. Marcus P. Sanchez Yonkers, N.Y.; Carroll J. Soucie, South Brewer, Maine; Pfcs. Joseph Newsmith, 1917 N. 18th St., Philadelphia; Richard Tatum Jr., Cunard, W.Va.; Pvts. Paul C. Anderson, Pittsburgh; Ben T. Brown, Charleston, W.Va.; Ernest A. Jenkins, 105 W. 188th St., New York; Woodall I. Marsh, Pittsburgh; Ralph A. Micholas, Chicago; Henry D. Roberts, posthumously.

Winners of the Distinguished Flying Cross included:

Col. Benjamin O. Davis Jr., Chicago; Maj. William A. Campbell, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Capts.. Lawrence E. Dickson, 541 W. 124th St., New York; Elwood T. Driver, 30 Fountain Ave., Trenton, N.J.; Henry B. Perry, Takoma Park, Md.; First Lts. Roscoe C. Brown, 770 St. Nicholas Ave., New York; Hannibal M. Cox Jr. Chicago; Spurgeon N. Ellington, 1619 Broadway, New York; and Felix J. Kirkpatrick Jr., Chicago: Frank E. Roberts, 94 Harrison St., Boston; Reid E. Thompson, New Rochelle, New York; Leonard F. Turner, 244 P St. N.W., Washington, D.C.; and T/Sgt. John W. Foyle Jr., 524 Monastery Ave., Philadelphia.

Sergeant Gets Bronze Star on Philippine Liberation Day

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

MANILA, P.I.—For their participation in the campaign against Germany, now designated as the Rhineland campaign, 684 Negro units were awarded Battle Stars, it was stated in a recent War Department general order. Combat zone of the Rhineland campaign was designated by the order as being portions of France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg and Germany. Engagements in which the greater number of the 684 units Negro units participated ranged bat zone between September 15, from the Normandy beachhead to 1944 and March 21, 1945. the period Berlin. covered by the order.

Quartermaster units and Ordnance units were designated by the order as being in action in the Ruhrland campaign, March 22 to April 1, 1945.

While no Negro infantry units were campaigned to action in the Ruhrland campaign, platoons made up of Negro troops from near echelon

Sat 1-2-46

T/Sgt. J[illegible], 28, was hailed as representative of the many soldiers who have shown that no race or color has a monopoly of courage and valor in war. He is the only soldier of his race awarded a medal of any kind during the Leyte landing.

Jones was motor sergeant of the 325 amphibious tractor group which kept the wheels running under terrific shell fire from enemy artillery emplacements. Married, he was returned to the United States on a "Red Apple" re-enlistment and lives at Lumber City, Ga.

684 Negro Units Get Battle Stars

New York

41c 1946

Col. Johnson Gets DSM for Services

Baltimore, Md. Afro-American

WASHINGTON

Col. Campbell C. Johnson, of Washington, D.C., executive assistant to the Director of Selective Service, Friday, was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by Major General Lewis B. Hershey, director, in a brief ceremony at national headquarters.

Colonel Johnson was honored

COL. CAMPBELL JOHNSON

for "exceptionally meritorious service." The citation said:

Solved Tensions

"He was responsible for the solution of problems pertaining to the rights, privilges and obligations of minority racial groups affected by the Selective Service Act.

Sat.

'He furnished pertinent advice and suggestions to the system's field offices and frequently reconciled differences there that arose from misunderstanding and mutual lack of tolerance.

"Through his sound judgment and his broad understanding of the philosophies which often gave rise to difficult social problems, Colonel Johnson was greatly responsible for the lack of racial difficulties in the administration of Selective Service activities."

Lawyer and Soldier

Colonel Johnson is on military leave from his posision as executive secretary of the 12th Street Branch of the YWCA.

Born in Washington, he is a graduate of Howard University College and Law. He is a member of the bar of North Carolina and of the District of Columbia, and a member of the Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole of the District of Columbia. 5-18-46

A captain in the field artillery during World War I, he organized the R.O.T.C. unit at Howad University in 1919, and served as professor of Military Science and Tactics at that institution. Colonel Johnson was appointed to his present position in October, 1940.

Awarded Purple Heart 25 Years After His Deed

Saint Louis Argus St. Louis, Mo.

"On November 18, 1918" I was sent to Le Mans, France. Four hours after being in Le Mans I was made first Sergeant and also made acting commanding officer of Prov. Co. D. (250 men) 185th Brigade and was sent to St. Aigions-Noyles, France. Private Otis King, of St. Louis, Mo., a nephew of the late Judge Charles Turpin, was selected as my company clerk, Pvt. Boss, as my orderly.

Fri. 4-12-46

During World War I there is no information of another non-commissioned officer acting as a company commander for three months. Euell was selected from among four other First Sergeants; two of which were regular army men with twenty years of service to their credit.

The camp commander gave Euell a written citation praising his manner of handling these men under the most adverse circumstances. The mud here in St. Aigions-Noyles was ankle and knee deep at all times, forcing us to wear rubber boots. Fri. 4-12-46.

In conclusion Euell went in the regular army reserve. After being mustered out at Camp Sherman, Ohio, Euell was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the 7th Corps Area Hdg., Omaha, Nebraska. Euell says that this corps is the worst for a colored officer. He did Summer training at Camp Grant, Illinois and attended the officers school of the corps area. Five of his friends served in World War II as Colonels. At one time all of these Colonels were Lieutenants at Camp Grant along with Euell. However, they were not in the 7th Corps Area, but the 5th and 6th Corps Areas. Owing to Euell's drawing a pension based upon World War I's injuries, he was forced to discontinue his summer trainings in 1928. If not for this he too would have been a Colonel during this war. This fact is based upon his training; experience, length of service; and age. He was ordered back on active duty July 9, 1942 and reported at Jefferson Barracks on July 23, 1942. Army officers at Jefferson Barracks, during Euell's stay there, agreed that Euell was one of the most correctly attired officers in the barracks. After three months service there the station hospital commander prepared waivers for Euell to sign, whereby he would sign away forever his privilege to draw his pension and also disbarring himself to ask for a pension in case his wounds should freshen up again.

Euell was given the alternative of signing or going back to inactive duty. He refused to sign these said waivers and the commanding general placed him back on inactive duty. Euell still holds his former rank of First Lieutenant of the Infantry, U. S. A.

Army Citation Honors Clark Morale Work

The Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 6-22-46

ATLANTA, Ga.—In a recent ceremony here Lt. Col William A. Clark, liaison officer for the Fourth Service Command information division, received the Army Commendation Ribbon, given for outstanding service within the continental limits of the United States.

The citation covered the period from January 1944 through November 1945 when Col. Clark acted as counselor and lecturer to Negro troops on a morale-building assignment.

Col. Clark has returned now to Tuskegee institute, Ala., where he served as professor of education before the war. A graduate of Hampton institute, Clark lost an arm during battle experiences in World War I. He is married to the former Olivia Stanford White Norfolk, Va.

CLARK COMMENDED — The Army Commendation Ribbon, given by the Army for outstanding service within continential limits of the United States during World War II, has been awarded to Lt. Col. William A. Clark, Liaison Officer of the Fourth Service Command Information and Education Division. Col William H. Kendall, Special Services Officer for the Command is shown as he presented the decoration to Col Clark.

The citation, covering the period from January 1944 through November 1945, said Col Clark's intelligence, diligence and sound judgment in lecturing before groups of Negro troops and counseling individual members contributed materially to establishing and maintaining a high state of moral.

Clark was discharged a few days ago for return to civilian profession as professor. of education at Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Belgian gov't. pays tribute to all-Negro unit

Los angeles Tribune Los angeles Calif. Sat. 7-20-46

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The only Negro unit in the European theatre to win the Presidential Distinguished Unit Citation — the 969th Field Artillery Bn. — took on another laurel when it was among U. S. Army units honored by the Belgian government on the Fourth of July.

On that date, high Belgian officials gathered at Bastogne to lay the first stone of a monument to U. S. troops who took part in the "Battle of the Bulge" in 1944. Men of the 969th won recognition when they fired their big guns all around the compass in helping the 101st Airborne Division fight off the Germans at beleaguered Bastogne. Sat. 7-20-46

Earth excavated in the laying of the first stone was placed in an urn of Belgian Congo malachite and given to the Ambassador to be flown to the U. S.

Medal of Freedom Given Two Negro Red Cross Men

The Sentinel Jacksonville, Florida Sat. 7-21-46

Leghorn, Italy—Malcolm Cotton, program director of the American Red Cross Victory Club here, was one of two Negroes to be awarded the Medal of Freedom for meritorious service to the armed forces in a recent ceremony in the office of Brig. Gen. Kenneth Blood. Millard Woods, the other Negro to be honored, returned to the United States last October, and is employed by the Muskegon Heights, Mich., Citizens Recreation Association as a social worker.

Mr. Cotton, whose home address is 6 West 128th St., New York City, was due to arrive in the United States on Sept. 11. The award was given him for making himself "invaluable to all soldiers that have sought advice and Red Cross aid," his deportment creating and cementing a 'splendid inter-color relationship."

Mr. Woods, formerly of 1946 S St., Lincoln, Nebr., received the award for particularly meritorious "work and advice in developing the Leghorn Victory Club." He had been overseas since 1943 as a director of various clubs.

Army Honors Four Negroes

Defender Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON.—Four Negroes, three soldiers and a civilian, were honored with merit citations by the war department last week.

An army commendation ribbon for distinguished services rendered as a member of the U.S. Army Information and Education Division from September 1945 to March 1946 was awarded to Maj. David A. Lane of Louisville, Ky. The citation specifically commended Major Lane for his outstanding work in recognizing and meeting problems of morale among Negro troops in that area. Sat. 8-31-46

Tech. Sgt. Joseph D. Lipscomb of Washington, D.C., received the award at the Savannah Quartermaster Depot, was awarded the depot citation pin for continuous superior accomplishments and devotion to building a condition of superior morale among the Negro employees at the depot. As a further mark of esteem Scott received the first such an annual salary increase of $125.40.

W. P. Terrell Jr. To Receive Croix De Guerre War Medal

Courier 7-20-46

Houston Texas

HOUSTON—Tech. Sgt. Wendell P. Terrell, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Terrell of Washington, D. C., will be awarded the Croix de Guerre war medal in appropriate service Sunday, July 14, at 11 a. m., in the Pilgrim Congregational church. Other guests will be the American Legion and the Melody Singers who will render the music.

Saturday 7-20-46

Sgt. Terrell spent two years in the European Theatre of War, serving in England, Whales, France, Belgium, Luxemberg, and Germany. His specific task was Supply Sergeant, but because of his knowledge and use of French he was used very extensively by the Colonel of his battalion as interpreter, even making arrangements for American soldiers to take baths in French factories. He has five battle stars denoting five major engagements. His whole unit, the 211th Quartermaster Battalion was decorated for Meritorious Service.

7-20-46

Sgt. Terrell has a brother, Lieutenant Robert Terrell, who also served in the European Theater. Sgt. Terrell has returned to his job as local mail carrier. He and his wife reside in their home on Orange street.

7-20-46 Texas

W. P. TERRELL

Dorie Miller Seen as First U.S. Hero of World War II

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 11-2-46

PHILADELPHIA—(ANP)—"A re-examination of official documents reveals that Dorie Miller, messman who shot down four planes during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, should go into the permanent record as the first American hero of World War II," declared Dr. L. D. Reddick in a Navy Day address before the 31st annual meeting here of the Association for the Study of Life and History.

Dr. Reddick, curator of the Schomburg collection of literature of the New York Public Library, pointed out that Capt. Colin P. Kelly Jr. is popularly considered to be the first American hero of World War II. Kelly was currently reported to have sunk the Japanese battleship Haruna from his plane on Dec. 10, 1941. It is now known that the battleship was not even in Philippine waters at that time.

"Captain Kelly is still a great hero," declared Dr. Reddick, "and justly deserves his Distinguished Service Cross. However, his heroic deed, understandably exaggerated in the rush of things, occurred three days after Dorie Miller's. Miller, who had never before been trained or permitted to handle a machine gun, after removing the dying captain of his ship to safety, manned an anti-aircraft gun and shot down four enemy planes from the deck of his sinking ship, the U.S. Arizona.

Miller was killed when the Liscombe Bay was sunk by enemy action on Nov. 23, 1943," Dr. Reddick stated.

Citations were awarded at the final meeting of the committee. Those awarded were Mrs. Edward L. Lewis, wife of the president of the New York Urban Ieague; Dr. Euphenia L. Haynes, Miner Teachers' College, Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Helena Coates of the New York Housing Authority.

Negro, White Workers Receive Navy Award

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

FREEHOLD, N. J.—A citation for service "over and above the line of duty" was recently presented to Edward Bates, of Matawan, N. J., and a group of white employees of the naval ammunition depot at Earle, N. J., by Capt. Gilbert C. Hoover, commander of the yard, and Capt. John H. Foreshew, officer in charge of pier areas. Sat. 6-22-46

The group received the meritorious service award for heroic work done during a hurricane, on Sept. 14, 1944.

Three Awarded USO Service Certificates

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 9-21-46

NEW YORK—Certificates of Distinguished Service for four years volunteer work for the USO Committee on Services to Women and Girls were awarded three Negro women last week.

Dorie Miller Revealed As First American Hero of World War 2

The Call. Kansas City, Mo. Fri. 11-1-46

Dr. L. D. Reddick Discloses Facts In Address

PHILADELPHIA.— (ANP) — "A re-examination of official documents reveals that Dorie Miller, Negro messman who shot down four planes during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor should go into the permanent record as the first American hero of World War II," declared Dr. L. D. Reddick in a Navy day address before the 31st annual meeting here of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and history.

Dr. Reddick, curator of the Schomburg collection of Negro literature of the New York Public library, pointed out that Capt. Colin P. Kelly Jr., is popularly considered to be the first American hero of World War II. Kelly was currently reported to have sunk the Japanese battleship "Haruna" from his plane on Dec. 10, 1941. It is now known that the bombed ship did not sink, though it was damaged and that it was the cruiser "Ashigara" not the battleship "Haruna." The latter ship was not even in Philippine waters at that time.

"Capt. Kelly is still a great hero," declared Dr. Reddick, "and justly deserved his Distinguished Service cross; however, his heroic deed, understandably exaggerated in the rush of things, occurred three days after Dorie Miller's. Miller, a messman third class, who had never before been trained or permitted to handle a machine gun, after removing the dying captain of his ship to safety, manned an anti-aircraft gun and shot down four enemy planes from the deck of his sinking ship, the U. S. Arizona. Miller was awarded the Navy cross on May 27, 1942 and went down to a watery grave Nov. 23, 1943, when the Liscombe Bay was sunk by enemy action."

Study Negro Records

In tracing the development of navy policy toward Negroes during the past war, Dr. Reddick, who is making a study of the Negro record in all branches of the armed services, declared that the navy attitude went through three stages; first, Negroes were not wanted at all save as mess boys. Secondly, they were accepted for general service but were segregated in training and segregated as much as possible from white seamen in their assignments. Finally, segregated training and assigning were abolished officially and the navy was well on the way to implement this policy at the close of the war.

"There is yet a great deal to be done to make the navy truly democratic, but the solid gains made during the past war are indeed heartening," declared Dr. Reddick. "Some of these improvements are traceable to general conditions, the clash of ideologies and the critical manpower needs of the war. Some of the credit ought to go to President and Mrs. Roosevelt, Secy. of the Navy Forrestal and other individuals and organizations that were friendly to the Negro's cause. However, major credit must be given to the Negro people themselves who through their own organizations and newspapers kept up a steady barrage of protests and suggestions against undemocratic practices."

Law School Dean Receives Award

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

ST. LOUIS—Dean Scovel Richardson of the Lincoln University School of Law was surprised recently with a visit from members of the 20th Ward Selective Service Board who presented him with the Selective Service Medal in the name of the Congress of the United States for faithful and loyal service, and a certificate of merit for patriotic services in adherence to duty and in aiding in the impartial enforcement of the Selective Service Act during World War II. The certificate was signed by President Harry S. Truman and attested to by Gen. Lewis B. Hershey.

Dean Richardson, who served as a member of the Legal Advisory Board of Registrants, accepted the medal from Mr. Ziegenbalg and the certificate of merit from Mr. O'Malley, members of the 20th Ward Selective Board in one of the classrooms of the Lincoln University School of Law. Others present at the presentation were Prof. Daniel W. Bowles and Dr. Ben Weidle, Board Chairman. Dr. Weidle is to be remembered for his fight for equal consideration for all veterans during the administration of the Selective Service Act. Sat. 10-12-46

Gets Citation

Defender Chicago, Ill. 7-6-46

MISS GLORIA JOHNSON

Who has been recently awarded a citation for meritorious service rendered the Military Intelligence Division of the United States during World War II. Two years ago Miss Johnson received a B.S. degree from the University of Illinois, and, at that time was given a government scholarship to specialize in occupational therapy. She is a member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority and was president of Alpha Nu Chapter while at Illinois.

Pacific Hero Wins Legion Of Merit Award

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 10-5-46

Major Walter A. White, of Riverside, Calif., the only Negro officer with United States troops in the Philippines at the outbreak of World War II and the only Negro officer thrown into a Japanese prisoner-of-war camp, recently was awarded the Legion of Merit by the War department.

For exceptionally meritorious performance of outstanding service at Corregidor, from December 1941 to May 1942, the War department by special order of Aug. 9, 1946, has decorated Major White, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 20, 1942, and Executive Order 9260...the Legion of Merit was awarded by the War department to Major White. The War department on April 19, 1946, announced in General Orders to the Quartermasters Corps, the decoration will be presented to Major White.

In reply, the War department reported from Washington that "by

41c 1946

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

CAN HE STAND ANOTHER STRIPE?—First Sgt. James H. Rankins, Headquarters Detachment, Ninth Ordnance Training Battalion, Army Service Forces Training Center, Aberdeen, Md., is wondering how to squeeze in the extra stripe more than three decades' service. His triple deck of ribbons include the World War I American Campaign, American Defense Service, American Theatre, Victory, and the Bronze Star Medal. In addition to the ten hash marks, there are four overseas bars for World War I, six for World War II, and a Distinguished Unit Badge.—U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo. 3-2-46

Gets Bronze Star for Heroism

S/Sgt. Milton C. Clipper of Germantown, Md., is shown with Col. Howard Donnelly, acting deputy chief of staff for the Third Command, after he had received the Bronze Star Medal for bravery. He rescued a wounded buddy under fire at Valmede, German.

Md. Sergeant. Gets Bronze Star

Afro American Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE.

Milton C. Clipper, Route 2, Germantown, Md., received the Bronze Star Medal Monday in ceremonies at headquarters of the Third Service Command. Col. Howard Donnelly, acting deputy chief of staff for the Service Command, presented the award.

Clipper, former staff sergeant with the 9th Infantry Division, was recognized for distinguishing himself in the vicinity of Valmede, Germany. The citation read in part: Sat 3-23-46

"While his platoon was advancing to halt a counter attack it was met by heavy enemy fire which forced it to halt.

Rescues Comrade

Despite the intense fire, Sgt. Clipper exposed himself to direct his squad in covering a gap in the lines and then, seeing one of his comrades fall wounded, went to his aid and carried him to a covered position, though continuously under fire. Sgt. Clipper's courage and devotion to duty reflects the highest traditions of the Armed Forces."

Negro Soldiers

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON — The War Department has announced that up to Jan. 31 of this year, five Negro GIs have been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, second highest U. S. decoration; 53 have received the Silver Star and 34 wear the Distinguished Flying Cross.

The War Department announcement does not include members of the Navy and Marine Corps, but covers U. S. Army personnel only.

Distinguished Service Cross winners include Capt. Charles L. Thomas, Detroit; 1st Lt. Vernon J. Baker, Cheyenne, Wyo.; S.-Sgt. Edward Carter, Los Angeles; Pfc. Jack Thomas, Albany, Ga., and Pvt. George Watson, Birmingham, Ala. (posthumously).

Only Chicagoan listed among Silver Star winners is Ralph A. Nicholas, 6028 Wabash ave., however Ledrew P. Warren of Evanston, Ill., was one of those to receive the service's fifth highest award.

Listed on the Distinguished Flying Cross roster were Col. Benjamin Davis, highest ranking Negro officer in the Air Corps and 1st Lts. Felix Kirkpatrick and Hannibal Cox of Chicago.

761st Tankmen Get 19 More Awards; Total Reaches 398

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

GERMANY (ANP) — With the recent awarding of five Silver Star Medals, 11 Bronze Stars and three certificates of merit, the 761st Tank Battalion battle awards reached 398. The unit is doing occupational duty in Bavaria. 1-12-46

Silver Stars went to Lt. Col. Paul L. Bates of Boonton, N.J., former battalion commander; S/Sgt. Elmo Johnson, Tulsa; T/4 Beverly E. Johnson, Pewee Valley, Ky.; T/4 Linson Ball and Pvt. Frank Greenwood, both of Chicago. Sat.

Eight of the bronze stars were for gallantry in action under fire, and went to 2nd Lt. Warren G. H. Crecy, Corpus Christi, Tex. (also holder of the Silver Star); S/Sgt. Henry H. Conway, Chicago; Sgt. Claude Ivey, Cleveland;

Sgt. Robert P. Hayes, Stamford, Conn.; Sgt. Edward M. Donald, Philadelphia; Sgt. William L. Ford, New Haven, Mich.; Sgt. Herman L. Gordon, New York City; and Pfc. Arthur Fowler, Lake Providence, La. 1-12-46

Bronze Stars for meritorious service were given to Sgt. James R. Holly, New York City; T/5 Isaac Chatman, New Orleans, and T/5 John R. Henry, Washington.

Certificates of merit went to S/Sgt. Allen Arvin, Baltimore; Cpl. Howard R. Richardson, Cleveland and Pfc. Louis Gaines, Picayune, Miss.

Check of Army Records Reveals Medics' Heroism

Afro American

War Dept. Lists 98 Top Awards To

Col. C. C. Johnson Awarded Distinguished Service Medal

Pittsburgh Courier

Colonel Johnson is on military leave from his position as executive secretary of the 12th street branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. Born in Washington, he is a graduate of Howard university college of law. He is a member of the bar of North Carolina and of the District of Columbia. A captain in the field artillery during World War I, he organized the R. O. T. C. unit at Howard university in 1919 and served as professor of military science and tactics at that institution. Colonel Johnson was appointed to his present position in October, 1940. Sat 5-18-46

COL. CAMPBELL C. JOHNSON

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Colonel Campbell C. Johnson of Washington, D. C., executive assistant to the director of Selective Service, was recently awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by Major General Lewis B. Hershey, director of Selective Service activities.

"Colonel Johnson is a brief ceremony officers, was cited for "exceptionally meritorious service." gave rise to difficult social problems which often for the solution and served as professor of military lems, Colonel Johnson was greatly science and tactics at that institution. g to the rights, responsible for the lack of racial difficulties in the administration of Selective Service activities." nority racial groups affected by the Selective Service Act. He furnished pertinent advice and suggestions to the system's field offices and frequently reconciled differences there that arose from misunderstanding and mutual lack of tolerance. Through his sound judgment and his broad understanding of the philosophies which often

Two Examples of Outstanding Performance Prove Their Valorous Deeds Unsurpassed

Baltimore, Md.

Sat 3-9-46

WASHINGTON. As the records of the various arms and services during the recent conflict are reviewed, the heroism displayed by enlisted personnel of the Medical Corps stands out as being especially commendable. Typical of their service is the story of Col. Waverly B. Woodson Jr. of Philadelphia, who, at about 9 a.m. on D-Day, was wounded when the LST in which he was riding was damaged by a floating mine near Normandy.

Cpl. Woodson, along with other enlisted men and an officer, set up a first aid station on the beach despite his wound and began caring for the wounds of assault troops until relieved at 4 p.m. the next day.

Aids in Resuscitation

While searching on the beach for bedding, Cpl. Woodson was called by a group of soldiers, three of whom, attempting to reach the shore, had been submerged.

They called him to assist in giving artificial respiration, which he did. The three were revived and were able to carry on. Then Woodson, himself was sent to a field hospital.

93rd Medics in Fight

The following is taken from the Report of Action of the 318th Medical Detachment, 93rd Infantry Division on Bougainville, in the Solomon Islands:

It was about 11:30 p.m. on Apr. 6 that the first casualties began coming in from fighting on Hills 250 and 600.

Throughout the night and the next day the men worked diligently and untiringly. It was 7 p.m., a full nineteen hours later, that the work ceased, and the realization came that eighteen surgical operations had been performed.

All the men were pressed into service performing whatever job the particular situation called for under the direction of the two surgeons, Capt. George C. Porter, Jamaica, N.Y., and Capt. Phillip C. Williams, Chicago.

Suffered Casualties

"On this same night the officers and enlisted men of the Medical Detachment performed meritorious service in the evacuation of wounded infantrymen over the steep saddle between Hills 250 and 600.

"The officers and men willingly and without regard for their own personal safety, over difficult and steep terrain, carried the wounded to ambulances parked at the base of Hill 250.

"These squads were subjected to enemy fire during the night, and fought with as much vigor as the infantrymen. On one such occasion, T/5 Mose Wheeler, Mt. Pleasant, Tenn., became the first casualty of the medical battalion."

Navy Reveals Sub Steward Was Second Dorie Miller

WASHINGTON — (AFRO National Bureau)—The Navy Department verified the report Friday that Steward's Mate, first class, Herbert Odom of Denmark, S.C., had been commended for an act of heroism aboard the U.S. Submarine Silver Sides.

Navy Department records give none of the details surrounding the citation, but from reliable sources, the AFRO has been informed of circumstances which put Odom in the category with the Naval Cross winner, Dorie Miller, hero of Pearl Harbor. Miller later lost his life in the Coral Sea battle.

Odom, a member of the crew of the Silver Sides, one of the famous subs of World War II, had his great opportunity when the underwater craft unexpectedly came in contact with a Japanese cruiser.

Men at Mess

The officers and men were at mess when the officer at the periscope sensed the need of firing quickly to avoid being attacked. He ordered two torpedoes, but the men not knowing they had come in contact with the enemy, did not respond quickly enough.

Odom, according to the report, dashed to the post and had the torpedoes ready in time to make a devastating hit on the enemy warcraft, which was sunk before it could retaliate.

Odom had mastered his knowledge of preparing the torpedoes for firing simply by watching the highly trained white crewmen at their tasks.

The submarine captain gave him an immediate commendation and requested that his rating be changed from steward's mate to that of torpedoman's mate. The Navy rejected both recommendations.

Turned Down by Board

Pressing his claim before the Navk Board of Award, the commanding officer was again turned down. The board ruled that the commendation given by the commander of the vessel was "sufficient recognition."

Odom, who has relatives living at Denmark, S.C., was last heard from at Pier 92, Naval Receiving Station, New York. He is still in service.

Roy Davenport Cited For Readjustment Work

WASHINGTON — Work directed toward the readjustment of the soldier returning to civilian life brought an official commendation and the Emblem for Meritorious Civilian Service to Roy K. Davenport, 1724 Hayes St., N. E., Washington, D. C., the War Department reported.

Mr. Davenport, who since January, 1943, has acted as civilian advisor to the Chief, Classification and Replacement Branch, Operations and Training Division, The Adjutant General's Office, received the commendation at ceremonies held at the Pentagon on March 29. A graduate of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., and Columbia University, New York City, he is a native of Oakland, Calif. and attended the public schools of Springfield, Mass.

Awarded Legion Of Merit For Service

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Col. Midian O. Bousfield, Chicago physician, was decorated with the Legion of Merit badge for his superior direction of the Negro hospital at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., during World War II.

Dr. Bousfield was the first Negro member of the Chicago board of education, then became the first Negro colonel in the Army medical corps, and is officer commissioned in the reserve as a full-ranking colonel.

Physician Awarded Commendation

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Lt. Col. Henry R. Butler, was awarded the Army Commendation ribbon here last week, the merit badge which only a major general has authority to confer. Chief of the cardiology service and assistant chief of medical service at Staton hospital No. 1, Fort Huachica, Ariz., Dr. Butler has been discharged and plans to practice on the west coast.

A native of Atlanta, he recently has been there visiting his mother and his wife.

Atlanta Infantryman Has Ten Battle Stars

Ten battle stars for an infantryman is unusual.

But when Pfc. Charles G. Brooks, 32 Henry St., Atlanta, came thru the Fort McPherson Separation Center Monday he had official recognition of that number. Five points for each battle star had piled his discharge score up to a total of 102 points when 18 months overseas and 17 months in the states were added in.

The Atlanta veteran was quite modest, in fact, a little bewildered about the whole thing. He pointed out that many of the fellows in his outfit had just as many stars and points as he.

Brooks went overseas on March 8, 1944 as a member of an anti-tank gun crew attached to the Fifth Army's 366th Regiment. As a member of the crew, he saw action in the campaigns designated as Naples-Foggia, Rome-Arno, Northern Appenines and the Po Valley, which gave him four battle stars for his combat service in Italy.

During an emergency period, Brooks and other men from his unit were temporarily assigned to guard duty at air fields in Italy. The Air Corps gave these men two more battle stars for the air offensive in Europe and for the air offensive in the Balkans, bringing their total up to six battle stars.

Then these men were sent back to duty with the infantry and marched through France and into the Rhineland in Germany. For this they received battle stars for Southern France, Normandy, Northern France and the Rhineland to make a grand total of ten stars.

Brooks was then sent to the Philippines, where he served for five more months. He got no star, since the war had ended.

GETS BRONZE MEDAL

CHARLES H. TAYLOR

BRONZE STAR MEDAL FOR HERO—S/Sgt. Jesse S. Barker, Mou Andre, Ala., receives the Bronze Star Medal from Lieut. Col. Hubert Polk, commanding officer of the 1333rd Engineer General Service Regiment on Okinawa. Sergeant Barker was cited for his many acts of heroism performed during the Battle of Europe. These included laying a minefield at Bastogne, Belgium, blowing charges on the Siegfried Line, and leading his platoon in the construction of a floating Bailey Bridge across the Rhine River under enemy fire.—U. S. Army Photo.

AWARDED ARMY COMMENDATION RIBBON—Capt. James H. Porter, New York City, commanding officer of the 555th Parachute Infantry Battalion, congratulates T/Sgt. Ernest Edmondson, Shelbyville, Tenn. (left), and T/4 Emanuel Harrell, Magnolia, Miss., on receiving the Army Commendation Ribbon. The men were commended for meritorious performance of duty while the unit was stationed in the Northwest United States Forest Service to control the fire menace threatening the area. The 555th is stationed at Fort Bragg, N. C.—U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo.

Charles H. Taylor of 933 Sixteenth street received a Bronze Star from the Secretary of War on March 25, for "meritorious service in connection with military operations as first sergeant with 407th Post Company, 523rd Port Battalion from March 15, 1944 to Nov. 29, 1944.

As first sergeant, Taylor, "contributed outstandingly to the training and organizing of the 407th Company from a former headquarters, Horse cavalry troop, to an efficiently operating port company of several hundred men. Throughout this period, he consistently and willingly demonstrated great enthusiasm and excellent judgment in performing the many difficult tasks assigned.

In the services four years and seven months, Mr. Taylor served twenty one months in the ETO and the Asiatic-Pacific theaters. He was awarded five ribbons, the American Defense, ETO with three battle stars for Rome-Arno Southern France and Rhineland; Asiatic-Pacific, and Good Conduct.

Ex-GI Cited For Aid To Education

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Ex-Army Master Sergeant Woodrow B. Smith, now dean of Luke University, was authorized to wear the Army Commendation Ribbon last week in recognition of his outstanding service in the Information and Education office at Luke Field.

The letter informing Dean Smith of the award, was signed by James F. Hodges, Major General, United States Commanding. It commended Smith for organizing the most outstanding and active off-duty education program of that command.

Prior to entering the Army Air Force, Smith was an instructor of languages in New York City. At Luke Field he taught German, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian and French.

After receiving his discharge last month he returned to teaching.

Navy Award Is Given Race Man

By JARVIS ROBINSON

The husband of Mrs. Murlean Taylor, beautician, he is a member of the Roy Leonard Rollen VFW post.

splendid service "over and above the line of duty," Edward Bates, a Negro, of Matawan, N. J., with a group of white civil service employes of the naval ammunition depot at Earle, N. J., has received a meritorious award from the Navy for work during a hurricane on Sept. 14, 1944.

FREEHOLD, N. J.—(ANP)—For

41c 1946

He Was a One-Man Army

By FRED VAST

LOS ANGELES.

STAFF SERGEANT Edward A. Carter has read in the newspapers that he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the nation's second highest award.

He's home now in Los Angeles with his wife and two kids, discharged from the army, but so far he hasn't seen the decoration.

Carter was told by his commanding officers that he was being recommended for the nation's top award, the Congressional Medal of Honor, for one of the most heroic and unusual actions in this war.

But Carter is a Negro, and apparently colored men don't rate justice. Not one Negro has received the top medal. Instead, five have won the DSC.

His own story of that unforgettable day at Spryer, Germany, makes the official citation look like child's play.

A member of one of the famous mixed regiments, Carter's tank-riding infantry platoon drew the assignment of spearheading the attack on Spryer and forcing a wedge across the Rhine.

The action had hardly begun when German 88's stopped the tanks cold. It was the job of Carter's outfit to clear the way on foot. As they advanced across an open field, the Nazis mowed the men down, leaving only Carter and another man alive. Soon Carter was alone and German guns were trained on him.

He explained later that he couldn't get back to his lines.

"The only thing to do was to go forward and since I figured I had only a few minutes to live I decided to take as many Jerries with me as possible."

He ended up by entering the enemy-held town alone, killing at least 50 Germans, destroying two machine-gun nests and a mortar crew, capturing two prisoners, receiving eight wounds, and miraculously reaching the American lines after a fantastic day of grueling, single-handed combat.

To look at the modest 29-year-old hero, you would never believe it. A short, handsome man, with a solid build, Carter related the details in a matter-of-fact way.

Alone in the field, some 300 yards from the town, Carter tried to go forward and met three bullets from a burp gun, which tore through his left arm. With several rounds of ammunition strapped around his body for his tommy gun and a string of grenades, Carter got down to business. He figured his time was about up and was determined to make the most of it.

First thing he did was charge a machine-gun nest, silencing the crew with a grenade. As he ran forward from there, he whipped out a couple more grenades and managed to wipe out a mortar squad, which was shelling the Yanks' lines.

Before long another two bullets knocked him into the air and brought him down to earth with a hard thud. As bullets rained down all around him, he lifted his head slightly to locate the source of fire and another one found its mark in his shoulder.

Carter was weakening and managed to swallow some wound tablets to gain strength and fortification against the painful injuries. Then he tried to add some water to his diet. But as he lifted his canteen a bullet crashed through his hand.

There wasn't much he could do at that point but hug the ground.

However, the Germans had different ideas.

Sgt. Carter has read in the papers that he's been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the nation's second highest military honor. He was in the mixed regiments that fought so brilliantly in Germany and France. His officers recommended the Congressional Medal of Honor . . . but Sgt. Carter is a Negro.

"As I lay there I saw an entire squad of Germans coming toward me in a skirmish line," Carter recalled. "I opened fire on them with the tommy, got every one of 'em."

He knew he would have to move again, and as he started to do so was confronted with an advance of an even larger group of approximately 20 Nazis. Using three clips of ammunition, Carter knocked off everyone but two, one of them an officer. He took them prisoners and used them as a shield.

By this time he was inside the town, dodging in and out of buildings and behind shell-gutted walls, shooting down SS men wherever necessary. The shielding maneuver worked as long as he had to contend with infantrymen. But when they withdrew and the artillery opened up, times got harder. Then shrapnel started finding its way into his body.

Carter finally made his first important break for home when artillery shells dug into a building, behind which he was hiding. There was such a cloud of dust that he was able to make a substantial getaway before being detected.

As he neared his fellow Yanks an attack by three Nazis supplanted the artillery fire. He took care of them in short order with another burst from his tommy gun.

Getting back to his lines was another problem. He managed to let sentries know of his presence and his intended route. The American troops let loose a halt of gun fire as protective cover and Carter reached friendly hands in an exhausted, bloody condition.

Although Carter says he wouldn't try to figure the number of fascists he killed, his officers said it was at least 50 and recommended him for the Congressional Medal of Honor "for completely demoralizing the enemy."

The Negro hero soon found himself in a rear base hospital, where he spent 30 days with fellow Negroes and whites. "The treatment was excellent and everyone was friendly," he commented.

But it was too quiet for Carter and soon he was back with his old outfit in Germany.

"I was determined to get to Berlin," he explained.

However, he never got there. He ended up in southern Germany and Austria, where he was assigned to police duty.

After the surrender, Negro combat troops were assigned back to the Quartermaster Corps, where they had been before General von Runstedt's Ardennes offensive last December. At that time they were permitted to volunteer for mixed combat units.

A delegation of Negro soldiers succeeded in seeing General Eisenhower, who promptly ordered them back into the infantry and berated the officers who perpetrated the Jimcrow policy.

Transfer to the Quartermaster Corps was only one of the discriminatory incidents that Carter experienced during more than four years in the army.

"Yet there was nothing we could do," he said. "There were no facilities for Negroes, so we walked the streets. For doing that we were always being attacked by white civilians and police. There were many beatings, jailings and killings. Some of the boys were sent to the chain gangs for 30 to 90 days, even though they hadn't done a thing. When they got out, the army would court martial them."

From Georgia, Carter went to England in October, 1943, and landed in southern France on D-Day.

"In Europe it was just the opposite," he noted. "People were friendly and nice to us, treated us as fellow human beings. Although some of the white troops had become famous for their slogan, "Hitler, States, the Negro fighters met and de-

While awaiting shipment back to the States at Le Havre, France, officers tried to keep his group from boarding the ship they had been assigned. Strong protests, however, won them their place and passage home.

Before coming to Europe, Carter went through a series of humiliating experiences with the army in the South that every Negro soldier knows from first-hand knowledge. For a long time he was trained and retrained, being shifted from one regiment to another. Finally he ended up in the Quartermaster Corps in Georgia, where military authorities refused to give the Negro soldiers protection.

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Assigned to combat, for which they had originally been trained long ago in the States, the Negro fighters met and de-

feated crack SS panzer units as they paved the way for tanks, won the praise and admiration of white officers and men alike, and became known as "America's secret weapon."

"We fought for the recognition of our people," Carter emphasized, "and we found democracy in the front lines. We fought because Hitler was the worst of two wrongs—worse than racial discrimination at home. We liberated Europe, but here at home we are not free."

Carter was referring to the innumerable cases of prejudice and discrimination he has run into daily since his return. It happens all day long, so that you can't forget you're a Negro and assume that you're just a human being.

He ran into job discrimination, finally landed a job as a cook in a private home in Beverly Hills. He tried to get a loan from the Veterans Administration to set up a small paint spraying business. Along with many other GIs, Negro and white, he found it impossible. So now he's trying to save enough money to buy the necessary equipment.

"I just want a chance to earn a living, and I want to help finish the fight for freedom," he said.

Captain Hendricks Gets Award For Heroism

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

CAMP LEE, Va.—Capt. Robert M. Hendricks Jr. of Ashville, N. C., has been awarded a Certificate of Commendation for "exceptionally meritorious conduct" here. Presented on Jan. 8 by Brig. Gen. George A. Horkan, Camp Commander, the commendation was in reward for his outstanding performance of duty as Assistant Camp Special Service Officer from August 1945 to date. 1-26-46

During that time, Capt. Hendricks has worked diligently to provide servicemen of the First Training Group with a high type of entertainment, and has greatly increased the efficiency of recreational facilities within his control. Also, as a special representative of the Camp Public Relations office, he has interpreted the policies of Camp Lee to the civilian press and has established a favorable liaison between Camp Lee and the various news dissemination media.

A graduate of Howard University, Washington D. C., Capt. Hendricks taught in the Asheville Public School system for two years before going to the University of Colorado to work on a doctorate degree. He intends to return to Asheville as a teacher upon his release from service. 1-26-46

Married in October, 1942, Captain and Mrs. Hendricks are the parents of a daughter born to them on the past Christmas eve.

S/SGT EDWARD A. CARTER
Award Hasn't Arrived

Engineer Outfit Gets Unit Plaque

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

TOKYO — In a recent presentation by the commanding general, Pacific Air Command, United States Army, the 1940th Engineer Aviation Utilities Company, was awarded the Meritorious Service Unit Plaque for outstanding performance of duty.

The award was made for duties performed from Jan. 20, 1945 to April 20, 1945, and was accompanied by the following citation:

"During this period, the personnel ofg the 1940th demonstrated exceptional ability and diligence in the performance of their duties. 3-2-46

Established Record

Assigned to construct a camp area for headquarters, Fifth Bomber Command, which had recently moved to the island of Mindoro, Philippine Islands, they completed the task in record time, and built their own camp as well, despite a shortage of equipment. Sat.

"When the bomber command headquarters moved to Ft. Stotsenberg, Clark Field, Luzon, the company again set up a new headquarters area, although there were not enough vehicles with which to work and part of the company had to stay behind to break up the previous camp. 3-2-46

Overcame Obstacles

"Throughout this period, the officers and enlisted men of the company worked tirelessly to overcome such obstacles and to carry out their mission in a highly creditable manner, and maintained high standards of discipline, military courtesy and soldierly appearance."

The 1940th is now an integral unit serving with the Fifth Bomber Command occupational forces at Iramagowa Army Air Base Japan.

Battle Stars Awarded 684 Units For Rhineland Campaign

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—For their participation in the campaign against Germany, now designated as the Rhineland campaign, 684 Negro units were awarded Battle Stars, it was stated in a recent War Department order.

Combat zone of the Rhineland campaign was designated by the order as being portions of France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg and Germany. Engagements in which the Negro units participated ranged from the Normandy beachhead to Berlin. 2-2-46

Quartermaster units and Ordnance ammunition companies comprise the greater number of the 684 units as listed as having served in the combat zone between Sept. 15, 1944 and March 21, 1945, the period covered by the order.

While no Negro infantry units were committed to action in the Rhineland campaign, platoons made up of Negro troops from rear echelon units who volunteered for service with the infantry, were attached to seven infantry divisions and fought alongside their white comrades.

26 New 93rd Heroes Awarded Bronze Stars

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. 1-6-46

Exploits Of Pfc. Livie Taylor Cited

WITH THE 93RD INFANTRY DIVISION ON MINDANAO —Ten officers, one warrant officer and fifteen enlisted men of the 93rd Infantry Division have been awarded the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious achievement in operations against the enemy, Brigadier General Leonard Boyd, Commanding General of the Division has announced.

The exploits of Private First Class Livie Taylor, Infantry, is, in many instances, typical of the accomplishments for which the officers and enlisted men were cited.

The citation which accompanied Private Taylor's award recounts his action in combat and follows in part:

COMBAT PATROLMAN

"Private Taylor was a member of a combat patrol consisting of thirty-seven enlisted men and one officer, operating in the vicinity of Mt. Tumantangs and Mt. Taran, Jolo, Philippine Islands on July 17, 1945. He was at the time acting in the capacity of assistant gunner of a light machine gun squad. The patrol encountered an enemy combat patrol consisting of one company of approximately one hundred Japanese.

"Before the patrol was able to deploy, they were pinned down by fire making it almost impossible for them to maneuver into position from which to engage the enemy. The light machine gun squad attempted to go into position but could not find a suitable place from which to either engage the enemy or cover the patrol.

RISKED HIS LIFE

"With utter disregard for his safety and at risk of his life, Private Taylor exposed himself to enemy observation and raging enemy fire by standing and firing the machine gun from the same position with the aid of the other men. By such extraordinary and heroic action, the enemy fire was reduced to such an extent that the patrol was able to maneuver into position and engage the enemy with the least possible loss of men.

'His valor, heroic action, devotion to duty and unselfish service was of such great value to the maintenance of esprit de corps of his squad and the entire patrol, that although the enemy outnumbered the patrol at least three to one, it was made to withdraw.

Legion of Merit Awarded Medical Chief

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lt. Col. Harold W. Thatcher, chief of medical service of the Station Hospital, Fort Huachuca, Ariz., has been awarded the Legion of Merit, the War Department announced.

Following is the official citation: "Lieutenant Colonel Harold W. Thatcher, Medical Corps, Army of the United States, chief, medical service, Station Hospital, Fort Huachuca, Ariz., from 1 January 1943 to 15 July, 1945, distinguished himself in the performance of outstanding services.

2-2-46

COL. THATCHER

"Lieutenant Colonel Thatcher worked tirelessly in this isolated community, giving timely and excellent professional care to both the military and civilian population in such a manner that it resulted in a profound change of sentiment with respect to colored officers. His tact, courtesy and professional skill contributed greatly to the easing of racial tensions and to the use and recognition of Negro officers in the Army of the United States. 2-2-46

"Lieutenant Colonel Thatcher continuously demonstrated unusual professional skill, a high quality of citizenship and loyal devotion to the high standards of the military service. His efforts and accomplishments were signally effective in providing proper medical care contributing to the betterment of race relations within the Army."

Colonel Thatcher, whose home is Kansas City, Kan., was a noted dermatologist before joining the Army's Medical Corps. A graduate of the University of Minnesota, he received his bachelor of medicine in 1931, and doctor of medicine in 1932. In 1939, he was appointed chief of dermatology at Provident Hospital, Chicago.

While at Fort Huachuca, Colonel Thatcher was selected to go to Bushnell General Hospital, Brigham City, Utah, to study all uses of Penicillin before that drug was put into wide-scale use.

2-2-46

Jim Crow Camp to Be Closed Soon

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — The Infantry Replacement Training Center at Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Ark., will be discontinued July 23, Gen. Jacob L. Devers, commanding general of the Army Ground Forces, announced last Friday.

Camp Robinson maintained a general policy of race segregation, and police brutality was particularly rife there. Several incidents occurred at the camp and in the nearby town of Little Rock, Ark., involving colored soldiers.

On Sept. 4, 1944, colored soldiers were paraded before the post commander and a white woman in an effort to have her identity a soldier who allegedly had attacked her.

Sat. 7-20-46

On a USO tour of Army camps in this country, Lena Horne, while there, was asked by the commanding officer to sing for the German prisoners of war.

Arizona Climate No Justification for Presence, Say Disgruntled GI's

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md. Sat. 1-4-47

Lack of Recreational Facilities, Hospitality on Part of Natives Blamed for Discontent

By IRENE WEST

Ten miles out of Tucson, Ariz., in the arid desert, is located Davis-Monthan Air Base. It is healthy enough in winter, but in summer, the blistering sun makes the rattlesnakes hunt the shade.

Snakes might find it under a rock or a sage bush, but there is none for the soldiers.

Air conditioning makes it intolerable in the officers' quarters and dwellings, the hospital and recreation center, but there is no relief for the common soldier.

Most From Dixie

There is a complement of about 3,000 soldiers, white and colored. Squadron "C' 'is all colored and totals around 800 men, mostly from the Southern States.

Tf all the lonely, disgruntled and unhappy men in uniforms, those in Squadron "C" are the most, for not only is there segregation aplenty, but many other things contribute to their discontentment.

My interview was with S/Sgt. Jay H. Allen, of Kansas City, Mo., special service N.C.O., who is in charge of the men's recreation.

No Instruments for Musicians

Declaring that he is disgusted with trying and failing to get his requests for the necessary recreational facilities for the squadron, he says that he is going to ask for a transfer or a discharge.

Among the members of the group are many gifted musicians, who have been begging for instruments so as to form their own band. The request, however, has been delayed, the excuse being there are no funds for purchasing musical instruments.

Good Equipment Taken Away

Sergeant Allen, however, says this is not true and that the instruments the men require are stored away, lying idle.

Charging that the Army lacks any interest in the squadron, Sergeant Allen stated that some decent, comfortable furniture was given them for their club and recreation center.

In less than a week, he added, it was called for and placed in the officers' club house. It was replaced, he revealed, with greatly inferior tables, chairs and couches.

Population Not Hospitable

Not only the segregation in the only movie house on Davis-Monthan Field, but many other things at the air base contribute to the low morale of the soldiers.

For one thing, there is a dance on Sunday evenings and never more than 75 civilian colored girls have responded as dance partners for 800 men.

The soldiers complained that although the colored population in Tucson is small, it is also not hospitable and soldiers are seldom invited to homes.

War Is Over, Say Natives

When these lonesome men come into Tucson there is still no pleasure for them, other than another picture show. Nor is there a decent eating place that will serve them.

The Afro-American

Many of these boys are from cultured homes and have high school or better education, yet they are not even served at the drug store counters.

Recently, civilians in Tucson picketed Woolworth's Dime Store here with placards reading, "We were good enough to eat here during the war—why not now?" and "Down with segregated peace!"

Prejudice Legal Here

Moreover, there is segregation in schools in Tucson, by State enactment, through the primary grades but not in the high schools.

The Arizona law, ironically enough, classifies the Mexicans (referred to here as Spanish-Americans) as WHITE! Laugh that one off!

Only in the tougher parts of the city, in Mexican or Chinese restaurants, are the soldiers welcome and the food is definitely inferior.

Sat. 1-4-47

Generally Barred From Mexico

For mental diversion, many ask for permits to cross the border and visit Nogales, Mexico. They are often given permits, then same are cancelled before they can use them, but no reason is given.

Corporal Charles Hughes of Cincinnati, soon to be discharged, plans to go to the Pasadena Playhouse to study dramatics. "Slick" Edwards from Kansas City, Kans., will leave for Paris as soon as discharged, to learn hair-styling.

Leonard Whiteside, from East St. Louis, Ill., is an accomplished musician who is eager for his release so as to form his own band.

Anxious to Get Away

Lt. Col. Massilon, commander of Squadron "C," is a dyed-in-the-wool Southerner in practice and attitude and at times really puts the screws to this colored squadron.

Baltimore, Md.

The men are being discharged gradually by A.U.S. Selecive Service as undesirables, most charged with being slow to respond to orders.

Some of the men are deliberately feigning ignorance and slow mentality so as to get out of the Army—and especially out of the Arizona desert. Many others have put in for transfer or for foreign service, but such applications have always been ignored.

Only Good for Health

I can understand these soldiers wishng to flee from Davis-Monthan Field as they are not here for sinus, bronchial or arthritis cures, and long to be where there is something to see and do.

When I asked what their duties mostly consisted of, the boys laughingly replied: "Why! This is a housekeeping post." I take it this means K.P.

1-4-47

Jim Crow Plagues the Life of Soldiers at Desert Post

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 1-4-47

These are some of the 800 members of Squadron C stationed at the Davis-Monthan Air Base near Tucson, Ariz. Irene West in the accompanying article describes them as some of the loneliest disgruntled and unhappy men in the Army. Left to right kneeling, 1st Sgt. Willie Jones, Texs., S/Sgt. Jay H. Allen, Kansas City; First row, Pvts. James R. Koon, Asheville, N.C.; George Proute, Brooklyn, N.Y. Pfcs Washington Dotson, Col., Thomas Dunmars, Chicago; Pvt. Murphy Randolph, La., Cpl. Slinton Shields, Ark. Pvts. Samuel Williams, Chicago; Matthews Russell, Tex. and Cpl. Samuel Brown, Ga. Second row, Pvts. Joseph M. Owens, Charleston, S.C., Carl D. Newland, Middletown, Ohio; Charles Overton, Philadelphia; Sidney Joseph, New Orleans; Clarence Murphy, La.; Gene A. King, Middletown, Ohio; Niva Pointer, Gary, Ind.; and Sgt. Joseph Peacock, Wilson, N.C. Third row, Pvts. Charles Wright, Columbus, O.; Lewis J. Mahone, Ala.; Bennie Gilmer, Indianapolis; James White and Herman Riley, La.; Harvey Johnson, Tex.; E. David L. Collier, Fla. and Karl Dorset, NYC.

The Afro-American
Camps

Full Story of Brutality to U. S. Vets at Lichfield Prison

By JOHN R. WILHELM

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First in a Series of Three Articles

PM Exclusive

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The sickening truth of the humiliation and brutal beatings which American soldiers endured at the hands of the soldier guards at Lichfield, England, during the Winter of 1945 is slowly coming to light at the Army court-martial now in progress in London.

What is not coming to light, however, is who is responsible for placing medically known psychopathic cases on duty as guards at Lichfield with liberty to club prisoners in midnight orgies of sadism. The men beaten often were Purple Heart veterans.

The prosecution at the present general court-martial, which is limited unfortunately to the cases of only nine enlisted men and two lieutenants, now feels that nothing less than a Congressional investigation will take the cover off the real facts about Lichfield and answer these questions:

¶ Was it part of the general U. S. Army policy to keep replacement depots under such a reign of terror that men would be happy to be sent to the battle front? Who implemented this policy if it existed, with psychopathic cases as guards and with many kinds of the most inhumane punishment?

¶ If this policy did not originate in Washington, where did it originate and who is obscuring the present court-martial with what is now on the court record as the "greatest mass perjury in the U. S. Army history?

Later articles in this series will give the names of men and officers and the places, as shown in the court records, where the conspiracy to commit perjury was made.

Defendents Free, Victims in Jail

¶ Upon what ground does the U. S. Provost Marshal's office in London permit former Lichfield guards, now on trial at which they have confessed to beating U. S. prisoners, to walk the streets of London freely while the men they beat still are held under an armed guard as witnesses?

In this connection, it has been well established that several former guards have intimidated prospective witnesses whom they encountered on the streets of London, while a court prosecution has been threatened in the London officer's mess by high-ranking officers formerly connected with Lichfield.

Briefly, the background on the Lichfield case begins with the establishment of the U. S. Army's 10th Replacement Depot at the small town of Lichfield, 19 miles from Birmingham, England, in a former British Army barracks shortly after U. S. troops began arriving overseas in large numbers.

Various commanders were in charge of Lichfield, but on Mar. 1, 1943, the 10th Replacement Depot, later renamed the 10th Reinforcement Depot, was placed under the command of Col. James A. Killian, a regular Army officer of many years' service, whose home is in Highland Park, Ill.

Thousands of U. S. soldiers passed through Lichfield, some 2000 or 3000 at a time being transitory members of the depot. Of these, significantly, some 800 or 900 usually were held in the military prison for crimes ranging from being a few minutes late in returning from leave to charges of larceny.

Combat Man Dies at Depot

After the invasion of Europe, combat men who had recovered from wounds were sent from hospitals to Lichfield for reassignment to combat.

One of the men who passed through Lichfield after being released from the Army hospital, where he had recovered from combat wounds, was Pvt. Eril V. Bolton, a Negro. Bolton entered Lichfield on Feb. 9, 1945, in good condition, as a hospital release testified. He was seen to be called into the Lichfield guardhouse for improperly carrying out calisthenics drill. Later in February, he emerged with his head bandaged and face swollen.

A month later he died, with U. S. Army medical officers other than those at Lichfield recording his death as "from massive cerebral hemorrhage, possibly caused by having his head rammed against a wall."

Two other men who passed through Lichfield about this time were Alvin Alfred, a white soldier, and Clarence Wright, a Negro. Both men previously had been stationed at Lichfield, where they had gone AWOL and were brought back to the guardhouse.

About 6:30 in the evening after their return, according to sworn testimony, they were taken from their cell to what the men knew as the "Bull Pen," a brick-enclosed court yard in the center of the cell block. Here is an account of what happened as released by one of the prisoners who watched:

"Two guards held Alfred by the arms while a third asked him where he had been wounded. When he said his stomach, he hit Alfred repeatedly in the stomach until he collapsed, groaning and crying, with blood flowing from his mouth." Wright then was given a similar workout.

Both Wright and Alfred later had to be taken to an Army hospital, where they were shown to have serious internal injuries.

Beatings 'Just Regular Policy'

Here is testimony, not from one of the prisoners, but from one of the Lichfield guards regarding the beating of Alfred. The testimony was given during the present court-martial being held at 44 Grosvenor Square, London, in the examination of Sgt. James A. Jones of Oklahoma, a former Lichfield guard, by Capt. Earl Carroll, assistant trial judge advocate.

"What was Loveless (Sgt. William C. Loveless, former Lichfield guard) doing with Alfred when you saw him?"

JONES—He was beating him in the stomach, sir.

CARROLL—With what?

JONES—With his fists, sir.

CARROLL—Why were these men being beaten up?

JONES—Because they had escaped and been brought back.

CARROLL—On whose orders were they being beaten up?

JONES—On nobody's orders, sir. It was just regular policy.

CARROLL—You were just told he was a repeater, and you decided about 6:30 in the evening to beat him up.

JONES—Yes, sir.

Jones then testified that the beating lasted for a half hour and that the men had to be carried out and the blood cleaned off the floor by other prisoners.

Regarding the types of guard on duty at Lichfield, Jones said that most were limited-service men from the psychiatric hospitals.

Carroll asked Jones: "They specialized in recruiting guards from psycho hospitals, didn't they?"

Jones replied: "I don't know whether they specialized or not, sir, but we had them."

Lichfield Guard Guilty of Brutality

LONDON.—The first of the 12 men to be tried for brutality to prisoners at the Lichfield Reinforcement Depot, Sgt. Judson H. Smith of Cumberland, Ky., white, was found guilty on Feb. 15 by a United States Army court-martial.

Found guilty of forcing prisoners to eat heavy meals then administering castor oil, of two charges of felonious assault and two of simple assault, Smith, a former coal miner, was sentenced to dishonorable discharge, three years at hard labor and forfeiture of all pay and allowances.

However, he was declared innocent of imposing "nose and toe" punishment on the prisoners, most of whom were colored, and of ordering them to do excessive

Summing up the case, in which 2,500,000 words of testimony were taken in 55 days, both the prosecution and defense blamed Smith's superior officers for the conditions at the depot, formerly commanded by Col. James A. Kilian of Highland Park, Ill.

In his final argument, Capt. Earl Carroll, assistant prosecutor, declared that any consideration for Smith "should be made in conjunction with due consideration of the actions and orders of his superior officers."

In addition, Captain Carroll asked the court, if it found Smith guilty, to exercise "your right to recommend to the authorities that the officers properly responsible for those acts be brought to justice."

Wounds Ignored

During Smith's trial, a large number of witnesses had testified that although suffering from battle wounds they were forced to undergo degrading punishments and ordeals and were severely beaten.

The two officers and the other nine enlisted men, all white, to be tried are:

Lts. Leonard W. Ennis, Peekskill, N.Y., and Granville Cubage, Oklahoma City; Sgt. Robert E. Scott, Columbus, O.; S/Sgt. James M. Jones, Muskogee, Okla.; Cpls. Ellis D. Adcock, Hot Springs, Ark., and Louis J. Robson, Kansas City, Mo.; Pfcs. Thomas E. Warren, Plainview, Tex.; William C. Loveless, Parma, Mo., and Austin D. Gheens, Newport, Tenn., and William C. Loveless, Parma, Mo. The 10th enlisted man charged still awaits arraignment.

Colonel Kilian Charged

Meanwhile, Colonel Kilian has been charged with conduct "to the prejudice of good order and military discipline" as a result of his failure to answer a question as a witness during the court-martial.

Asked on Feb. 8 by Captain Carroll what steps he took to see that a prison officer was appointed in accordance with Army regulations, Colonel Kilian, ordered by the court president to reply, said that he could not remember.

The charge, handed down on Feb. 16, has been sent to Col. Claude Thiele, commanding officer of the London area, who can either order an investigation to determine whether Kilian should be court-martialed or dismiss the charge summarily.

Army Camps Flout Jimcrow Ban, Negro GIs Kept in Stockades

Daily Worker New York N.Y. 1-8-46

Segregation is still practiced in Army camps, according to a report submitted to Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson on Dec. 31, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People revealed yesterday.

Out of 15 camps visited by Jesse O. Dedmon, Jr., secretary of veteran's affairs for the NAACP, more than half were found to be ignoring War Department Memorandum No. 97, which prohibits segregation. Only Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland got a clean bill of health. Of this post the report said: "All facilities, both recreational and others, were found to be open to all men stationed at the post regardless of race, creed or color."

Fort Bragg, N. C. and Fort Benning, Ga., were found to have a policy of "complete segregation." Fort Dix, N. J., had separate barracks and mess quarters and separate facilities. At Pope field, near Fort Bragg, not only were separate facilities found, but Negro soldiers were being used in menial jobs and those working in officers' clubs were not being paid the compensation required by regulations.

At Fort Benning Negro soldiers about to be shipped overseas were placed in a stockade to keep them from going AWOL, but no such treatment was accorded white soldiers. Daily Worker

Complete segregation was found at Camp Mabry and Camp Gordon Johnston, Fla. At the latter camp, civilians in the post exchange refused to serve Negro soldiers until all white had been served.

At MacDill Field, Fla., enlisted sit in certain places in the mess hall or they could not be served.

Negro doctors and nurses at Camp Livingstone, Louisiana, could not treat other than Negro patients and could not use either the officers' club or mess. Negro and white prisoners in the stockade were separated.

Walter White, NAACP secretary, urged Secretary Patterson to make a prompt investigation and take "vigorous steps" to correct the conditions.

2nd GI Guard Sentenced for Brutality at Lichfield

Afro-American - 4-27-46

Baltimore, Md.

LONDON—The second soldier to be punished for participating in the brutality practiced at the Lichfield detention camp, S/Sgt. James M. Jones was convicted on April 20 on three charges of simple assault and sentenced to six months at hard labor.

In addition, Jones, a former guard at the depot, was ordered to forfeit -18 of his monthly pay while serving his sentence. The six-man board, however, acquitted him on five counts of simple assault and assault with intent to do bodily harm. Sat.

Earlier, Sgt. Judson H. Smith of Cumberland, Ky., also a guard at the depot, was convicted of assaulting prisoners, the majority of them colored, and sentenced guards felt that they were within their rights, some having witnessed practices equally as brutal, or more so, at disciplinary training centers at Langford and Sudbury, both in England.

Evidence Hidden

Also testifying for the defense, Cpl. Ellis Adcok of Hot Springs, Ark., declared that he and Jones had been told to get beaten prisoners out of sight whenever visitors from the Inspector General's Department made visits to the camp. 4-28-46

Insisting that it never occurred to thme to question the authority by which they acted, all of the enlisted men placed the responsibility for the brutality directly on the officers.

The trial of Jones, second in the series, was presided over by Maj Anthony Horn of Logansport, Ind., Col. Buhl Moore of Savannah having been ruled disqualified by the other members of the trial board.

Justice Held Impossible

Colonel Moore, stating that there was friction between himself and Maj. Benito Gaguine, law member of the board, had asked the court to rule on his fitness after he (the colonel) said that "neither the defendant nor the Government can get full justice" from the court "as it is now constituted."

Major Gaguine had been challenged fequently in the court for overruling testimony offered by the prosecution. However, he was upheld by the other board members.

to three years at hard labor, dishonorable discharge and forfeiture of pay. 4-27-46

During the court-martial of Jones, the Army's disciplinary policy was challenged, testimony having revealed that the pattern at Lichfield was similar to or modeled after that of other detention camps. Sat.

3,000 Forced into Battle

One of the six officers slated for trials soon, Lt. Granville Cubage of Oklahoma City testified that 3,000 prisoners were sent to the fron under armed guard.

Moreover, declaring that he had received instructions to set up a program of brutality during a visit to the office of Col. James M. Kilian, post commander, the lieutenant admitted that he had told the enlisted men guards to "work the men over."

Previously, Lieutenant Cubage, along with Lt. Leonard Ennis of Peekskill, N.Y., had been accused by former Sergeant Smith of having told the guards that they had "to get rougher and clean out the guardhouse to get the men back into combat."

Promised Support

Appearing fo r the defense, Smith revealed further that the guards were told not only to beat the prisoners to the floor with their fists or with clubs, but that they would be supported in their action all the way up to Colonel Kilian.

Admitting the brutality, Lieutenant Cubage explained that the

Don't Want Gilliam Report Executed

The World Memphis, Tenn. Tues. 9-24-46

Says Only Small Percentage In Integrated Unit

COLUMBUS, Ga. — (ANP) — Regardless of the directives and findings of army committees, the rank and file in the service do not want to see the provisions of the Gillem report successfully executed if what is reported transpiring at Fort Benning may be accepted as authentic.

With only a small percentage of Negro troops integrated in the experimental 25th Combat unit, there is an even smaller percentage of colored officers it is reported. Reliable statements say that only one colored captain is listed in the group which comprises about 28 companies divided between infantry and artillery.

Putting the unit at Fort Benning is said to be the gravest mistake the army has made in attempting to carry out the provisions of the Gillem report. Here the men are surrounded by segregation and once they are off the army reservation, they are subjected to insult, arrest and ever worse.

UNCOMMON OCCURRENCE

It is not uncommon, it is reported, for colored troops to be confined to local civilian jails for the slightest offense and as punishment they are made to pay heavy fines. The commanding general at the army base refuses to take any action in these cases and offers his men no protection.

The majority of the white officers in the unit, it is said, are from the former 45th division, composed of whites from southern states who are steeped in prejudice.

Most of the colored troops are of a low IQ, grades four and five according to army standards. They had been promised educational facilities, recreational advantages and all that would go to make a successful experiment of integration. None of these things has been accorded the men and they are subjected to the most prejudiced practices of the south.

MUST BE ELSEWHERE

If the integration of white and colored troops is to be successful, observers who have watched the lack of progress at Benning say it must be done in another are where local customs are far different from those of Georgia.

Many complaints have been lodged with the war department over these practices, but nothing has been done to remedy them and it is the opinion of those interested that the war department wants the Gillem plan to fail.

Daily Worker

FEAR OF future beatings if he testified in the Lichfield Depot brutality trial led witness Simon Blocker, 25 year old Negro, to refuse to testify yesterday at the trial of former Depot commander Col. James A. Kilian.

"Are you in fear of anybody if you testify here?" trial judge advocate Joseph S. Robinson asked the witness.

"You see," Blocker answered, "when this thing is over I have got to go to the detention center and what I fear is the thing that might happen when I reach there." Daily Worker New York N.Y.

The court excused him from further testimony. Tues 7-4-46

Pfc Austin D. Gheens, was the first defendant in the Lichfield trials to be acquitted yesterday. He was declared not guilty of beating prisoners after three other guards testified in his behalf.

Vicious Ark. Camp Will be Discont'd

Daily Worker Washington D.C. 7-16-46

(NNPA)—Hurrah! The Infantry Replacement Training Center at Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas, will be discontinued July 23, General Jacob L. Devers, commanding general of the Army Ground Forces, announced last Friday.

Camp Robinson was regarded armed with a machine gun, colas a bad station for colored soldiers were paraded before singing for the post commander and a troops. It maintained a general fore the post commander and a policy of race segregation, and white woman in an effort to police brutality was particular- have her identify a soldier who ly rife there. Several incidents allegedly had attached her. occurred at the ramp and in the While on a USO tour of Army nearby town of Little Rock, Ar- camps in this country, Lena kansas, involving colored sol- Horne was treated discourteously at Camp Robinson and was diers.

On September 4, 1944, while instructed to sing for the white a white civilian stood guard officers and enlisted personnel

colored troops, and the commanding officer asked her to of war. Gen. Devers

With the closing of Camp Robinson, centers that will remain in operation to train men for the Army's occupational forces and other postwar requirements are the Infantry Replacing Training Center at Fort McClellan, Ala.; the Field Artillery Replacement Training Center at Fort Bragg, N.C.; the Anti-aircraft Replacement Training Center at Fort Bliss, Texas, and the Replacement Training Center at Fort Knox, Ky.

41d 1946

Camps

Southerners Blamed:

Pacific Veterans Protest Jim-Crow Mess at Fort Dix

Courier

Pittsburg, Pa.

By ALFRED A. DUCKETT

2-9-46

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—A minor demonstration in protest against jim-crow practices in Fort Dix mess lines took place at the large Jersey separation center recently when a group of Negro soldiers, fresh from the Pacific and awaiting discharge, militantly demanded to know what they had been fighting for in World War II.

Negro soldiers who were standing in Mess Line No. 3 (the jim-crow one) for the noon meal, watched the shorter "white" line (No. 4) disappear into the mess hall. During orientation the colored troops had been told that when the "white" line had been taken care of, they could join the end of it in order to keep them from having to stand out so long in the frosty cold.

KEPT IN J. C. LINE

As usual, however, when the last man on the "white" line had entered the mess hall, no orders came for the Negroes to follow.

A small group of the colored overseas vets left the jim-crow line and walked up to the No. 4 entrance. They were politely told by a captain stationed at the door that they would have to remain on "their own" line.

One of the soldiers, a buck sergeant, spoke up firmly but respectfully, asking the officer if Negro troops had fought and died in the war to come back home and be jim crowed. The men around him joined in comments of this type and an angry chorus of protest arose around the captain who was blocking the entrance. 2-9-46

MPs SURROUND HALL

Although the men were orderly and did not become insubordinate or try to force their way past him, the officer became excited, rushed into the mess hall, locked the door. Miraculously soon, cordons of military police were surrounding the mess hall, stationed inside and out.

The writer and a friend, then S/Sgt. Eugene A. Redding, 405 Edgecomb Avenue, New York City, seated themselves on the "white" side of the mess hall. Voluntarily a group of white Northern soldiers, connected with the Fort Dix station complement, struck up a conversation with us concerning the situation.

According to these white Northerners who asserted that the jim crowing of colored troops in this respect is a "disgrace," most of the trouble stems from the presence on the post of members of a division, almost exclusively Southerners, who saw brief combat overseas and created international news by demanding to be returned to the States from the Euronean Theatre.

BLAME "CRACKERS" 2-9-46

"Things weren't like this around here until these 'crackers' came around," one of the white fellows told us bitterly. "They snub us because we are from the North and have liberal ideas and common decency. I believe that this new mess policy was started because they are averse to eating with Negroes—even in the same mess hall."

That evening—evidently as a result of the protest of Negro soldiers, Line 3 was transferred to the rear of the building where, although the same jim-crow procedure was followed, Negro troops were not constantly confronted with the sight of whites moving in to eat swiftly while they—the Negroes shivered in the cold.

Inside they noticed the unusual sight of a major and several captains and lieutenants observing the mess hall and conferring seemingly on how to keep jim crow going without arousing feeling.

The stout rope which divides Negro soldiers from whites was still there.

12 TRIED FOR BRUTALITY TO U.S. SOLDIERS

St. Louis Argus

Saint Louis Mission

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—The trial of twelve U. S. soldier guards on charges of cruelty to American soldier prisoners at the army replacement center at Litchfield, England opened Monday. 1-11-46

Pvt. Theodore Taylor of New Brunswick, N. J., charged that Sgt. J. H. Smith of Cumberland, Ky., slapped and beat him with sticks and told guardhouse soldiers to break the "nigger's god damn neck'.

Pvt. Taylor said also that Sgt. Granville Cubage of Oklahoma City, Okla. and Major E. LoBuono of East Pittsburgh were present but he did not know if they witnessed the beating as he was knocked groggy he'd been slapped by Sgt. Judson H. Smith, of Cumberland, Ky., and then beaten with sticks after the sergeant told soldier guards at the Lichfield (England) guardhouse to "break the n--r's goddamned neck." 1-13-46

The witness was Pvt. Theodore T. Taylor, of New Brunswick, N. J. Smith is before a court martial as the first of 12 soldiers to be tried on charges of cruelty to American soldier prisoners at the Lichfield replacement depot.

Taylor said another of the accused, Lt. Granville Cubage, of Oklahoma City, and a defense witness, Major E. LeBuono, of East Pittsburgh, were present when Smith slapped him. 1-13-46

Ft. McClellan Gets Tan Training Unit

Baltimore, Md.

Afro-American

FORT McCLELLAN, Ala.—An all-colored training battalion is now in operation here for the first time in the history of IRTC. The commander is Lt. Col. William H. Bowers of the 1st Regiment's Third Bn., made up completely of colored officers, cadremen and trainees. 3-2-46

Formerly, all non-commissioned officers of the battalion were colored. The executive officer is Maj. Edward C. Johnson of Chicago who spent 18 months overseas with the 366th Bn. Maj. Walter H. Dabney, Washington, D.C., is plans and training officer.

Colonel Bowers is a veteran of World Wars I and II, and received his doctorate in pharmacy at Howard University in 1938. He maintained a bacteriological laboratory in Manila, P.I., and studied tropical medicine. He saw action with the Fifth Army in Italy.

Race Amity Overseas

New Republic

SIR: Noting in your issue of January 7 the letter from the Philippines which you caption "Race Hatred Overseas," I am prompted to offset it in some degree with a passage from a letter by a private in the Islands who has just newly enlisted there:

The camp here is interesting in one respect as there is no segregation as regards colored troops; we share the same tents and mess-hall and it is wonderful to see how it works. After the first few days the situation was accepted by everyone, even Southerners, as perfectly natural. We get along well together and I only wish this system had been used throughout the war in all branches of the Army. It would have done a lot to destroy our race problem. 2-11-46

Santa Fe, N. M. WITTER BYNNER

Segregation Still Rule In Army Camps

The Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Segregation is still the rule in many army camps, according to a report submitted to Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson on December 31, by the NAACP.

Out of fifteen camps visited by Jesse O. Dedmon, Jr., secretary of veteran's affairs for the NAACP, more than half were found to be ignoring War department Memorandum Number 97, which prohibits segregation. Only Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland got a clean bill of health. Of this post the report said "All facilities, both recreational and others, were found to be open to all men stationed at the post regardless of race, creed or color." 1-10-46

COMPLETE POLICY

Fort Bragg, N. C. and Fort Benning, Georgia, were found to have a policy of "complete segregation." Fort Dix, N. J., had separate barracks and mess quarters and separate separation facilities. At Pope field, near Fort Bragg, not only were separate facilities found, but Negro soldiers were being used in menial servant's jobs and those working in officers' clubs were not being paid the compensation required by regulations.

At Fort Benning Negro soldiers about to be shipped overseas were placed in a stockade to keep them from going AWOL, but no such treatment was accorded white soldiers. 1-10-46

Complete segregation was found at Camp Mabry and Camp Gordon Johnston, Florida.

Walter White, NAACP secretary, urged Secretary Patterson to make a prompt investigation and take "vigorous steps' 'to correct the conditions.

Soldier Testifies On Camp Brutality

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta Ga.

LONDON — (NNPA) — A colored soldier testified last week that

Civilian Aide Inspects New Training Battalion

Afro-American Baltimore, Md

Sat 2-23-46

WASHINGTON

Marcus H. Ray, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, returned to Washington last week after having made a three-day tour of inspection of the infantry replacement training center at Fort McClellan, Ala.

The most significant phase of his inspection center around the first all-colored training battalion to have been set up at the center.

Designated as the Third Battalion, First Training Regiment, IRTC, the outfit is commanded by Lt. Col. William H. Bowers of Washington.

All Saw Combat

Colonel Bowers and his staff are all overseas veterans of World War II. Two of the officers now in the battalion were with him in the 366th Infantry Regiment that saw action in Italy.

The battalion executive officer, Maj. Edward J. Johnson, Chicago, Ill., spent 18 months overseas with the 366th. Also with the 366th was Maj. Walter H. Dabney, Washington, D.C., now battalion plans and training officer.

The battalion adjutant, 1st Lt. Henry M. Francis, graduated from West Point in June, 1942. He also is from Washington and has had a brief tour of duty in the Pacific.

Experienced Company Officer

The four company commanders all overseas men, are Capts Frank M. Christmans, Hazelhurst Miss.; Charles R. Penrose, Ayer Mass.; Sat 2-23-46

Lucian E. Young, Washington commanding; Frederick D. Coleman, Little Rock, Ark.

In addition to Lt. Col. Bowers and Majors Dabney and Johnson, four other colored officers of field grade are at Fort McClellan. They are Lt. Col. Wendell T. Derricks, Lt. Col. Hyman Y Chase, and Majors Bennett G. Gray, Jr., and Percy R. Turnley.

Ask Probe Of Negro GIs Death

Daily Worker

New York 2-15-46

Special to the Daily Worker

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 14.—A probe into the death of one soldier and the wounding of two more, all Negroes, at the U. S. Disciplinary Barracks at Granville, Wis., Saturday, was demanded here today.

Nathaniel Jackson, 23, was killed in a fight which started when he complained that meat had been omitted from the prisoners' lunch. Tear gas grenades of a new "baseball" type were used to end the melee, which lasted 25 minutes. The two injured Negroes were placed in solitary confinement. 2-15-46

The county medical examiner's office termed Jackson's death a "justifiable homicide."

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has demanded a Congressional investigation.

S. G. Eisenscher, chairman of the Communist Party here, has asked the commanding general of the Sixth Service Command, to look into the matter.

GI's Call It 'Fort Dixie'

afro American

Baltimore, Md.

By Alfred A. Duckett

Sat 2-23-46

There were 500 of us on the Pullman Special which pulled into vast, buzzing Fort Dix the morning of Jan. 13. We were colored and white, Protestant, Catholic and Jew. We had carried the torch at Bastogne, hit the beachheads D-Day, landed on Leyte and Okinawa and sung Christmas carols on bleak New Guinea. Five hundred of us—infantry, engineers, air corps—and we were feeling pretty good.

We were feeling pretty good because we were home once more and our dreams were about to come true. It wasn't only being home, seeing that coveted discharge a surety within a matter of hours. It was something else. It was being bound together by common ties as we stood there waiting in the Fort Dix receiving building, awaiting instruction.

It was the realization that for the past two months we had really truly been soldiers in the Army of the United States—not colored or white soldiers, just soldiers.

We had sweated out three or four weeks in the 21st replacement depot at Manila. We had lived for 18 days on the trim gray naval transport which bore us homeward.

We had jam-packed the weather decks of the USS General Collins the morning of Jan. 7 to send up a lusty cheer as we swept beneath the storied Golden Gate Bridge in Frisco.

Enjoyed California

We had exulted for three days over the wonder of California's Camp Stoneman, its garrison type barracks, radiating oil-supplied heat, the down comfort of soft mattresses and pillows, steak dinners, French frieds and ice-cream and fresh milk—all on Uncle Sam. Sat 2-23-46

Finally, we had made the last lap of our journey in the Pullman which had come racing through the snow-capped Rockies, over plain and pass to dump us in the separation center—the last stop before shedding our uniforms.

We had slept and lived and eaten together for two months—from Manila to Dix. We had griped and gloried and played cards and argued; and there hadn't been a false note the whole time.

We hadn't been segregated. We hadn't been shunted aside for what we looked like.

We were just soldiers.

Conversation Died

Now we were waiting to be assigned to barracks so that the discharge processing could begin.

The first lieutenant came into the building with rosters in his hands.

The excited buzz of conversation died down as he called names of men assigned to various companies for the three or four day period of their processing.

"Friedman, Clark, Stillwell—"

The men called grabbed their duffels, fell into line.

"Hope we get the same barracks," Ray told a brown-skinned sergeant standing next to him. Ray is Jewish. He lives in Glen Cove.

He's been our mess sergeant on the train—a rotund, good-hearted kid everybody likes.

Suddenly they called Ray's name. He grinned at the colored sergeant, snatched up his bag and got in line.

"See you later, buddy," Ray said.

But we weren't going to see Ray later. Not in Dix. We weren't going to see any of our white companions unless we met them in civilian life.

We began to realize that. We began to scan the lines of men whose names had been called. All of them were white.

Then came the confirmation.

Except Colored

The first lieutenant said: "The following named enlisted men will be assigned to the 15th Company—with the execption of colored personnel, who will go to the 25th Company."

The sergeant and I looked at Ray, standing in line about 50 yards away. There was a funny look on his face—shock, puzzlement. He glanced at us quickly, looked away.

A little fringe or red crept up his neck. Ray was ashamed.

A blonde kid next to me cussed: **"Ain't that a d—n shame?" he said with a quiet intensity. "Ain't that a d—n shame?" He moved down the line. He'd been my partner in pinochle on the General Collins.**

Eugene Redding of Harlem was standing in back of me.

"White supremacy," he muttered, almost to himself. "White supremacy at Fort Dixie."

It was a good name—Fort Dixie. We found that out. We found it out when they showed us our barracks. It was a reconverted mess hall, only the conversion hadn't progressed very far.

The rear of it was piled with old clothes, liquor bottles and just plain dirt. There were two stoves but only one of them worked. There was no toilet, no place to wash up. You had to brave the icy wind and run to the barrack next door to brush your teeth or wash hands and face. The white fellows lived in heated barracks in their own area. They had toilets, wash accommodations in each one.

You had to brave the icy wind and run next door to brush your teeth.

But our barracks wasn't so bad. We found that out when we were invited by another group of the "colored personnel" to see theirs. They were living in a "converted" garage. It was pretty rough.

We hadn't seen anything yet.

Directed to Line 3

Chow time came along. We'd been directed to eat on Line No. 3. There weren't any white fellows on that line. They were lined up by entrance No. 4. It might have been a coincidence.

It wasn't, however. Stout rope stretched hip-height through the very centre of the large mess hall. The rope divided the mess hall into two sections.

The whites were on one side, the colored on another.

We wondered what the stolid German prisoner KP's thought of this. We wondered whether they found this enlightening in their observation of how things go in a democratic Army.

"The white line" was always shorter than ours. We had several hundred more soldiers on "our" line. It was pretty frosty at Dix, especially after you'd been stewing in the Philippine heat for months. Sat 2-23-46

Many of us had bad colds. They told us that after Line 4 had gone into the mess hall, they'd break off our line and let some of us use that entrance so we wouldn't have to shiver in the cold so long.

They usually made us wait long after Line 4 had finished. By the time we got inside, the "white" side of the mess hall was filled to capacity.

The men, who were called, grabbed their duffels and fell into line.

Some of the "colored personnel" were too disgusted to eat. They ended up in the post exchange buying sandwiches, cokes, cup cakes.

We had "orientation" the first day. Orientation in the Army is supposed to consist of instructions from a responsible officer about the privileges and duties of troops who have just moved into a new area. Sat 2-23-46

Half-Hearted Alibis

In this case orientation included half-hearted alibis for the Dix segregation on mess lines.

According to the lecturing officer, Mess Line No. 4 (the "white line") is for Dix permanent party men only—men in the station complement who are assigned to help run the camp.

They are allowed, the officer said, to eat "first" so that the processing of troops and the clerical work connected with discharge may be speeded up.

The officer explained that the 25th Company (one of Dix's all-colored companies for returning vets) had formerly maintained its "own" mess hall, stating that this policy had been abandoned because of a scarcity of cooks.

Had Noticed Shop

The orientation lecture subtly informed us that we were not supposed to patronize the large, well-equipped post barber shop.

Although we had noticed the shop on our way to the area, we were told that we could find "somebody who cuts hair in almost every barrack in the company."

We found out just how much value was contained in the explanation that the "white" line was for permanent party personnel. The colored permanent party personnel is not allowed to enter the mess hall on that line, but on a jim-crow line of their own.

We went to bed that night in the drafty barrack. After our exhausting train trip we had looked forward to being able to take showers.

Some of the white fellows had told us of the steaming hot water in their quarters. The water available to us was ice-cold and stayed that way the major part of the time we were at Dix.

Orientation lectures informed the men that they were not to patronize the post barber shop.

We went to bed and talked for awhile about the whole deal. We'd been all over the world and this was journey's end.

"Maybe, they've got a definite point," one of the fellows said.

Beneath White Crosses

"Maybe—realizing we've been treated well by English and French, made a lot of white friends in the Army and changed a lot of people's minds—maybe they want to wake us up to realize that after all, this is a white man's world, a white man's Army."

"Yeah," declared a staff sergeant from Long Island. "Yeah, but there's more than just white men beneath those white crosses overseas."

He knew. He's got a brother over there.

Kentucky Soldier Slapped Him, Negro Charges

London, Jan. 8 (AP)—A Negro soldier testified today he was slapped by Sgt. Judson H. Smith, Cumberland, Ky., and then beaten with sticks after the sergeant told soldier guards at the Lichfield, England, guardhouse to "break the nigger's goddamned neck."

The witness was Pvt. Theodore T. Taylor, New Brunswick, N. J. Smith is before a court-martial as the first of 12 soldiers to be tried on charges of cruelty to American soldier prisoners at the Lichfield Replacement Depot.

Taylor said another of the accused, Lt. Granville Cubage of Oklahoma City, and a defense witness, Maj. E. LoBuono, East Pittsburgh, Pa., were present when Smith slapped him.

Taylor declared he was knocked groggy and he could not be sure whether Cubage, Smith and LoBuono witnessed the beating which he said followed.

PRISONER PREFERS FIGHT ON JIM CROW TO FREEDOM

Defender

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Don DeVault, a Negro conscientious objector inmate of the federal prison here, likes nothing better than a good fight against Jim Crow—not even freedom. 5-25-46

Scheduled to be paroled this month, DeVault has requested that his release date be postponed so that he can remain in the prison to combat a new Jim Crow order. After attending movies all season with no segregation, the prisoners were recently notified by the associate warden that inmates who preferred to continue attending the shows on an interracial basis would do so separately from an all-white group.

Chicago, Ill.

In a letter to the associate warden, DeVault said: "I entered prison to fight for democracy. I cannot run away when a battle of this sort is in progress. Therefore, I intend to delay my parole until a satisfactory solution has been reached." There is a possibility that he may be jeopardizing his chance for release by questioning prison policy, but DeVault doesn't seem to mind.

7 MINISTERS IN WHITE HOUSE PICKET LINE

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Wed. 10-23-46

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)— Seventy ministers from 20 states converged on the White House last week in a plea for amnesty for 6,000 conscientious objectors imprisoned since the selective service program was begun. Forty of the ministers represented 10 Protestant denominations. Seven of the group were Negroes.

Several students of the Howard University School of Religion also joined up the picketing around the Department of Justice building on Wednesday afternoon.

The Rev. C. T. R. Nelson, one of the Negro ministers, was the leader of one group of 40 of the demonstrators at the request of the Committee for Amnesty, New York City, of which Dorothy Canfield Fisher is the honorary chairman, Dr. A. J. Muste, the chairman, and Allen Man, secretary. Dr. Nelson's group paraded in front of the White House for an hour and a half while a smaller group picketed the Department of Justice building. Rev. Nelson was also one of a delegation of six which held conferences with Asst. Atty.-Gen. McGregor, and President Truman's secretary, David K. Niles.

MINISTERS LISTED

The Negro ministers were Rev. Nelson, pastor of the Camphor Memorial Methodist Church and president of the St. Paul branch, NAACP, St. Paul, Minn.; the Rev. Merrill E. Nelson, pastor, Wheatland Avenue Methodist Church, Columbus, Ohio; the Rev. H. F. Hardin, professor of religious education, Rust College, Holly Springs, Miss., who came from the farthest point South; the Rev. T. L. James, Church of God minister from Grand Rapids, Mich.; the Rev. S. Marion Phillips, pastor, Indiana Avenue Methodist Church, Chicago; the Rev. Walter E. Walter, pastor, Methodist Church, Rockville, Md.; and Rev. W. L. Hildebrand, AME pastor, Washington.

The Nelsons are brothers of Floyd Nelson, a conscientious objector who was freed from the Danbury prison on August 11, after a 107 days' hunger strike for his freedom. Wallace is currently staging a one-man picket in front of the federal building in St. Paul.

Signs Up 10,000th Man; Goes Out Looking for More

Afro-American

PHILADELPHIA

If the U.S. Army had the aid of a few hundred men with the persuasive ability of George Thompson, selective service could be tossed out of the window — and Congressmen would sleep much easier.

For Thompson, who lives at 1433 S. 22nd St., has been responsible for 10,000 men joining Uncle Sam's khaki forces.

Seeks More Prospects

A volunteer civilian recruiter, he helped his ten-thousandth enlistee fill out papers, Monday, at the Army Recruiting Center, 13th and Market Sts., accepted the congratulations of Col. Donald C. Foote, commanding officer in the local recruiting district — then dashed off to talk to more prospects.

Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Thompson started rounding up young men for the Army in 1941. Except for a period of three months when he was laid up with an attack of appendicitis, he has covered the entire city encouraging youths not in school and without jobs to enter the service.

He spends two hours a day at the Recruiting Center, during which time he assists his recruits in filling out necessary papers and choosing the trades they want to take up in the Army. 5-11-46

Camden Youth No. 10,000

The remainder of the day is spent visiting the different community centers and playgrounds throughout the city, where he supervises and counsels nearly 700 boys. This work Mr. Thompson carried on through his position as president of Sigma Theta, an organization which sponsors sports among the youth of the city.

The honor of being the ten thousands recruit brought in by Mr. Thompson went to Bertram Moore, 18, of 1060 S. Second St., Camden, N.J., who enlisted for three years.

Sat

When asked whether he had any particular reason for joining the Army, Moore said that he was influenced by his brother who was recently discharged from the Army after serving for over three years. 5-11-46

"My brother told me that he thought the Army would benefit me in many ways," said Moore, who further revealed the fact that he has wanted to enlist for the past two years, but only recently became of age.

Really a Camden Day

Two of Moore's friends, Murray Sellers of 256 Sycamore St., Camden, and Jefferson Chambers of 1015 S. Second St., Camden, also enlisted at the same time for three-stretches.

Mr. Thompson, who received the AFRO Achievement Award in 1941, has brought in 300 boys in the last two months, and recently received a letter of commendation from Colonel Donald C. Foote, commanding officer of the Philadelphia Recruiting District, for rendering valuable contribution to the military service for recruiting young men for the Army.

Uncertainty Marked 'Last Day' At Induction Station Here

Richmond, Va.

Times Dispatch

By Nita Morse

The future of the Armed Forces Induction Station at the eBlgian Building was just about as uncertain yesterday as whether the coal miners' truce will last, how long it will be before housing meets demands and when that new refrigerator, stove, car or pair of nylons will be available.

However, the future of David L. Burrus, 19, Negro, of Norfolk, was quite definite. He was the last man processed for induction into Uncle Sam's armed forces during the day and, with 10 other inductees, departed for the reception center at Fort George G. Meade, Md.

It was "business as usual" at the station, although on a much smaller scale than formerly, and Captain John E. Brior, commanding officer, said, "We'll work until we are notified differently from the Third Service Command.

No one knew whether the draft act, due to expire at midnight yesterday would be extended by a last-minute agreement in Congress, whether President Truman might keep the Selective Service organization intact by executive order if Congress failed to act, or whether the last man drafted yesterday might really be the last man drafted. 5-15-46

David at Ease

Meanwhile, David wasn't worried about the situation at all. Just out of the Merchant Marine—due to his draft call—he's been in North Africa, Italy and France and is hoping for overseas duty, preferably in Europe.

"It's all right with me if Uncle Sam needs me," he grinned when asked what he thought of being inducted at this point. His answer about echoed the sentiment of the other inductees who said, "there's no use beefing about it."

One person in the station yesterday didn't answer any draft notice. An ex-Wac, she took a re-enlistment physical which she hopes she passed. "I had a year and four months' service in America, and now I want to go overseas," she said. Wednesday

Activity at the induction station has steadily decreased since the guns of war stopped firing. At one time, from 600 to 800 persons a day were examined for induction into the armed forces.

Personnel Reduced

The personnel has been reduced from a high of about 100 to less than 50 on duty now.

Throughout Virginia, about 275,000 persons have been inducted into the armed forces since Selective Service was set up in 1940, Colonel Joel Griffing, State director, said yesterday. 5-15-44

Other inductees yesterday were John M. Simmons, Earl H. Walker, John H. Baskerville, Richard E. Branch, James T. Hinton, Leonard E. Daughtrey, Rufus Grant and Oscar L. Roberson, all of Portsmouth; Vance Bene Jones, of Richmond, James Thornton, of Suffolk. All are Negroes.

He Brought 10,000 to Army

George Thompson, center, civilian volunteer recruiter, is congratulated by Col. Donald C. Foote, commanding officer of the Philadelphia Recruiting District, as he presents his ten thousandth Army recruit, Bertarm Moore, 18, of 1060 S. 2nd St.

Selective Service Rules Army Must Take Dentists

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 8-3-46

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — Partially reversing its recent stand, the Army has decided to commission colored dentists who may be ordered to report for induction under the Selective Service System, it was learned last Friday.

Despite a critical shortage, it had asked Selective

—Staff

Preinductees and Inductees Cheer Last Man Drafted Yesterday

It's GI Life for David Burruss, Whether the Draft Expired or Not

Service not to induct any colored dentists, which had replied that under the Selective Service Act, it was bound to induct colored dentists in the general population ratio.

Borrows Dentist from Navy

The decision of the Army to commission inducted colored dentists, however, leaves unanswered the question of whether the Army will commission any colored dentist who may voluntarily apply for a commission.

So serious is the shortage of dentists in the Army, it was learned, that the Army has requested the Navy Department to detail 800 Navy dental officers to fill existing shortages in the Army.

Reject Reserve Commissions

Despite the shortage, commissions were refused three dentists Dr. Francis M. Foster of Richmond, Va.; Dr. William M. Logan of Petersburg, Va., and Dr. Frederick Rich of Washington, in the Reserve Corps, when they tried to enlist upon notification of induction.

Under the change in position of the Office of the Surgeon General, however, they are eligible for commissions. According to latest available figures, there were only 29 colored dentists in the Army.

Draft Bill Fails to Affect Tan GI's

Afro American Baltimore, Md.

By RALPH MATTHEWS

WASHINGTON — (AFRO National Bureau) — The draft status for non-white GI's will be changed little by continuation of the draft law which was passed by Congress Tuesday, the War Department informed the AFRO Wednesday.

The quota for colored troops has been reduced from one million to less than 100,000 and the necessary unit replacements can be taken care of through normal enlistments, it is believed.

This means that 18-year-olds will hardly be affected at all, and few demands will be made on those in the 19 to 44 age brackets who are included in the draft.

Low Wages Blamed

The cause for reenlistments was attributed to low wages in the South where many returning GI's have discovered that they were better off in the Army than they are in civilian life.

A recent survey disclosed that returning veterans in menial jobs are being paid as little as $10 and $12 per week throughout the South. The Afro-American

The Army pay of $75 per month with food, clothing, lodging and allotments for dependents is attractive to many who are disillusioned, hence they are anxious to reenlist. Baltimore, Md.

New Pay Boosts

The new pay boosts voted by Congress augment this desire, according to the War Department.

Technicians such as cooks, mechanics, and others have been raised from $50 to $81 per month; corporals to $90; sergeants from $78 to $100; staff sergeants from $96 to $115; technical sergeants from $114 to $135; and master sergeants from $138 to $165.

At present, there are 960 colored units in all branches of the service, whose personnel, in addition to getting the salary boosts, also draws overseas allotments which actually bring the GI's pay up to around $200 per month — which is increased again according to longevity. Sat. 7-6-46

All this, according to a War Department spokesman, makes Army life attractive to many who, instead of beefing to get out, now actually want to stay in the service.

Keep the Army on the Run

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

With the acceptance of 19-year-old Robert B. Kelly Jr. as a volunteer enlistee at the Army recruiting station in Washington last week, the AFRO has won the first round of its fight against the War Department's vicious racial quota system.

To the credit of Charles H. Houston and Joseph C. Waddy, counsel in the case, Kelly entered the Army through the front door rather than through the back door of Selective Service as the Justice Department suggested.

But while the Army was doing an about-face in accepting Kelly, it raised another discriminatory requirement, namely that it would take colored volunteers who have completed a high school education. The Army does not place this same educational requirement upon white recruits.

Consequently, we have another fight on our hands to eliminate this discriminatory requirement; also to have the Army do away with quota calls based upon race, a practice which has been challenged by some of our best legal minds as unconstitutional. Sat. 10-12-46

In reversing itself, the War Department has exposed itself as vulnerable. Since Secretary of War Robert Patterson, addressing the American Legion convention in San Francisco last week, called for universal training for 18-year-olds, the importance of the Kelly case should not be minimized.

Prompt resort to the civil courts with any other cases of discrimination or quotas is imperative. We shall not rest until the War Department guarantees a square deal to all youth, regardless of race, creed or color, and further guarantees to protect them from segregation and/or abuse at the hands of prejudiced Army or civilian authorities.

This is a big job and it will take the combined efforts of us all to make it succeed.

41d 1946

Conscription

Negro Enlistees In Regular Army Now Over 37,000

Total Strength Now Over Half Million Men

WASHINGTON— (SNS)—Thirty-seven thousand three hundred and forty-three Negro soldiers had enlisted voluntarily in the peacetime Regular Army on November 30, 1945, the War Department announced today. They comprised better than 14 percent of the over all Regular Army post-war enlistments for that date of 261,705.

The total Negro strength of the Army was 589,362 as of October 31, 1945. Commissioned officers flight and warrant officers made up 6,293 of this figure, with 386,101 officers and enlisted men listed as being assigned to oversea stations.

A partial breakdown of Negro strength in the Army of October 31, 1945, follows :

Infantry	37,887
Coast and Field Artillery	15,440
Engineers	115,250
Air Corps	70,806
Transportation Corps	76,795
All Others	273,184
Total	589,362
Officers	6,293
Including:	
Dental Corps Officers	95
Nurses	426
Other Medical Corps Officers	450
Chaplain	201
Serving Overseas	386,101
Including:	
Pacific Theater	200,888
China and India-Burma Theaters	22,231
Alaskan Department	4,131
European Theater	116,926
Mediterranean Theater	31,246
Africa-Middle East Theater	853
Caribbean Defense Command	1,525
Women's Army Corps	600

Segregated Army Rebels Good Men

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — A recent War Department report shows that men in the first three grades of general classification (intelligence) are reluctant to reenlist in the present segregated Army.

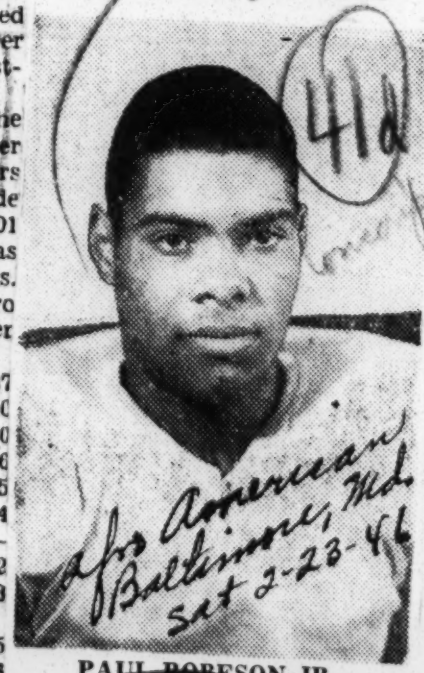
A large number of men in the lower classification brackets are now signing up for Regular Army duty, and are causing the War Department much concern in the matter of placement.

Lower "Intelligence"

The Army's quota for July, 1947, is 1,000,000 men, ten per cent of which would normally be colored. According to a survey of present re-enlistments by colored soldiers, many of the men are classified in the lower "intelligence" brackets.

The Gillen Board, which is now studying the possibility of integrating all racial groups in the same units, in effect abolishing the Army's segregation policy, will find its job more difficult because of the lack of men better qualified, board members reported.

The Army Calls



PAUL ROBESON, JR.

football and track star at Cornell University, who was notified this week by his Elmhurst, Conn., draft board that he must report within a few days. Robeson, who tied for the high jump title at the Millrose Games and was Coach Ed McKeever's tailback on the Ithaca eleven last fall, is a sophomore.

Virgin Islander Honored In D. C.

Washington, D. C., Jan (NNPA) —J. Antonio Jarvis, of St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, was among the fifty-four uncompensated members of Selective Service Boards who received the Selective Service Medal at the White House last Monday. Mr. Jarvis is secretary of the St. Thomas local draft board.

President Truman presented the medals in the East Room of the White House in a ceremony attended by Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal, and other ranking Army, Navy and Government officials.

Mr. Jarvis was the only colored man to receive the medal. One Puerto Rican, F. F. Colon, of Cayey, Puerto Rico, was in the group. Selection of recipients was made by lot.

The fifty-four draft board members, to whom the awards were made, have served on Selective Service Boards for more than five years. They were chosen to represent the more than 100,000 members of draft boards who have served for two or more years and who are eligible for the award.

While here, Mr. Jarvis stayed at Carver Hall. Selective Service officials said Mr. Jarvis had requested to be allowed to make his own reservations for accomodations in Washington.

Mr. Jarvis said the Virgin Islands did not begin to induct its citizens into the United States armed forces until after the islands had lodged an official protest with Selective Service against Virgin Islanders being denied a right to serve. Since 1944 the Virgin Islands have furnished more than 800 men to the armed forces through Selective Service.

90 Per Cent White Draftees Accepted In Washington

SANDERSVILLE, March 11.—J. E. Daniel, chief clerk of the Washington county draft board, announced that 90 per cent of white draftees had been accepted in the armed services, while 53 per cent of the Negroes were turned down. Daniel stated that the large number of Negroes were rejected on mental tests and physical defects.

The county, with a population of approximately 25,000, registered a total of 5,575 men, or about one-fifth of the total population. The records revealed that of the 827 whites accepted for service, 533 have been discharged and of the 638 Negro inductees 413 have been returned to civilian life.

The draft board did not classify a single person as a conscientious objector on religious belief or other cause. Under new regulations the local board has tightened up its requirements of eligibility for enlistment and the percentage of rejections will now become much higher. Two days each week are now set aside for accepting reenlistments of service men.

Selective Service Cites Tobias For War Patriotism

WASHINGTON—(NNPA) — Dr. Channing H. Tobias, senior secretary of the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, was among seven colored leaders awarded the Selective Service Medal last Tuesday for patriotic services rendered without compensation.

The others receiving the award were Dr. John W. Lawlah, dean of Howard University Medical School; Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, associate professor of education at Howard; Dr. William O. Claytor, Washington dentist, and Julius A. Thomas director department of industrial relations, the National Urban League.

The awards were made to a total of 50 men in "acknowledgement and appreciation for patriotic services performed without compensation in the administration of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940"

General Lewis B. Hershey, director of Selective Service, made the presentations at a ceremony held in the Labor Department auditorium. More than 200 persons attended.

In making the award to Dr. Tobias, General Hersey pointed out that Dr. Tobias had served Selective Service before it was actually organized.

In 1940 President Roosevelt named Dr. Tobias to a five-man National Advisory Committee on Selective Service, and it was while serving on this committee that he rendered valuable work in guiding the organization of the Selective Service System and later in the field of public relations.

Dr. Lawlah received his award for his services as chairman of the advisory committee on Negro Health Procurement and Assignment Service which carried the responsibility of screening the applications of colored physicians for commissions in the armed forces and of determining their availability for military service.

Dr. Claytor was decorated for his services in securing the cooperation of the National Dental Association and independent dentists throughout the country. He was president of the NDA from 1942 to 1944.

As chairman of the Special Research Committee, American Teachers Association, Dr. Jenkins performed a major part in studying the causes of the rejections of colored selectees because of illiteracy and failure to meet minimum intelligence standards.

The award was presented to Mr. Thomas for his consultative services on occupational and employment problems relating to colored registrants. Thomas made Urban League studies of colored employment available to Selective Service and secured the cooperation of 53 local Urban League organizations throughout the country.

Two other colored Americans, Dr. Paul B. Cornely, head of the Public Health Department of Howard University, and Dr. Thomas M. Smith, of Chicago, former president of the National Medical Association, were also given the award, but were unable to be present at the ceremonies.

Leaders Ask Amnesty for 40 Puerto Ricans

NEW YORK—Amnesty for Rafael Lopez Rosas and 40 other advocates of Puerto Rican independence, has been asked of President Truman in a letter released recently by the Rev. Donald Harrington, chairman, Workers Defense League's national action committee, and signed by 41 prominent leaders.

The Puerto Ricans are in Federal prisons because they refused to fight for democracy abroad while denied it at home. Rosas spent two years in prison, was remore when he refused to report for induction.

Military Exemption Same for All, Says Col. Johnson

Explains Operation of Regulations Postponing Inductoin of Students

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — Colored men are being exempted from military service under exactly the same deferment regulations as white men, Colonel Campbell C. Johnson, executive assistant to Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of Selective Service, said last Thursday.

Asked why more than 10% of the October and November inductions into the armed forces were colored men, Colonel Johnson said:

"In the application of the regulations postponing induction of high school and college students, a larger percentage of such students were found among white youths, and it was possible that a larger number of colored registrants were being inducted for that reason.

Change with Semester

"This temporary difference," he said, "would be equalized at the end of each school semester when high school students would become available for induction."

Regarding December figures, which showed a 20% induction of colored men, Colonel Johnson revealed that most States having large colored populations induct colored men between the first and fifteenth of the month, and white registrants between the fifteenth and the end of the month.

Since inductions were discontinued on Dec. 20 because of the personnel. Christmas holidays, it is highly possible, he said, that official figures reveal that in December will show a colored men were inducted into greater percentage of colored inductees.

In October, 31,000 white and 3,400 or 11.2% colored were inducted. In November, 30,600 white and 3,700 or 11.5% colored were inducted.

Army Requests

The Army has requested Selective Service to furnish it with 45,000 white and 5,000 colored inductees each month to maintain the 10% ratio of colored to white. According to unofficial figures for December, 25,000 white and 5,000 or 20% colored were inducted.

Veterans May Reenlist With Commensurate Rank

Daily News Atlanta, Ga.

Thurs 3-14-46

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The 477th Composite Group, commanded by Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., which is in process of moving from Godman Field, Kentucky, to Lockbourne Army Air Base, Columbus, Ohio, is in need of technicians, it was learned Wednesday.

Authorized strength of the organization is 2,500. Its actual strength is 1,300, leaving 1,200 vacancies. Whether all of these vacancies will be filled by re-enlistment of released personnel or by transfer of personnel from the Tuskegee Army Air Field, which is being deactivated, could not be learned.

NEW PLAN IN EFFECT

Under new War Department policy, former AAF technicians who have been honorably discharged since May 12, now may re-enlist in a grade commensurate with their former Army experience and length of active service. The new plan will remain in effect until June 30, after which date enlistments must take place within ninety days to qualify for grade commensurate with service.

At the present time enlisted men may re-enter the service in the grade held when discharged, if they re-enlist within ninety days of separation.

Available ratings vary with the number of months of active service in the particular specialty and range from private first class to technical sergeant. As an example, a former aircraft maintenance crew chief with more than thirty months of service would be re-enlisted in the grade of technical sergeant. A former airplane and engine mechanic with thirty or more months of service could enlist as a staff sergeant.

HARLEM DRAFT UNITS HONORED FOR SERVICE

Times

"Even in the very difficult field of race relations there was very little criticism of the way in which Selective Service operated here in New York City," Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis Sr. told the personnel of nine Selective Service Boards that were honored at ceremonies in the Fifteenth [formerly the 369th] Regiment Armory, 142d Street and Fifth Avenue, last night.

Times 6-13-46

Addressing the uncompensated personnel of Harlem Local Boards 36, 39, 53, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60 and 61, who received Selective Service Medals and certificates of appreciation in recognition of their "faithful adherence to duty," General Davis said that 60,000 Negroes from New York City, and 13,000 others from the State as a whole, had served in the armed force.

Contrary to prevalent opinion, New York Negroes were the third largest State group to enter the services, two Southern States alone surpassing them in numbers, General Davis added. Times.

Maj. Candler Cobb, New York City Director of Selective Service, presented the medals to more than 200 members of the Harlem boards. Benjamin Locke, chairman of Local Board 59, arranged the program in cooperation with the Uptown Chamber of Commerce, which provided the use of the armory facilities.

41d 1946

General

Afro's Suit Forces Army to Remove Jim Crow Ban

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 10-12-46

New Restriction Limits Volunteers to Specialists, High School Graduates

WASHINGTON

Faced with the AFRO-sponsored suit challenging the right of the Army to prohibit colored volunteers from enlisting in the Army, the War Department on Oct. 2 did an aboutface and ordered the immedate induction of Robert B. Kelly Jr.

However, at the same time, it raised a new discriminatory requirement, stating that it would take colored volunteers—but only after they had produced evidence of having completed a high school education.

Kelly, 19, rejected as a volunteer early in September, is the youth whose case the AFRO undertook in an effort to outlaw the ban against colored enlistees in the Army.

Compromise Rejected

Earlier, Charles H. Houston and Joseph C. Waddy, attorneys who offered to serve in the case without pay, refused to accept a compromise proposal which would have restored the September and October draft quotas and permitted the immediate induction of all who desired in Class A.

The War Department's compromise proposal was stated by Marcus Ray, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, who asked Mr. Waddy whether or not it was acceptable as a settlement of the court action.

Mr. Waddy promptly replied that it was not and that he would not compromise the principle of an equal right for enlistment and re-enlistment in the Army on an individual basis, and abolition of the quota system.

Many Not Covered

The lawyer pointed out that the War Department proposal did not provide for any colored men getting in the Army, except those already in Class 1-A and made no provision for the re-enlistment of veterans.

It still left the quota system, Mr. Waddy asserted, which may allow a few temporary escapes but served as a stigma against an entire race of citizens.

At that time also, Mr. Houston stated, "The fight is not over, because the issues are still not settled.

"This fight is being made to guarantee that any program of universal military training and any program of war mobilization for a future emergency will be upon a democratic, non-segregated basis.

"We are not going to wait until another emergency comes to make the fight; we are making the fight now."

Chicago, Ill.

Filed 6 Injunctions

In the original suit, the attorneys had filed six injunctions, two of them declaratory, enjoining both the War Department and Selective Service from issuing or enforcing orders not applicable to all citizens. Sat. 10-5-46

Later, the attorneys requested an immediate injunction to restrain both the Secretary of War and the Director of Selective Service from ordering the induction of any registrant whose number was higher than Kelly's.

The above motion led to the compromise proposal.

Leaves for Fort Meade

Kelly, a graduate of Armstrong High School here, who lives at 9 Q St., N.E., left for the Fort Meade (Md.) processing center on Oct. 2 with 13 youths, one of them a Chinese.

None of the other 13 was required to show proof of having been graduated from high school. Several other colored youths who attempted to enlist on Oct. 2, however, were rejected and told to return on the following day.

One Inducted in Richmond

Meanwhile, in Richmond, 18-year-old Everett Gray of King William County, Va., the son of Julius W. Gray Sr., a farmer, was inducted.

Another youth, whose name was not disclosed, is slated to enter the Army this week, according to information from the Richmond AFRO office.

Climax to Fight Against Army Policy

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 10-12-46

Robert B. Kelly Jr., 19, plaintiff in the AFRO-sponsored case to test the legality of the ban against would be enlistees in the Army, awaits his turn to enter the Army bus at 10th and D Sts., N.W., Washington after receipt of the War Department order sending him to Fort Meade, Md. for processing.

Secretary of War Asked to Void Education Rule

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 10-12-46

Vets' Aide Calls High School Requirement for Minority Discriminatory, Undemocratic

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Jesse M. Dedmond, veterans' secretary of the NAACP, last Friday protested to Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson that the War Department policy restricting enlistments of colored youths in the Army to high school graduates was discriminatory and undemocratic.

In a letter to Patterson he urged the Secretary to direct that any orders concerning enlistments that are based on race or color be rescinded.

The text of Mr. Dedmond's letter to Mr. Patterson follows:

Hits Bias Requirement

"The NAACP is gravely concerned with the recent pronouncements by the War Department regarding its policy on enlistments and re-enlistments of personnel for the Army. According to published reports, 'enlistments of eligible colored men are to be restricted to those having a high school education.'

"We believe such a policy is discriminatory in view of the fact that members of other races are not required to meet this specific qualification.

"We further believe that any policy on enlistments restricting them to race or color is undemocratic, and has no place in a nation such as ours.

No Justice for 'Peace' Army

"In view of the fight being waged by the War Department for legislation for a peace-time Army we feel that no policies or practices should prevail that would discriminate against any group because of race or color.

"Surely it is the intent of the War Department to use the reservoir of manpower available to build an efficient Army, which out of fairness and justice cannot be done if discriminatory orders and policies are allowed to prevail."

Defender

Youth Rejected Three Times Because Of Color, Affidavit Shows

The Informer Houston, Texas Sat. 10-5-46

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Charles H. Houston and Joseph C. Waddy, counsel for Robert B. Kelly, 19-year-old Armstrong High school graduate, turned down a compromise proposal for settlement of Kelly's suit to enjoin the Army and Selective service from refusing to enlist or induct colored men into the army.

The proposal called for recission of all orders and regulations which bar induction of colored men into the army through selective service but would have left in effect the War Department's suspension of voluntary enlistments of colored men.

Both Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson and General Lewis B. Hershey, director of the Selective Service system, were said to be willing to concede that orders barring the induction of colored men were illegal.

The Department of Justice was reported to be willing to defend the army's cancellation of voluntary enlistments of colored men.

Mr. Houston and Mr. Waddy were unwilling to accept a compromise which would leave standing the army's cancellation of voluntary enlistments of colored men. If counsel for Kelly and Justice Department lawyers cannot reach an agreement on the last issue, Kelly's suit is expected to come up within the next few days on his motion to enjoin the enforcement of any orders or regulations which bar the enlistment of colored men on any terms which are not applicable to white men.

The War Department, however, was said to be taking immediate steps to notify Selective Service to restore the September and October calls for colored registrants and to take all men according to their order number.

Kelly, last Wednesday filed a motion in the District Court for a preliminary injunction to restrain Secretary of War Patterson, General Hershey, and their agents from enforcing any order or regulation barring his voluntary enlistment or induction into the army on terms not applicable to white men.

He also seeks to restrain from barring his induction into the army through selective service and to restrain Local Draft Board No. 21, which has jurisdiction over him under the selective service law, from calling for induction any registrant whose order number is higher than his.

Secretary Patterson, General Hershey and Local Draft Board No. 21 had five days in which to file objections to the motion.

In an affidavit filed in support of his motion, Kelly sets out that he tried to get into the army by three different methods but was rejected each time because he is colored.

On August 9, the very day he finished high school, his draft board ordered him to report for pre-induction physical examination. He passed the examination and on August 13 he was notified that he was classified 1-A available for immediate induction when called.

With parental approval, on September 3, he sought to voluntarily enlist, Kelly states, but was rejected under regulations issued by Secretary Patterson suspending the voluntary enlistment of colored men except in highly restricted specialist grades.

Again with parental approval, on the same day, he presented himself to his draft board and sought immediate voluntary induction, Kelly says, but he was again rejected under orders of Secretary Patterson and General Hershey directing draft boards to refuse colored men the right of voluntary induction. At the same time, he declares, white boys and men no better qualified than he were being accepted by draft boards throughout the country for voluntary induction.

He appealed to the District of Columbia and national headquarters of the Selective Service system, Kelly states, but was informed by both headquarters that he was not acceptable because of the orders suspending voluntary enlistment of colored men.

Kelly says he asked his draft board when he would be called for induction and was told that under instructions from Secretary Patterson and General Hershey no colored registrant would be called during September and October, although white registrants are being called.

He asserts that he believes his order number has been reached by his draft board but that he has been skipped over because he is colored, and that the same thing has happened to other colored registrants.

The Informer Houston, Texas

Unless he is inducted into the army by October 6, Kelly avers, he will lose valuable benefits, chiefly educational advantages which would accrue to him under the GI Bill of Rights. Moreover, as a result of the race discrimination practiced agains colored volunteers and registrants, Kelly says, he is kept in an uncertain state of mind, is losing his morale and faith in the democratic process, is unable to arrange for school, employment or his future because he remains in class 1-A liable for induction at any time, and is being deprived of citizenship and valuable property rights. Sat. 10-5-46

Legality Of Race Quota Issue In New Draft Call

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 9-21-46

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — Possible violation of the Selective Service law by the army and the draft agency came into sharp focus this week, as the dual system of inducting whites and Negroes was upheld by spokesmen for both agencies here.

The question arose out of the army's announced refusal to accept Negro selectees until the present army ratio of troops is reduced to 10 whites to every Negro. The army tentatively modified that stand to permit induction of 500 Negroes out of a total of 25,000 men required this month.

Act Forbids Discrimination

The Selective Service Act requires that there be no discrimination because of race or religion, and that men be called up according to their order numbers. A dislocation of the system has been caused by separate army calls for Negro and white men. When the number of Negroes eligible for induction exceeds the army requests, their order numbers are skipped over and whites are called instead. This has often resulted in fathers being inducted, while single men are passed over.

U.S. Court Dodged Case

The question of violation of the act, by skipping over Negroes has never been decided by the U.S. Supreme Court, even though a test case was brought up. The case of Winfred Lynn was brought before the tribunal, but the high court turned it down because it "was not moot."

In the New York Court of Appeals a split decision held that the skipping of order numbers in inducting men was constitutional. The dissenting opinion was that such procedure was inconsistent with non-discrimination provisions of the act.

Last Friday, Lt. H. A. Wende, general counsel for Selective Service, admitted that the law expressly forbids skipping over order numbers. He added that the law is not violated when Negroes are passed over, however. In doing this, Wende said, selective service is within the provision which requires it to furnish men according to army requests. He pointed out that army requisitions state specifically the number of Negroes and whites desired. It would be folly, Wende said, to send more men of one race than the army required, because they would not be accepted.

War Dept. Stands by Draft Policy

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — The War Department on Sept. 18 reaffirmed its position respecting suspension of voluntary enlistments and cancellation of inductions of colored men into the Army, following a suit to enjoin the alleged discrimination filed on Sept. 17 in the U.S. District Court here.

An Army spokesman said voluntary enlistments of colored men, except those former GIs with certain occupational duty specialties, was suspended in August because the ratio of colored to white personnel in the Army exceeded that in the civilian population.

The Gillem Board in its report on the effective utilization of colored personnel recommended that the Army maintain a 10 per cent colored personnel ratio, the spokesman said, and at the time voluntary enlistments of colored men were suspended the ratio was about 16 or 17 per cent.

Draft Boards Notified

Inasmuch as such enlistments had been suspended, the Army also decided it would obtain no colored men through Selective Service in the call for induction in the months of September and October.

Before Selective Service officials were notified of the Army's decision, this agency had sent out calls for induction of 500 colored men in September, but local draft boards were later notified to suspend induction of those who had been ordered to report. Sat. 9-28-46

The suit, which would compel the Army to accept colored men whether they volunteered or were called up by Selective Service, was brought by Robert R. Kelly, 19-year old graduate of Armstrong High School, who was twice turned down by the Army although he is classified 1A.

Army Slams Doors on Tan Recruits

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

No Room for Other Than 48 Specialists

1-10 RATIO PASSED

Sat. 7-27-46

Enlistments Stand at One-Sixth of Total

WASHINGTON

"Make it a Million," the Army's new recruiting slogan, backfired in faces of Army brass, last week.

Although the Army is campaigning for a million enlistees by the end of its current recruiting drive, general enlistments of colored veterans and new enlistees were suspended.

Unless colored veterans and prospective enlistees are capable of performing highly technical skills in 48 scarce categories of specialists, it will be increasingly difficult to enlist in the Regular Army, it was revealed by the War Department.

Quota Exceeded

Provisions for the enlistment of colored personnel has been suspended, because veterans and new enlistees have exceeded the Regular Army quota set up for them.

As a result, it was said, the Army found itself unable to continue uncontrolled enlistments.

The War Department emphasized that the decision was merely to suspend and not to cut off entirely general enlistment of colored personnel.

The sudden War Department decision to halt induction of colored volunteers, while at the same time renewing pressure for the induction of more men, left Marcus Ray, civilian aide to the Secretary of War in the middle, capital observers say. Afro-American

The fact that of 9,800 officers given commissions for the regular Army, only 31 were colored raises the question of just when the quota system should prevail. Under this system, there should be at least 980 officers.

The headaches of Ray center about this situation. Army policy makers, more inclined to listen to the complaints of colored leaders during the emergency, are harder to see now. At the same time, Ray's first major proposal has met with opposition at the hands of these leaders. Baltimore, Md.

Suggests Retest Plan

Because more than 80 per cent of colored men in the Army, due to lack of educational opportunity, are rated below the Army minimum standard of 80 on the Army general classification test, Ray has proposed a retesting scheme.

Under Ray's plan, all who do not qualify at 7–, would be given immediate honorable discharges. This would apply to white as well as colored personnel.

This, says Ray, would mean not only the release of substandard men, but would also keep open the flow of interested young men who could be developed for leadership and technical services.

Ray is also opposed to the quota system, believing personnel should be selected purely on the basis of need and ability instead of color even if it should result in an Army made up of 50 per cent colored personnel.

Officials Protest

The proposal to retest enlisted men is opposed by key War Department officials on the ground that it would set up an artificial ratio of colored personnel to total Army strength should bear approximately the same relation as the Regular Army, beginning Aug. 16, 1945, to the total civilian population to the colored population.

Furthermore, it is expected that the expiration of enlistments, with Army strength will be reduced to an extent where enlistments can profitably be resumed.

6-1 Present Strength To Maintain Ratio

According to War Department officials, the total number of enlistments—white and colored—in the Regular Army on the other hand appears to be thoroughly disgusted with the lack of support from other officials and from attacks made on them from all angles.

The move, it was stated, was made in line with the recently announced War Department policy on utilization of colored manpower.

That policy sets forth that the Enlistment criteria call for at least six months prior service in the occupational specialty listed and sufficient skill to attain the Army standard of competence.

The categories are:

Specialty No. 243, geodetic computer; 070, draftsman; 107, photolithographer; 004, aerial photographer; 076, topographic draftsman; 230, topographic surveyor; 304, electric motor repairman; 622, 623 and 624, advance finance; 409, medical technician; 067, dental technician.

Specialty 855, dental laboratory

Technical Skills Required

According to War Department officials, it was learned last week, it would be an artificial ratio, since it would give an example since it would be thoroughly disgusted with the inaccurate picture of the qualification of colored men.

In rebuttal, it is pointed out that schools could refuse to give degrees on the ground that a graduating class was not "naturally representative" since it did not include some Americans who could not read and write.

Two colored educators have registered protests with Ray over

technician; 858, medical laboratory technician; 409, advanced medica technician; 149 and 859, pharmacy technician; 861, surgical technician; 120, meat and dairy inspector; 250, veterinary inspector; 264, X-ray technician; 114, machinist.

ELECTRICIANS DESIRED

Also 229, medical equipment maintenance technician; 629, medical department physical therapist; 965, wheeled vehicle automotive mechanic; 919, heavy anti-aircraft remote control system repairman; 348 and 848, ordnance parts clerk; 039, telephone and telegraph cable splicer; 042, camera repairman; 095, central office repairman; 097, instrument repairman, telephone and telegraph; 166, powerman; 648, radio repairman.

And 187, repeaterman; 239, teletype mechanic; 649, fixed station radio repairman; 766, high speed manual radio operator; 805, cryptographic technician; 792, single channel radio repairman; 640, telegraph and telephone equipment repairman; 261, Telegraph and telephone wire chief; 739, intercept operator (Japanese language); 738, intercept operator (German language; 952, gun laying equipment radio repairman; 208, motion picture sound recorder; 152, photographer; and 945, photo laboratory technician.

No More Men to Be Inducted

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Move Further Step to Restrict Quota

Sat. 10-19-46

KELLY CASE CITED

16% of Minority Eligible Minus Quota

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Repercussions of the AFRO-backed suit of Robert B. Kelly to enter the Army have led to cancellation by the War Department of calls on Selective Service for the remainder of the year, it is believed here.

The action taken last week, in effect, closes the Army to colored youths except those who hold high school diplomas and, apparently, is a move to bolster the Army plan to restrict its colored personnel strength to below 10 per cent.

After the War Department was challenged on the question of making separate calls to white and colored selectees by Charles H. Houston and Joseph C. Waddy, attorneys, in the Kelly suit, the Army allowed Kelly to enlist, and its officials held several conferences with the Department of Justice on the question.

Army Checks Induction

As the result of conferences with Justice Department lawyers and Selective Service officials, Maj. Gen. Willard Paul took under study the question of abandoning separate racial calls.

Recruiting stations throughout the country were notified that they could accept colored men who could give proof of a high school education. Then, last week, all calls on Selective Service were cancelled.

From an authoritative source, it was learned that a survey of available manpower by Selective Service showed that 16% was colored and would be called for Army induction in separate racial calls were abandoned.

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

No Volunteers, No Draft

Sat. 7-27-46

The Army has enlisted 140,000 men since last fall, but 1 out of every 5 recruits has been colored. The proportion of colored to white in this country is 1 to 10.

The Army wants to keep the proportion of colored in the service at 1 to 10, so, except for some colored specialists, it has suspended the enlistment of colored men for a while.

If the Army has enough colored men through voluntary enlistment, it will be difficult for it to select any colored persons through the draft.

It would be unreasonable, then, for the Army to refuse voluntary enlistment, i.e., enlistment of men who want to serve, and then go about drafting other colored persons who might not want to serve.

If the Army suspends voluntary enlistment, it also should have the courage to suspend the draft at the same time.

Injunction Requested in Army Draft Case

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Would Prevent Induction of Others Before That of Youth Barred on Color

Sat. 10-5-46

WASHINGTON

A motion for a preliminary injunction to restrain the Secretary of War and the Director of Selective Service from enforcing any regulation barring the induction of Robert Kelly into the Army on terms not applicable to white inductees, was filed in District Court last week by Charles Houston and Joseph C. Waddy, attorneys.

The attorneys, later, turned down a compromise proposal for settlement of Kelly's suit to enjoin the Army and Selective Service from refusing to enlist or induct colored men into the Army.

In his suit, Kelly contends that unless he is permitted to enlist in the Army before October 6, 1946, time spent in the service will not be counted toward benefits provided under the GI Bill of Rights.

A minor, whose suit has to be petitioned through his father and next friend, he further avows that such benefits constitute valuable property rights.

Seeks Induction Writ

He contends that the matter cannot be disposed of on its merits in time to protect his property rights and interests.

Therefore, he asks the court to enjoin the defendants, comprising Local Board No. 21, from calling for induction any registrant whose order number is higher than his.

Kelly states his local board advised him that under instructions from the Secretary of War and the Director of Selective Service no colored registrants would be called during September and October, 1946, although white registrants with no more or less qualifications would be called.

The compromise proposal called for recision of all orders and regulations which bar induction of colored men into the Army through Selective Service, but would have left in effect the War Department's suspension of voluntary enlistments of colored men.

Both Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson and Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of the Selective Service System, were said to be willing to concede that orders barring the induction of colored men were illegal.

The Department of Justice was reported to be willing to defend the Army's cancellation of voluntary enlistments of colored men.

Spurn Compromise

Mr. Houston and Mr. Waddy were unwilling to accept a compromise which would leave standing the Army's cancellation of voluntary enlistments of colored men.

If counsel for Kelly and Justice Department lawyers cannot reach an agreement on the last issue, Kelly's suit is expected to come up within the next few days. The defendants have five days in which to file objections to the motion.

Wants GI Benefits

Unless he is inducted into the Army before Oct. 6, Kelly contends he will lose valuable benefits which would accrue to him by virtue of his induction prior to such dates.

He says that he is advised and believes that his order number has been reached by his local board and passed solely because he is colored.

Other colored registrants, similarly situated, have had their order numbers reached by their local boards and passed solely because they are colored, he charges.

A graduate of the Armstrong Technical High School, where he was an ROTC cadet, the youth lives at 9 Q Street.

Houston Files Papers in District Court

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md. Sat. 9-28-46

Present System of Barring Men Termed Property Rights Violation

COUNSEL SERVING WITHOUT PAY

Selective Service, War Department, Local Board Accused of Jim Crow

WASHINGTON

Legal language of the suit filed Tuesday on behalf of Robert B. Kelly Jr., who is suing the War Department and Selective Service for immediate induction into the Army, seeks four injunctions and two declaratory judgments, Charles H. Houston, attorney, who is serving without pay, has revealed.

Defendants in the case include Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, Director Lewis B. Hershey of National Selective Service headquarters and members of District Local Board No. 21.

No Colored — No Whites

Injunctions are sought against Secretary Patterson and Director Hershey enjoining them from issuing or enforcing any regulation limiting colored men on terms not applicable to white and other citizens alike.

An additional injunction against Mr. Patterson would enjoin the War Department from "conducting further recruiting for the Army at public expense" so long as colored men are barred or limited on terms not applicable to others.

Halt All Induction

Local Board No. 21 would be enjoined from refusing to accept colored men and from calling registrants whose order numbers are higher than Kelly's and that of other colored men under its jurisdiction until Kelly and others are inducted in order.

Declaratory judgments would outlaw War Department orders limiting enlistment or induction of colored men and Selective Service practice of calling registrants (except volunteers) in other than the sequence of their order numbers.

It is pointed out early in the petition, filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, that the complainant is a colored American and this action is being pressed as a class suit on behalf of all others similarly affected by recent War Department orders limiting Army volunteers and inductees to whites only.

"There are common questions of law and fact . . . . common grievances arising out of common wrongs and common relief sought for the entire class as well as special relief for the plaintiff," the petition prays.

Financed by AFRO

Financed by the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers, with Attorney Houston having volunteered his services without cost, the final ruling in the Kelly case is expected to clarify the legality of recent War Department orders limiting colored volunteers to certain specialists' categories and halting draft inductions for September and October.

The full text of the petition follows:

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Civil Action No. 36808

ROBERT B. KELLY, a minor
9 Que Street, Northeast,
by The Afro-American
ROBERT B. KELLY, his father and next friend,
9 Que Street, Northeast,
Plaintiff.

vs.

1. ROBERT P. PATTERSON, Secretary of War, War Department
2. LEWIS B. HERSHEY, Director of Selective Service, 21st and C Sts., Northwest
3. LEGRAND FICHTHORNE,
4. JOHN J. CREAMER,
5. JOHN R. WEITZEL,
6. HENRY J. VINSKY,
Comprising Local Board No. 21, Selective Service System for the District of Columbia, 1622 H Street, Northwest
Defendants.

Complaint for Injunction and Declaratory Judgment

1. Jurisdiction is based on the Preamble to the Constitution of the United States, Article I; Section 8, and Ameidment V of the same; and on the Act of July 2, 1940, c.508, section 2-b, 54 Stat. 713 (10 U.S.C.A. section 621-a), and on the Act of September 16, 1940, c. 720, 54 Stat. 885, as amended (50 U.S.C.A. App. sections 301 et seq.), hereinafter referred to as The Selective Training and Service Act.

Baltimore, Md.

2. Plaintiff is a native born citizen of the United States, having been born in the State of Ohio April 18, 1927. Since 1938 he has been a resident of the District of Columbia, and still is. He is of good moral character, sound in body and mind; duly registered for selective service with the defendants hereinafter named who constitute Local Board No. 21, Selective Service System for the District of Columbia, and holding Order No. 13-496.

On August 9, 1946 he creditably completed the public senior high school course in the District of Columbia at the Armstrong Technical High School. In said High School he had three years of cadet military training under military instructors appointed by the Board of Education for the District of Columbia, and in his senior high school year honorably served as a first lieutenant in the high school cadet corps.

Sat. 9-28-46

Plaintiff is a colored man and bring this action in his own behalf, thru his father and next friend, and also as a class suit on behalf of all other colored men similarly situated. Said men constitute a class too numerous to be brought individually before the Court, but there are common questions of law and fact involved herein, common grievances arising out of common wrongs, and common relief sought for the entire class as well as special relief for this plaintiff. The interests of said class are fairly and adequately represented by plaintiff.

3-a. Defendant Robert P. Patterson is the Secretary of War for the United States and charged under the Constitution and laws of the United States with the duty of maintaining the common defense thru the Army of the United States and administering the Army of the United States under laws enacted by Congress, without discrimination against citizens because of race or color.

-b. Defendant Lewis B. Hershey is the Director of Selective Service for the United States and is charged by law with the duty of administering the Selective Service Training and Service Act, without discrimination against citizens because of race or color.

-c. Defendants LeGrand Fichthorne, John J. Creamer, John R. Weitzel and Henry J. Vinsky comprise Local Board No. 21, Selective Service System of the District of Columbia, and are charged by law with administering the registration and selection of registrants for selective service within their Board area, without discrimination against citizens because of race or color.

All defendants are sued in their official capacities only.

4. At all times material herein defendant Secretary of War has been engaged thru his agents, officers and subordinates at tremendous public expense in an intensive campaign to recruit volunteers for the Army of the United States, and in order to facilitate said recruiting campaign Congress has enacted certain inducements to stimulate recruiting, among other things that a person enlisting in the Army before October 6, 1946 will have his entire Army time counted toward benefits provided under the G.I. Bill of Rights and other perquisites, whereas enlisting on or after October 6, 1946 — regardless of the length of enlistment — he can receive credit for the above benefits and perquisites only for the duration of the war and six months thereafter. Said benefits and perquisites constitute valuable property rights.

5. At all times material herein the Selective Training and Service Act has provided a system of voluntary induction for registrants between the ages of 18 and 36 regardless of race or color, within the limits of the quotas set for the political subdivisions within which they reside; and further has provided for the training and service of men not voluntarily inducted, with limitation (Section 4-2) "That in the selection and training of men under this Act, and in the interpretation and execution of the provisions of this Act, there shall be no discrimination against any person on account of race or color." Under the Act and regulations promulgated thereunder the defendant Director of Selective Service has established a system whereby the Local Boards, including defendant Local Board No. 21, are instructed to fill their calls first from registrants who have volunteered for induction, regardless of order number, and then to fill the balance of their calls from registrants who have passed the pre-induction examinations in sequence of order numbers, the lowest order number being called first.

6. On the very day he finished high school, August 9, 1946, plaintiff was ordered by his Local Board No. 21, aforesaid, to report for pre-induction physical examination. He did, passed same, and was so notified August 13, 1946. On August 14, 1946 said Local Board sent him notice of his classification in Class I-A, available for immediate induction when called.

7. Thereafter, on September 3, 1946, plaintiff as a loyal citizen of this Country, willing and anxious to bear his share of responsibility for protection and defense of same, and further desiring to secure for himself the valuable property rights established by Congress for persons who volunteer for Army service and enlist before October 6, 1946, with parental approval, presented himself to the Army Recruiting Station in the District of Columbia and volunteered to enlist in the Army of the United States, but was rejected solely because he is colored, under regulations therefore issued by the defendant Secretary of War barring enlistment of colored men except in highly restricted specialist grades while putting no such restriction on white enlistments. At the same time and place recruiting for white volunteers was being actively pressed by the defendant Secretary of War, and white boys and men with no more qualifications or less qualifications than plaintiff presented were being accepted under voluntary enlistments into the Army.

8. Thereupon, following his rejection by the Army Recruiting Service, plaintiff, with parental approval, on September 3, 1946, presented himself to said Local Board No. 21, which has full and exclusive jurisdiction over him under the Selective Training and Service Act, and sought immediate voluntary induction. Again he was rejected on the sole ground he is a colored man, under instructions emanating from the defendant Director of Selective Service.

9. Plaintiff then appealed to the Secretary of War, War Department, seeking his voluntary induction, but again was informed he was not acceptable for voluntary induction because he is colored, under the instructions aforesaid.

10. Plaintiff further inquired of defendant Secretary of War when he would be called for induction, and was advised that under instructions from the defendant Secretary of War and the defendant Director of Selective Service no colored boys and men with no more qualifications or less qualifications than plaintiff were being accepted by Local Boards in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including defendant Local Board No. 21, which has full and exclusive jurisdiction over him under the Selective Training and Service Act, and sought immediate voluntary induction

crue to him by virtue of his induction prior to such dates. Said benefits constitute valuable property rights.

11. Plaintiff is advised and believes that his order number has been reached by his said Local Board and passed solely because he is colored, and that other colored men similarly situated have had their order numbers reached by their Local Board and passed solely because they are colored, to their prejudice and discrimination in favor of white registrants.

12. As a result of the discriminations aforesaid plaintiff is kept in an uncertain state of mind, is losing his morale and faith in the democratic process, is unable to arrange for school, employment or make other plans for his future because he remains in Class I-A and liable for induction at any time, and is being deprived of his citizenship rights and valuable property rights in violation of the V Amendment to the Constitution and laws passed pursuant to Article I, Section 8, governing the control by Congress over the armed forces of the United States, solely because of his race or color.

Wherefore plaintiff prays:

1. An injunction against the defendant Secretary of War and the defandant Director of Selective Service, their agents, officers and subordinates, enjoining them from issuing or enforcing any regulation barring or limiting the enlistment or voluntary induction of plaintiff and other qualified colored men in the Army of the United States on terms not applicable to white and other citizens alike.

2. An injunction against the defendant Secretary of War, his agents, officers and subordinates, enjoining them from conducting further recruiting for the Army at public expense so long as the enlistment of plaintiff and other qualified colored men is barred or limited on terms not applicable to white and other citizens alike.

3. An injunction against Local Board No. 21, enjoining them from refusing to accept plaintiff and other colored registrants for voluntary induction on terms and conditions applicable to white and other citizens alike.

4. An injunction against Local Board No. 21 enjoining them from calling registrants for induction whose order numbers are higher than that of plaintiff and other colored men within the jurisdiction of said Local Board, who have been passed over solely because they are colored, until plaintiff and said colored men have been called and inducted into the Army or other armed forces.

5. A declaratory judgment declaring illegal the regulations and orders heretofore issued by the defendant Secretary of War or the defendant Director of Selective Service or under the authority of either, barring or limiting enlistment or induction of plaintiff and other colored men into the Army of the United States on terms not applicable to white and other citizens alike.

6. A declaratory judgment declaring illegal the practice of the Selective Service and Local Board No. 21 of calling registrants for induction (except those who volunteer for induction) in other than the sequence of their order numbers.

JOSEPH C. WADDY,
CHARLES H. HOUSTON,
Attorneys for plaintiff.

Cadet Throws Self at 'Steamroller'

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Right to Volunteer Involved; Houston Offers Services; AFRO Finances Case

Sat. 9-21-46

BULLETIN

The suit to enjoin the Washington draft board from accepting any white volunteer or draftee until Robert B. Kelly Jr., colored, has been inducted was filed in District of Columbia courts on

By VINCENT TUBBS
AFRO Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON

Facts regarding a War Department ban on colored volunteers and draftees first reported in the new Red Star edition of the Washington AFRO, Sept 10, have brought results.

The story dealt with the case of Robert B. Kelly Jr., 19-year-old former cadet lieutenant and graduate of Armstrong Technical High School who sought to enter the Army this month to join buddies already inducted and to obtain full benefits of the GI Bill of Rights at the conclusion of his term of service.

Kelly was denied induction on the basis of orders to Local Board No. 21 designated Bulletin 794 and the AFRO expose of the case had a twofold effect:

Noted Lawyer Offers Aid

1. Dr. Charles H. Houston former member of the school board and professor of law at Howard University, immediately volunteered his services to test the legality of the ruling.

2. The AFRO-AMERICAN News papers, realizing with Dr. Houston, that the case affects colored youths all over the nation who are co-ordinately denied the privilege [illegible]nteering to serve their [illegible] and likewise denied their [illegible]tional rights under the [illegible]ive Service Act, agreed to pay the costs of the litigation.

The outcome will determine whether a fifth freedom will be guaranteed the freedom to fight for the United States without discrimination.

Full Halt Sought

A specific effort is to be made to enjoin Local Board No. 21 from inducting any volunteers or draftees until Kelly has been inducted.

Kelly reported for pre-induction examination on Aug. 9 at the request of his draft board, Local No. 21, and was informed that he was acceptable for military service on Aug. 12. Afro-American

He states that he decided to ask for immediate induction because he has heard that persons entering the service after October 6 will not be eligible for the full benefits of the GI Bill of Rights at the end of their terms of service.

On Sept. 3, he declares he went to Local Board 21 and asked to be permitted to fill out Form 219 which requests immediate induction if the physical examination is passed. Baltimore, Md.

Stopped by Phone

He was allowed to do so but received a telephone call the next day from the Local Board, informing him that he could not be inducted because of a recent War Department order halting induction of colored registrants.

Incensed because family plans were disrupted and employment for the young man is unobtainable because employers are reluctant to hire a person with his draft classification, the youth's father, Robert B. Kelly Sr., a postal employee, proceeded to check the refusal. Sat. 9-21-46

None Wanted Until October

He was shown a copy of Bulletin 749 which specifically states that no colored persons are to be included in October quotas for Local Boards throughout the nation, but makes no mention of quotas for September.

Questioning implementation of the ruling for this month, Mr. Kelly was told that a recent telegram from National Selective Service headquarters also halts induction of colored youths for September.

The matter then fell into the hands of this correspondent who learned from the War Department that the ban on colored inductees was implemented in what the Army Personnel Section considered "a sense of fair play" since recruitment of volunteers has been limited to certain specialists' categories.

Congressional Action Ignored

It has come out, however, that a violation of Constitutional rights is incumbent in the War Department ruling since departmental policy cannot supercede the Selective Service Act passed by Congress which specifically states that there shall be no racial discrimination in the calling of draftees.

Further, the AFRO holds that the personal freedom of colored youths is violated in the restriction of volunteer inductions and proposes to contest Army utilization of the nation's available manpower on a racial rather than an individual basis.

Complaint Against War Dept. Dismissed

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Fri. 11-8-46

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—John F. Sonnett, an assistant attorney general, and Edward M. Curran, United States attorney, last Monday asked the District Court to dismiss the suit of Robert B. Kelly, Armstrong High School graduate, who sued War Department and Selective Service officials because he was refused enlistment or induction into the Army on account of his color.

Representing the defendants, Mr. Sonnett and Mr. Curran said there was no longer any controversy and that the subject matter of the suit was moot. In an affidavit filed in support of the motion to dismiss the action, Edward H. Hickey, Justice Department lawyer, said Marcus H. Ray, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, had informed him that Kelly was taken into the Army on October 3.

Class Suit

Kelly also brought his action as a class suit in behalf of other colored persons who were banned from enlisting or being inducted into the Army solely because they were colored. The defense attorneys said such class suits are termed "spurious" actions, and the fact that Kelly's suit is a "spurious class suit" should in no way effect its dismissal.

Joseph C. Waddy, an attorney who with Charles H. Houston brought the suit in behalf of Kelly, said they would not oppose the dismissal of the complaint.

The suit grew out of the Army's suspension of voluntary enlistments of colored men and its request to Selective Service not to induct any colored men in filling the War Department's request for 60,000 selectees during September and October.

War Department Ban Hit by AVC

NEW YORK—The War Department's suspension of voluntary enlistments of colored men in the Regular Army is a repudiation of the principles of fair employment, the policy committee of Manhattan Chapter No. 13, of the American Veterans' Committee declared Friday.

In a pronouncement on the action of the War Department, signed by Desmond Fitzgerald, John Ellis, George Kirstein, George Spiegelberg, Ruth McPike, Oren Root Jr., Gabriel L. Kaplan and Edward F. Hall, the Policy Committee said:

"Slow progress in wiping out racial discrimination may be understandable though regrettable, for rooted prejudices cannot be washed clean over night by act of Congress. It is a very different thing, however, when a department of the Federal government publicly declares that such discrimination is its official policy. It is a ghastly thing.

Problem Not Simple

"The Army's problem is not simple. It is emotionally charged. The real arguments are more often whispered than spoken aloud. And the Army itself is not happy about it.

"It is claimed that colored units did not make good combat troops, so often denied any part in the war. Yet colored units were often given other troops were ironic that the Army fighting.

"The disproportionately large percentage of recent colored enlistments results from the economic disabilities under which the colored citizen suffers. How ironic that the Federal government should now repudiate the principles of fair employment it enforced upon others during the war! Baltimore, Md.

"In the last analysis the Army could accept an increasing proportion of colored soldiers as a challenge and an opportunity. If it sincerely selected its best and most emotionally mature officers —both colored and white—in a campaign to make its colored soldiers in the Army, it could do more for itself, for democracy, for international good will and for social harmony at home than all the statutes and pious declarations that could be drafted in a millenium." — C. L.

Afro-American

shortcomings shown by colored combat troops grew out of the fact

41d 1946

Restrictions

RAY VS. WAR DEPARTMENT

Chicago, Ill.

Defender

'Elite' Army Plan Backfires

Sat. 11-16-46

By VENICE T. SPRAGGS
(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON — War Department officials were faced this week with the responsibility of finding a way out of the extremely untenable position into which they have been led following the "elite" Army proposal of Marcus Ray, civilian aide to the Secretary of War.

Ray's recommendation that Negro enlistments for the Regular Army be confined to men of high school education and better has boomeranged on the department in the form of widespread objections from Negro individual and organizational leadership.

Moreover, the recommendation will force the Army to resume the draft before Jan. 1, in order to meet its overseas commitments. A request for draft extension beyond the March 31, 1947 deadline seems inevitable, as Army enlistments sagged more than 80 per cent in the first three weeks of October.

How to backtrack from this embarrassing position is causing top War Department officials no little concern—a concern, which, according to authoritative sources, has spread to the White House.

In a zealously pursued ambition to make available Negroes who could "show the Army" what they can do, Ray came forth with a superior soldier plan which essentially called for purging all Negroes falling in Army intelligence classifications IV and V.

His recommendation followed close on the heels of an Army order banning the volunteer enlistment of Negroes in other than highly technical classifications. Both had the same intent—to reduce Negro representation in the regular Army to the 10 per cent quota recommended by the Gillem Committee. These discriminatory stop-gap measures reduced to a mere trickle the flow of Negroes into the regular Army, which then totaled 16 per cent of all personnel.

To retrench Negro participation further, the War Department ordered a ban on Negro inductions by Selective Service. This backfired when a suit for the admission of Robert Kelly, a young Negro, was filed against the War Department and Selective Service. The suit forced Kelly's admission, only to be followed by new and more exacting specifications for Negro volunteer enlistees. The announcement of the high education requirements set off a barrage of protests in opposition.

Defender

May Dismiss Ha

Best estimates are that out of more than 108,000 Negro soldiers in the regular Army on Aug. 1, more than half would be certain of dismissal under Ray's superior soldier plan.

Chicago, Ill.

Concerned over the consequences of any such drastic action, Julius Thomas, industrial secretary of the National Urban League, conferred informally with War Department officials this week.

Sat. 11-16-46

Following the conference, Thomas told the Chicago Defender that "the Army has been given the impression that it is burdened with a lot of ignorance. But, I don't get the impression that the intelligence gap between any substantial number of Negro enlistees and a similar number of whites seems to be grounds for some of the drastic measures which seem to be under consideration now."

Thomas said he feels the War Department will revise the interpretation of its order for weeding out of the regular Army all class IV and V men. "I don't expect to see any wholesale number of men dismissed," he assured, adding, "Some over-zealous adviser has lost his perspective."

This latter statement coming from the Urban League official, confirmed a fast-growing and oft-repeated impression here that there is a sharp division between the points of view pressed by Ray and those of top War Department personnell.

Ray has reportedly told Jesse Dedmond, NAACP veterans' secretary, that as long as he satisfies the Secretary of War and the Army Chief of Staff he is not worried

Army Study Refutes War Department Aide's Claim

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md. Sat. 10-26-46

99 AGCT Score Needed, but Military Report Says Training Can Offset Education

By LOUIS LAUTIER

The assertion of Marcus H. Ray, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, in support of the exclusion from the Army of colored men who have not completed a high school education, is refuted by Army studies of efficient troop utilization.

Mr. Ray contends that men with less than a high school education cannot be trained into good soldiers; that they are responsible for the high court-martial and venereal disease rates, and, therefore, should be denied the right to enlist.

Value of Training

An Army special study reached the conclusion that limited education and experience can be offset in part by training, and the restrictive effects of race prejudice reduced by a properly planned informational and orientation program.

Under present War Department policy, which Mr. Ray supports, a colored man must have the equivalent of an AGCT score of 99 to be accepted for voluntary enlistment in the Army. A white man with a score of 70 may enlist.

Evaluating Tests

Competent scholars agree that most of the differences revealed by intelligence tests and other devices can be accounted for in terms in differences in opportunity and background.

If the Army can train men in vocational courses, why can it not extend its training program to make efficient soldiers of men who have not had the advantages of formal education? Mr. Ray says budgetary considerations and lack of personnel will not permit it.

3-Fold Program

But, the Information and Education Division was given a large appropriation for a three-fold mission: (1) to see that the American soldier is fully informed; (2) to provide him with educational opportunities, and (3) to provide a research department to obtain soldier opinion.

During the war special training units were set up to give functionally illiterate men an opportunity to learn to read and write. In a short period these men were given the equivalent of a fourth grade education.

Since colored men succeeded as well as white trainees in special training units, the Army saw significant implications for their further training and utilization. The Army said "It certainly shows that they need only the chance to learn."

Such personnel were described as soldiers whose score on the Army General Classification test is below 70 or those, who, because of repeated commission of minor offenses requiring disciplinary action, cannot be economically utilized.

4th Discriminatory Step

At the time this circular was issued, the Army had taken the first step to bar colored men from the service by suspending their voluntary enlistment.

Later, although 25,000 per month were needed, Selective Service was notified to cancel inductions of colored men.

Since then, as a result of the suit brought by Robert B. Kelly, 19-year-old graduate of Armstrong High School, the Army added to its 48 categories of specialists a 49th, allowing colored men who had high school diplomas to enlist.

Total to Stay, In Kept Secret

The Afro-American

Inductees, Poorly Educated Severed

4th MOVE BY ARMY

Baltimore, Md.

Previously Suspended Enlistment, Induction

Sat. 10-26-46

WASHINGTON (NNP) — The War Department' order of Oct. 17, reducing Army strength, will affect a larger proportion of colored men than the fixed ratio of colored to white strength, informed sources here believe.

The discharge program, leaving only enlistees as troops, will reduce the Army's total strength from 1,745,000 on Sept. 30 to 1,310,000 by Dec. 31. What pertage of that reduction will be colored troops, no competent War Department official would hazard a guess.

Since, however, only colored men who have completed a high school education may enlist, except in certain scarce categories of specialists, while whites may enlist without those restrictions, the effect of the order is clear.

One means of making the reduction was a direction to commanding officers to discharge individuals unfitted to perform assigned duties or who have demonstrated an inaptitude for military service.

While no mention of race is made in the August War Department circular directing discharge of soldiers for ineptitude, it was believed that its primary purpose was the discharge of colored men whom the Army no longer wanted.

High School Grads Only

Army Restricts Colored Youths in Regular Army

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 10-12-46

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Jesse M. Dedmon, veterans' secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, last Friday protested to Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson that War Department policy restricting enlistments of colored youths in the Regular Army to those possessing high school diplomas was discriminatory and undemocratic.

By LOUIS LAUTIER For the NNPA News Service

WASHINGTON, D. C.—While proposing a revised plan of compulsory military training for all Americans, the Army is continuing its policy of restricting voluntary enlistments of colored youths in the Regular Army.

The question of voluntary and regular inductions into the Army through selective service is under study by the War Department General Staff, but, meanwhile, the Army and the Selective Service System are continuing to violate the Selective Service Act through racial quotas.

REQUIRE DIPLOMAS

To carry out its policy of restricting enlistments of colored youths in the Regular Army, the War Department has resorted to the device of requiring high school diplomas of colored youth who wish to enlist.

By this device the Army raises the qualifications for a colored enlistee to a score of ninety-nine on the Army General Classification test, while the score for white enlistees remains at seventy.

An Army spokesman said that if the seventy score prevailed for colored as well as white enlistees, the Army would be heavily out of proportion to the percentage of colored people in the general population. As of August 1, the total strength of the Army was 1,815,356. Of that number, 189,193 or 10.42 per cent were colored. But of the total enlisted strength colored personnel represented 11.95 per cent.

The excuse given by the War Department for restricting enlistment of colored men in the Regular Army is that it is making an effort to implement the report of the Gillem Board on the effective utilization of colored personnel in the post-war Army.

Justification for restricting voluntary enlistments and specifying to Selective Service the number of colored youths to be inducted monthly is the recommendation of the Gillem Board that "The proportion of Negro to white manpower as exists in the civil population be the accepted ratio for creating a troop basis in the post-war Army."

Some officials in the War Department, however, have construed this recommendation as fixing a floor, and not a ceiling, for colored strength. Moreover, the Justice Department is known to have taken the position that it could not defend in court obvious violations of the Selective Service Act against race discrimination in the matters of voluntary inductions and in the selection and training of men under its provisions.

Besides restricting enlistments of colored youths, the War Department has authorized commanding officers to discharge men "who lack the mental qualifications necessary to become suitable soldiers (generally personnel whose AGCT score is below 70) or those who, because of repeated commission of minor offenses requiring disciplinary action, cannot be economically utilized." This provision was designed chiefly to rid the Army of colored personnel.

The revised plan of the Army for compulsory military training, the details of which were disclosed last Wednesday, contains only one safeguard for colored personnel. Under the plan, the training of colored personnel will not be conducted at separate installations, and units composed of colored personnel will be trained as a part of composite organizations.

While the War Department has had much to say about the Twenty-fifth Combat Team as an example of implementation of the report of the Gillem Board, it was learned that the San Hill area in which it is now stationed is in effect a separate post from Fort Benning, Ga., and it is trained completely apart from the Fort Benning installations and any other organization or unit.

GENERAL NEGRO RECRUITING has been suspended by the Army, except in 48 "scarce categories of specialists," because enlistments have caused numerical strength in the Army to exceed the ratio to the total population. At the same time only 31 Negroes have been given commissions out of a total strength of 9,800 officers.

Why have Negro enlistments been stopped? Because the Army is hewing to the line of limiting Negroes to their proportion in the nation's population—roughly 10 per cent. Mon 8-12-46

This artificial limitation flies in the face of all social, economic and military history. It is a well-known fact that in all other democratic countries, during peacetime, the ranks are filled with persons from the lower economic levels.

The Army could easily fill its requirements through admitting all persons applying from the lower economic brackets. In normal times these persons would be predominantly Southern whites and Negroes from all sections of the country.

But our American Army, which now finds itself armed with the most powerful weapon in history, feels itself obliged to interfere with this natural process of recruiting by applying artificial restrictions based on racial grounds. Mon 8-12-46

There is food for reflection here. What hope is there for a better world dominated by an army armed with an atomic bomb, but restricting its membership artificially on the basis of one of man's most primitive social deficiencies: racial prejudice?

HORACE MANN BOND,
President Lincoln University.
Lincoln University, Pa., Aug. 7, 1946.

Restricted Enlistments Criticized

Times New York, N.Y.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The War Department recently announced, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES of Aug. 6, that new demands to fulfill draft requirements would be necessary because of a decline in enlistments during July.

Why have enlistments declined? Because, among other reasons, of the stoppage of Negro enlistments.

Military Embarrassment

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 7-27-46

The War Department is embarrassed, no end, and the colored soldiers are to blame.

In its infinite wisdom, the War Department decreed that the post-war Army should consist of one-tenth Negroes, assigned to all branches of the service.

Here was fair play, indeed, judged from the viewpoint of racial proportionalism, and the brass hats settled back with a sigh of satisfaction, having satisfied both colored and white Americans.

The doors of the recruiting offices were thrown open and all and sundry were invited by advertisements, posters and billboards, even the radio, to join the Army.

The recruits poured in, but to the surprise of the brass hats, Negro recruits rushed into the Army, or back to the Army, much faster than white recruits.

Here was indeed a problem which had not been anticipated by any of the Big Brains in Washington, and there was only one solution: Negro enlistments must be stopped.

Instead of the Army being composed of one-tenth Negroes as planned, there were only five whites to every one Negro.

From the fall of 1945 to last week, 140,000 Negroes had enlisted and more were pouring in daily.

Apparently the colored boys were less optimistic about the economic future in the United States than were the white boys.

So now the War Department has stopped the enlistment of Negroes in order to end its embarrassment.

Of course, it has not occurred to the wise men in Washington that this country should abandon racial quotas and accept all qualified recruits applying for enlistment, and thus make the Army purely democratic.

Although the war has been won and the world has been made safe for democracy, this fact seems to be unknown to the powers-that-be in Washington.

Army Quota for Negroes

The New Republic

Simultaneous with an announcement by Selective Service officials that 155,000 men must be recruited by next March, the War Department declared it was closing the doors on Negro enlistments.

To the War Department that decision was entirely reasonable. On the basis of last spring's Gillem Report—since condemned as a vehicle for continuing many anti-Negro discriminations in the Army—the ratio for Negroes in the Army was set at 1 to 10. That, the Army points out piously, is the same ratio as in civilian life. Therefore, in the Army's view, when the number of Negroes in the Army reached that ratio it was time to suspend further enlistments. Young, able-bodied Negroes are refused enlistment while draft officials sweep the bottom of the manpower barrel reclassifying men previously found physically unfit to fill Army uniforms. 8-5-46

New York, N.Y.

The limit on Negro enlistments comes as a climax to a series of discriminations. The Army previously instituted a ban on shipment of additional Negro troops to the European theatre, limiting Negroes to South Pacific service or duty in the United States. That ruling, it seems, did not achieve the desired effect. Negro recruits still applied for service in large numbers. Other efforts, such as decreasing the number of Negroes on promotion lists, have been made to make regular Army life less attractive to the Negro.

This action of the War Department brought criticism from those favoring Army talk of democratization. The American Veterans Committee protested by pointing out that "There was no quota system for Negro draftees during the war and no quota on the origin of the men who were killed during the war." The United Negro and Allied Veterans of America demanded that President Truman rescind the order stopping Negro enlistments. Many feel that the action, coming at this time, is a threat that the Army will take every opportunity to retreat to its old discriminatory policies.

U.S. Doesn't Want Virgin Islanders In Army Either

Chicago Defender 8-2-46

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Along with the War Department's policy of not accepting any more colored inductees until their proportionate strength is reduced to 10 percent or less. This practice arises from the War Department's unpopular interpretation of the Gillem Report that set 10 percent as a minimum for Negro enrollment in the armed forces.

The Virgin Islands won the right to furnish men for the United States armed forces in June of 1944. Between that time and the draft "holiday" last July the Islands furnished a total of 807 men.

The exclusion of the Virgin Islanders is in line with the War Department's policy of not ac-

Negro Enlistments Halted

Army Quota System Called Undemocratic

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 7-27-46

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N!

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Truman will be asked to revoke last week's order by the War Department suspending enlistments of Negroes, the American Veterans Committee stated Sunday. Charles G. Bolte, national chairman, said AVC challenged the department's statement that the suspension was based on the Army's policy of limiting Negroes in the Army to the ratio at which they occur in the civilian population, about ten to one. The Army said enlistments were at the rate of about five to one.

By TRUMAN K. GIBSON

Last week, the Army turned back the hands of the clock, thereby disregarding most of the lessons that should have been learned as a result of the bitter experiences in the employment of Negroes during the bitter war years. The action that accompanied all of this was the order barring further Negro enlistments.

The harm in this lays not merely in preventing all young Americans who desire to do so to join the Army. It lays rather in a basic policy decision that reflects how little the thinking of the Army has been changed as to a result of the war.

NOT DEMOCRATIC

This decision means that the Army intends that the participation of Negroes in the Army shall never exceed ten per cent. The Gillem Board used this percentage figure, but did not intend that it constitute a ceiling to Negro participation. The members of the board apparently saw what many in the Army do not see—namely, that you can't start out to achieve democracy in the Army when you have a basically undemocratic and rigidly discriminatory method of selecting personnel for that Army.

One fact should have been indelibly impressed in the minds of all officers as a result of war and that is that quotas just don't work. During the war, in an effort to fill quotas, anybody and everybody was dragged in, but when the quotas were filled intelligent and well educated Negroes didn't have a chance in any but labor organizations. The use of a quota substitutes a numerical standard for one of individual competence and efficiency. The individual, in other words, is subordinated to mere numbers.

SAME OLD STORY

The execution of this new order will freeze those men who have joined since the war. An unusually high percentage of Negroes who have come in, fall considerably below Army minimum requirements. The level of Negroes will be as low in the future as in the past. The same old story is being rewritten.

It is a pity that the Army did not follow the advice of the top ranking secretariat and disregard the quota system entirely. There may be a little difficulty in convincing Congress that a draft is needed when many thousands of competent and qualified men are excluded from Army service solely because of their color.

Courier Sat. 7-27-46

NEW ARMY ORDER TRICKS WHITES ALSO

The Defender Chicago
Sat. 7-27-46

Old man Jim Crow plays paradoxical tricks every now and then, but none have been worse than the one which he is now playing as a result of a recently established War Department policy.

While facist minded generals are crying to Congress, pleading for extension of the draft, they have shut off all further Negro enlistments thereby eliminating a vast reservoir of manpower which might help make compulsory service unnecessary for thousands of white boys who have schooling to complete, or are fortunately circumstanced by having highly paid civilian jobs.

Thus in attempting to eliminate the military opportunity of underprivileged Negroes, they are working a hardship on every white boy of draft age throughout the country.

The generals base their decision on two grounds: (1) that Negroes have enlisted at such a rapid rate they far exceed the ten per cent quota which has been arbitrarily set; (2) that the greatest percentage of Negroes enlisting fall in the lower intelligence levels and therefore cannot serve as combat troops.

The army command has attempted to justify this decision to the Negro people on the grounds that concentration of low calibre colored soldiers in the army will retard implementation of the Gillem report which provides for greater utilization of Negro manpower in the more specialized branches of the service.

This of course is a crude cover-up designed to veil the true motives of the army command. Nowhere in the Gillem report does it recommend that Negro enlistments be held down to a fixed quota of ten per cent. At the time the report was drafted Truman K. Gibson Jr., who was then Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War, insisted that the wording of the recommendation be changed to guarantee a minimum Negro ratio, but it put no limit on maximum quotas.

Thus if the army command so desired, it could permit all the Negroes to enlist who felt they could benefit from army life and still draft enough men of high intelligence to carry out the Gillem recommendations. But this would further raise the ratio of Negroes in the army and "white supremacy" advocates would view this as a horrible situation.

There is only one conclusion to be drawn from this policy—by one strategem or another the high command is attempting to rid itself of any appreciable number of Negroes in the peacetime army, even if this means keeping white boys in the service for longer periods of time.

Unfortunately the present Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War, Marcus Ray, has given support to the present quota policy in the hope he will be able to get enough men of high intelligence to establish a model Negro combat team to "prove" to the general staff that we are a race of first class fighting men.

Ray should realize that the Negro people consider it useless to try to prove anything to the bourbon element which dictates the army policy. He should remember the adage, "A person convinced against his will is of the same opinion still."

History shows that American Negroes have traditionally conducted themselves creditably on the field of battle when given anything approaching an equal chance and placed under competent command. Yet every ingenious evil device has been used to discredit them and prove their performance is below the standard of whites. This is part of the "supremacy" pattern. Consequently military bigots sing the same song generation after generation, "We would like to give you Negroes a chance in the army, but you'll have to prove you can measure up."

We don't expect any Negro leader however to succumb to this way of thinking.

From our point of view, the War Department has only two alternatives: either to follow the spirit of the Gillem report realizing that its end-all objective is to end segregation and fully integrate Negroes into all branches of the service, or it forthrightly should say that it intends to preserve its present racial caste system. In either case it should stop hiding behind trumped-up subterfuges and think that the Negro people are fooled by them.

For A Fifth Freedom

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Hats off to Charles Houston who volunteered to demand for 19-year-old Robert B. Kelly Jr., and all other colored Americans, a fifth freedom—the right to volunteer for service in the United States without discrimination.

When young Kelly, an Armstrong (D.C.) High School cadet, volunteered last week, he was refused on the ground that the "colored quota" was filled.

Dr. Houston doesn't believe in "colored quotas"—You don't, neither do we. So the battle is on.

With the AFRO furnishing the costs, Charlie Houston filed an injunction this week restraining draft board No. 92 from inducting anybody else until it takes our boy.

Let us determine whether there is a fifth freedom.

With race prejudice and jim crow sponsored by the government, someone may ask why should anybody (any colored person) volunteer for Army service?

There are many reasons, but here are three motivated by enlightened selfishness: Sat. 9-28-46

(1) Volunteers this month and next will get a college education free at the expiration of their enlistment.

(2) The U.S. Army offers guaranteed wages, insurance, pension, hospitalization and education far beyond anything disadvantaged workers can secure in many cases.

(3) Some young people want to do their Army service now, so that later they can get started on their life's career without indecision and interruptions.

Beyond all of this, we want it made plain to the Army, the War Department, all and sundry, that we don't like "special rules for colored."

We hate "special consideration." If anybody is drafted, we want to be drafted.

If volunteers are accepted, we want to volunteer.

Whenever any citizen is asked to GIVE for his country, we propose to PUT IN our share AND WE PROPOSE TO GET OUR SHARE OF THE BENEFITS.

The AFRO is proud of Bob Kelly and his family who have the modern spirit which says that the way to get rights is to insist on them.

When that spirit is present, it challenges even busy lawyers like Dr. Houston to volunteer their services gratis.

Conscientious Objectors Smash Bias At U.S. Prison

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

MILAN, Mich.—Jim-Crow in the Federal Correctional Institution here was smashed this week by Negro and white conscientious objectors who forced prison officials to allow them to eat and sleep together.

The end of segregation climaxed a fight of several years led by Chicagoans Joseph Guinn and Wallace Nelson and other COs at federal prisons at Terre Haute, Ind., Danbury Prison in Connecticut and Chillicothe Reformatory in Ohio. Sat 2-2-46

Since 1942, when Charles Wellman, a conscientious objector, was deprived of privileges and later transferred to Chillicothe Reformatory for refusing to accept the segregation pattern, there have been scores of interviews with the warren and other prison officials.

Letters and petitions sent to Washington by both colored and white inmates and by interested outsiders brought no immediate results.

Linwood Dodge, white, went to the "hole" several times for insisting on eating with his Negro friends. Milton Kramer, also white, was put into isolation and had one year of conditional release time taken from him. He was later transferred to Terre Haute for protesting the policy of Red Cross in segregating the blood of Negroes and white.

Guinn and Nelson, both Negroes, and Roger Axford, a white CO, spent months in isolation and were then transferred to Danbury Prison because they could not conscientiously eat in a Jim Crow dining hall. In spite of this agitation, the officials of the prison always stated that there would surely be a race riot if segregation were broken down.

Barrier Broken Down

However, on December 4, 1945, five Negro Jehovah's Witnesses at their own request were moved into one of the two dormitories occupied by the rest of the "J.W.'s." The following day, a Negro cell block invited white inmates to apply for permission to move in with them, and six men, five of them conscientious objectors, moved, making this an interracial cell block. Interracial eating also started in the dining hall.

Although there followed the derogatory and even inflamatory remarks by certain inmates and certain officials usual to such a change, there was no violence of any kind. A number of men sent in a note of commendation to the warden for the progressive change in policy he had instituted. On December 31, this mixed cell block offered a party with an interracial talent program which was attended by men from all other living quarters and which effectively showed what perfect harmony can exist where racial barriers are wiped out.

Associated Press Wirephoto.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS WAITING TO BE LOCKED UP.

Objectors Wait An Hour to Be Arrested

Courier-Journal

Los Angeles, May 30 (AP)—Twenty conscientious objectors, bent on going to jail, cooled their heels for an hour today on the steps of the Federal Building before the U. S. marshal's office, short-staffed for the holiday, could accommodate them.

They were among 41 named last night in a U. S. attorney's complaints alleging failure to do assigned work and failure to obey orders. Seventeen more, who surrendered at the near-by Glendora Civilian Public Service Camp last night, were in jail. They began a hunger strike this morning, refusing breakfast because, sheriff's deputies said, a Negro was segregated from the others. The sheriff's office explained that such segregation was normal County Jail procedure. Louisville, Ky.

Routine at the camp has been upset more than two weeks since two inmates refused transfer to another work camp in northern California. A week ago six others staged a short-lived hunger strike in the same jail, likewise against segregation of a Negro. 5-31-46 Friday

Conchies Go on Hunger Strike; Picket Jail Over Segregation

Courier

By LIBBY CLARK, Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES—Protesting the racial segregation of one of their group, six conscientious objectors went on a hunger strike in the Los Angeles county jail last week while fellow-strikers and sympathizers, among them ex-service men picketed the Hall of Justice for three days demanding their release. Labeled as "Ringleaders" in a month-old strike at Civilian Public Service Camp No. 76 in Glendora, Calif., Richard Stenhouse, a Negro, and five white commissioned officers were jailed by United States Deputy Marshals and placed under $5,000 bail which was later reduced to $500. 6-1-46 Sat.

MANY GRIEVANCES

The men especially objected to the separation of Stenhouse, who was confined in a separate cell area along with other Negro prisoners. Pittsburgh Pa.

Interviewed at The Courier office on Thursday of last week, Stenhouse told the writer although 89 per cent of the men in the armed forces had been discharged since the termination of hostilities, less than 44 per cent of the COs had been released, and added that the camps are still under military control. 6-1-46 Sat.

He said at the Glendora Camp, eighty-five of the 150 men interned there were striking in protest of the removal of Ed Behre and John Atherton to the punishment center at Minersville, Calif., and the menial tasks that they must continually perform.

John Wren and Owen Johnson, who accompanied Stenhouse, said they were actually treated as prisoners and that men with Doctor of Philosophy and Master's degrees were digging ditches, chopping wood and performing other menial tasks far below their educational standing. Pittsburgh Pa.

ENFORCE SEPARATION TO QUIET TENSION

They said the majority of the COs at Glendora struck after all efforts to confer with camp administration failed.

For nearly five years, Stenhouse said their petitions have remained unanswered, statements from church groups have been ignored and individual protests resulted in prison sentences. 6-1-46

Questioned concerning the policy of segregation in evidence at the county jail, Capt. Clem Peoples, under-sheriff and chief jailer, told The Courier that officials have found that by separating prisoners according to racial distinctions caused less tension and fracas in the cell blocks.

ONE MAN'S STAND

A Conscientious Objector Tells of His Fighting Racism... And Fasting 107 Days

By HORACE R. CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

The Courier Pittsburgh Pa. Sat 6-15-46

MEET Wallace Floyd Nelson, Negro conscientious objector, who served a year and four days in a conscientious objectors' camp, seventeen months in a county jail, and thirty-three months in Federal penitentiaries because he did not believe in war and refused to serve in a jim-crow army. This is Mr. Nelson's story in his own words:

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS JAILED—Snapped by Courier Photographer Earl Griffin following an exclusive interview with The Courier are John Wren, Richard Stenhouse and Owen Johnson, conscientious objectors from CPS Camp No. 76, Glendora, Calif., who were jailed last week by U. S. deputy marshals as "ringleaders" in a month-old strike at the camp. While in jail they went on a hunger strike in protest of the segregation of Stenhouse, who was placed with other Negro prisoners in a separate cell.

"At the time I was called to go in the Army I was 31 years old . . . I was director of the Delaware Community Center in Delaware, Ohio .. I began very consciously thinking in terms of what my position would be in the event this country should go to war around 1934 . . . In 1935 I had participated in the first student strike against war on the campus of the University of Chicago . . . I pledged that I would not support my country in a war of aggression . . . In 1940 I registered and filled out the section that pertained to conscientious objectors . . . In 1942 I was given a 1-A classification . . . After my protests it was changed to 4-E, and I was inducted into a conscientious objectors' camp which was in reality a concentration camp . . .

Mr. Cayton

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"I BELIEVED in the doctrine of the brotherhood of man, and any activity which will divide man from man and put him in a position where he would destroy human personality was against my belief . . . The matter of racism was also very important, and one of my main reasons against going into the service was that it wasn't a war for four freedoms when people who were fighting the war had to be put into separate armies and be mistreated, and it is impossible to build any type of peace as long as they have race segregation . . .

"From the Civilian Public Service Camp (conscientious objectors' camp) I was assigned to Cheltenham School for Boys in Maryland—a school for boys of color, but the staff was fifty-fifty, white and Negro . . . There was segregation in the treatment of the staff in the matter of housing and dining rooms . . . The white staff was given better accommodation . . . I stayed there eight days and insisted upon being sent back to the conscientious objectors' camp because the superintendent said he couldn't do anything about the segregation . . . It was at that point I decided very definitely that I would accept no segregation at all. . . . When I returned to the camp I realized that it, too, had its aspects of segregation . . . Further, it was part of the military system rather than under civilian direction, and practiced enforced slave labor . . . Once I realized I was in that situation, I had to leave . . .

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"I WALKED out of camp with five other men . . . A group of us had come to the point where we felt we must leave . . . There were two colored and four non-colored who walked off after giving due notification to all authorities . . . They did not attempt to stop us but the FBI did come down to interview us twice before we left . . . I left my address, telephone number and, as I was travelling, an itinerary of the different cities where I would stop . . . We walked out June 1, 1943 . . . I was arrested in Detroit, Mich., and tried Jan. 10, 1944, in Cleveland, Ohio . . .

"Our trial lasted about a day and a half . . . We were given only a week's notice before the trial . . . I was in Detroit and they called me up Friday and the trial was to take place on Monday . . . We were tried for violating the Selective Service Act of 1940 . . .

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"OUR SENTENCE was five years each and were sent to the county jail awaiting the appeal of our case . . . There we were separated on the basis of color and immediately Joseph Gwinn, former student at the Central YMCA College in Chicago, who shared my attitude, and I began to work with the men in our cell block trying to fight racism in the jail . . . We found racism in the church services and in the assignment to the various cell blocks . . .

"Finally, Gwinn and I were transferred to the Federal prison at Milan, Mich. . . . This was on V-E Day . . . The Supreme Court had refused to review our case . . . There we found segregation in the prison dining room and I refused to eat . . . Shortly after that I was transferred to the Federal penitentiary at Danbury, Conn.... It was more liberal, but I refused to work as it was enforced labor. . . . There, too, we fought what racism we found . . . I stayed there from Oct., 1945, to Aug. 12, 1946 . . . Then Thomas Parks, a Negro from Bronx, New York, and I became completely non-cooperative, even to the matter of not feeding ourselves. I figured that since they had completely captured my body, the only control I had over was my mind and I said, 'Now, gentlemen, you have captured my body; you have got complete control over it; it's your responsibility what happens to my body; from now on you can control it.' So I quit eating and told them I wouldn't eat again until freed. . . . For 107 days I went without eating . . . They began feeding me on the eighteenth day through a tube, and did this for eighty-eight days . . . Finally, when they realized that I would never eat again until freed, they released me . . .

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"OF THE six of us that walked off, Gwinn is the only one that still remains in prison . . . We were tried and sentenced at the same time on the same charge and all of the other five are out . . . Now I'm going to work to try to get Gwinn released . . . 10-3-46

"After serving a year and four days in a concentration camp, plus seventeen months in a county jail, and thirty-three months in Federal prisons, and after refusing to take food myself for 107 days, I feel that I have accomplished some good . . . I have demonstrated that a man, and especially a Negro, has the courage to stand up for such principles as a conscientious objector against war, and that some Negroes will not accept segregation, racism, and jim crowism, even if they have to sacrifice their lives for it."

ARMY JIM CROW CONTINUES IN FACE OF RECORD OF TAN YANKS

The Black Dispatch Oklahoma City, Okla.

Sat. 8-17-46

Officer in 93rd Division Says His Unit Dealt With On Basis of Color

MILITARY EFFICIENCY IGNORED

NEW YORK — (ANP) — The war department places a higher premium on "maintaining jim crow than in making efficient use of Negro soldiers," in the opinion of David Lambman, white Bronze Star winner and former officer with the 93rd division.

Landman, who served 42 months with the division, half of them overseas, declared here last week the army's basic attitude is that the colored American is a Negro first and a soldier second. As a result, the policy of banning Negroes as volunteers, except for certain scarce specialists' categories, will continue, he feels.

Negroes were dealt with on the basis of color rather than on military efficiency throughout the war, and the "much-advertised 'failure' of the 92nd Infantry division in Europe" is usually cited as the justification for keeping Negroes largely in engineer and quartermaster labor battalions, Landman says.

Arguing that it is debatable whether the division failed, and certainly they did not in the eyes of Gen. Mark Clark, who on June 2, 1945, referred to the 92nd as "entirely satisfactory," Landon observes that there must be some merit in the performance of an organization "on the line from October ,1944 to V-E day." Quoting from records of his own outfit, the former captain reveals:

"We never did function as a division; in time the '3rd was spread out over a string of islands stretching 1,500 miles. I left it after V-J day, and don't know whether it was ever reassembled.

"With the exception of one combat team which fought at the tail end of the second battle of Bougainville, in April, 1944, mopping-up was all the combat the 93rd was assigned to. My own infantry battalion, for example, never got near a Jap until April, 1945, when we were assigned to do mopping-up operations on Morotai, in the Netherlands East Indies.

"The 93rd was staffed with many white officers who had no intention of going to combat with Negro troops. From the generals down, the majority of officers of the 93rd were southerners who believed it 'impossible' to get Negroes to fight."

With many other Negro outfits, experiences were similar, records relate. In August and September, 1943, the army broke up air base security battalions with Negro enlisted personnel which had been trained for hard-hitting mechanized infantry, and dispersed them to engineer and quartermaster labor organizations because the army did not want Negro infantry replacements. Black-Dispatch

The 2nd Cavalry division, once in the Mediterranean theatre, was broken up into service units, and never fired a shot. Oklahoma City Okla.

In December, 1943, the army organized the first all-Negro 555th Parachute Infantry company, increased it to a battalion after many months' training. After repeated jumps and maneuvers, participation in war bond campaigns throughout the country, the 555th was sent in the spring of 1945 to Oregon to fight fires for the duration. Sat. 8-17-46

Against this, the records of Negro troops allowed to participate in the fighting are marked with distinction. The 969th Field artillery won the Presidential citation for service in the Bulge with the 101st Airborne division. Members of the 761st Tank battalion won eight Silver Stars and eight battlefield commissions. The 477th Bomber group, led by Col. Benjamin O. Davis Jr., was repeatedly commended.

Continuing his obesrvation on the army situation as it regards Negroes, Landman asserts that "communiques from the Pentagon building indicate that the war department is still determined to maintain jim crow." The Gillen report he sees as only pointing the direction for fuller utilization of Negroes in the postwar army.

Recent war department figures disclose that only 31 of the 9,800 newly appointed regular army officers are Negroes, indicating that although the announced quota for enlisted Negroes was 10 per cent of the total strength, the Negro officer appointments are three-tenths of one per cent.

The figure compares with prewar percentages whom Negro officers and warrent officers numbered less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total; 14 out of 15,444 officers and warrent officers in 1939.

Plots in Natl. Cemetery for White Veterans Only

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 7-13-46

PHILADELPHIA

Veterans who want to be buried in the government cemetery here should either make other arrangements or call up and find out the best time to die.

That bitterly sarcastic suggestion was made last week, when it was verified that there is no available plot in the "colored section" of the Philadelphia National Cemetery, Limekiln Pk. and Haines St., Germantown.

50 Graves for White

Burial space, accommodating about 50 graves, is now being reserved for white veterans, an official of the cemetery told the AFRO.

The situation was brought to public attention last week, when the body of Fred Matthews, a 61-year-old veteran of World War I, was refused for burial at the cemetery.

The undertaker, Royal S. Weaver, informed the Lt. William E. Shipp Post, VFW, of the cemetery's action. He said he was told there was no more space for colored veterans.

Mass Meeting July 22

Determined to break down this graveyard segregation of Americans who have fought and died for their country, the Post has announced a mass meeting on July 22, 8:30 p.m., at the O. V. Cato Elks' Auditorium, 16th and Fitzwater Sts.

At this meeting, plans will be made with other veterans and civic organizations to carry the battle to Washington, said Charles Hopkins, commander of the post.

"This shameful practice has to be stopped," said Hopkins, who also heads the Allied Veterans' Association. "According to the set-up, a veteran has to pick his time to die to obtain a burial that is rightfully his."

Segregation Since 1885

Harry Painting, superintendent of the cemetery, told the AFRO, Monday, that the last grave allotted to colored veterans had been filled on July 3.

He said that the segregation policy had been in effect since 1885 and was practiced at all National cemeteries.

Allotment of space for burial of colored veterans, the superintendent added, is made in the Quartermaster General's office in Washington.

Matthews, who died July 1 in the Veterans' Hospital, lived on a farm in Sickerville, N.J., with his wife, Sciana, for the last six years.

Before that, he had been a resident of Philadelphia. He had expressed a desire to be buried in the National cemetery here.

The body of the aged veteran did find a resting place in a National Cemetery, however. He was buried in one at Beverly, N.J., 15 miles from Camden, last Saturday.

Committee Named

Hopkins has named a committee from Shipp Post to visit other organizations and urge them to join in the fight against graveyard segregation in National cemeteries.

Members of the committee are Dr. Adolphus Anderson, Wilon Jackson, Robert Ashby, Leon Massenburg, Nelson W. Dew Patrick Coleman, Leon Barney and Robert Jackson.

Persons eligible to be buried in National cemeteries are soldiers, sailors, marines and coast guards who have died in service or have been honorably discharged, according to Army regulations.

Interment is at government expense.

Wives of enlisted men and officers may be buried with their husbands. They may also be buried prior to the death of their husbands, if the soldier or veteran agrees to be buried in an adjacent grave.

Army to Rid Its Ranks of GI's With Low IQ's

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 8-24-46

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — The Army has moved to rid itself of personnel who fail to meet the minimum standards for military service, according to a War Department circular dated Aug. 10.

The circular, issued by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, chief of staff, directs commanders of all troops to apply more generally Army Regulations providing for the discharge of soldiers for inapt Classification Test.

Of its colored manpower, 66 per cent in the Regular Army is said to be sub-standard, according to the results of the test.

The circular sets forth that personnel who have served in the Army for six months and are incapable of serving in a desirable manner should be separated from the service and denied the opportunity of re-entering it.

It defines, in general, those soldiers as inept as individuals who score under 70 on the AGCT, and those who have committed many minor offenses requiring disciplinary action, who cannot be economically utilized.

GI Integration Program Stymied at Fort Benning

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 9-28-46

COLUMBUS, Ga. — (ANP) — Regardless of the directives findings of Army committees, the rank and file in the service do not want to see the provisions of the Gillem report successfully executed.

If what is reported transpiring at Fort Benning may be accepted as authentic, the recommendations of the report advocating increased integration of colored soldiers seemed to have been forgotten.

With only a small percentage of colored troops integrated in the experimental 25th Combat unit, there is an even smaller percentage of colored officers; it is reported.

Reliable statements say that only one colored captain is listed in the group which comprises about 28 companies divided between infantry and artillery.

Putting the unit at Fort Benning is said to be the gravest mistake the Army has made in attempting to carry out the provisions of the Gillem report.

Here the men are surrounded by segregation and once they are off the Army reservation, they are subjected to insult, arrest and even worse.

Officers Prejudiced

It is not uncommon, it is reported, for colored troops to be confined in local civilian jails for the slightest offense, and as punishment they are made to pay heavy fines.

The commanding general at the Army Base refuses to take any action in these cases and offers his men no protection.

The majority of the white officers in the unit, it is said, are from the former 45th Division, composed of whites from Southern States who are steeped in prejudice.

Single Captain

No Education Facilities ... Most of the colored troops are of a low IQ, grades four and five according to Army standards.

They had been promised educational facilities, recreational advantages and all that would go to make a successful experiment of integration.

None of these things has been accorded the men and they are subjected to the most prejudiced practices of the South.

Complaints Ignored

If integration of white and colored troops is to be successful, observers who have watched lack of progress at Benning say it must be done in another area where customs are far different from those epitomized in the Deep South.

While the circular makes no mention of race, it is known that the Army considers as a problem minor offenses requiring disciplinary action, who cannot be economically utilized.

While the circular makes no mention of race, it is known that the War Department wants no colored soldiers who fall in grades 4 and 5 under the Army General plan to fail.

Custom, Not Law, Backs Yet Cemetery Jim Crow

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md
Sat. 7-27-46

WASHINGTON

Custom and tradition, not any specific War Department regulation, backs the segregation of white and colored deceased soldiers in national cemeteries, it was admitted here Friday.

Maj. Gen. Floyd L. Parks, chief of the public relations division of the War Department, who made the explanation at a press conference, added that the custom had been in practice ever since the Civil War.

The question arose after a report reached Washington that the superintendent of a national cemetery in Philadelphia had ruled there was "no room" for World War II casualties, if they were colored. 7-27-46

Must Be Sent to Baltimore

Under his ruling all veterans, who normally would be buried in Philadelphia, must be carried 100 miles away for burial in Baltimore. White veterans bodies are still accepted in the Philadelphia cemetery. The Afro-America

War Department plans for return to the United States of World War II dead call for compliance with the wishes of the next kin, who will be given the opportunity to designate final burial in the United States local, private or national cemetery.

All World War II unknown dead will be returned for reburial in United States national cemeteries. Baltimore, Md.

The federal government will assume all costs incident to burial in a United States national cemetery, in an American military cemetery overseas, in a local cemetery abroad, and for delivery of remains to next of kin for interment in a private or local cemetery in this country. The government also will pay $50 toward defraying expenses of private interment in the United States.

Approved By Services

These plans have the approval of the Navy, including the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, the War Shipping Administration, the American Red Cross, the American Field Service, the United States Compensation Commission, and the Ferrying Service of the Air Transport Command.

The Transportation Corps will provide specially adapted rolling stock for the transportation of bodies from ports of debarkation, eastward and westward, to fifteen distribution points. Sat. 7-27-4

If 60 per cent of the remains of American soldiers now buried overseas are returned to the United States, it is anticipated that 22 per cent or 24,200 of the 110,000 Gold Star Mothers are expected to make pilgrimages to European battlefields.

If none of the remains are returned to the United States, it is anticipated that 22 per cent or 60,500 of the 275,000 Gold Star Mothers will make pilgrimages to the European battlefields.

Army Education Results Held Blow to Racism

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 12-21-46

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—The Army General Classification Test was not only unfair, invalid and unscientific, but data compiled from the tests "constitute a shattering blow" to racists," declares Herbert Aptheker, Guggenheim fellow, writing in the Journal of Negro Education.

Writing on "Literacy, the Negro and World War II," Mr. Aptheker points out that application of the test in terms of an. intelligence quotient is divided by a chronological age, in which the mental age is based on the false presupposition that the two are constant.

Moreover, he states that of the 180,000 "functional illiterates" trained between June, 1943, and Oct., 1944, 87.1% of the colored soldiers (86,690) successfully obtained the equivalent of a fourth grade education as against only 84.2% of the whites.

Better Than Civilian Setup

Pointing out that there were no great differences from any point of view, he adds that of the total 150,000 who successfully completed the training 71.7% of the colored soldiers passed in less than 60 days as against 75.6% of the whites.

Further pointing out that the two races worked under conditions far more similar than those under which they live in civilian life, Mr. Aptheker states that there was no discernible difference between them.

Finally he calls on opponents of racists to demand that the Government conduct an "all-out, scientific and democratic assault upon the twin disgraces of illiteracy and educational inequality" blighting the lives of millions of citizens.

Crowd Negro GIs In Army Hospital Jim Crow Wards

Defender Chicago, Ill.

FT. BENNING, Ga. — Jim Crow invaded the station hospital here for the first time, recently, when men of the 25th Infantry Combat team were discriminated against in a wave of bias that has spread throughout the whole installation.

Not only are all hospitalized Negro soldiers crowded into Jim Crow wards, but they are not allowed to enter "white" wards to chat with buddies. German prisoners of war are free to move about, but restrictions are placed on Negro troops, many of whom saw overseas duty during the war. Sat. 12-14-46

'Mistreated'

Ft. Worth GIs Resent Prejudice

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 10-26-46

FORT WORTH, Tex. — Signed "1000 Mistreated and Segregates soldiers," and charging that the conditions under which they are serving the Stars and Stripes are "unbearable, un-American, prejudiced, discriminative and segregative," an open letter was sent to The Pittsburgh Courier last week by Squadron S of the 233rd AA Base Unit of the Fort Worth Army Air Field, requesting that it be published.

Claiming that these conditions have become worse rather than better during the past month, the soldiers of Squadron S are making an urgent plea for a survey and investigation of un-American practices at the camp.

98 PER CENT OF SOLDIERS ARE LABORERS

The letter read, in part:

"It was believed by large numbers of us that after we had served our country during the past emergency, faithfully and loyally, both here in the States and on foreign soil of Europe and Pacific areas, that the infectious diseases of hate, segregation and discrimination would vanish to an extent from the land of a so-called free people. And in some sections, we feel that they are vanishing, but in the Army, inseeded with these evils, the tension is growing worse instead of better.

"It is our opinion that approximately 98 per cent of the strength of colored soldiers on this station are used as nothing less than common labor, which does not involve training of any nature.

"For example, a man does not have to be trained to be a kitchen police, a janitor, or a street or area cleaner, who goes around picking up paper and other rubbish in the areas of this organization.

"Yes, join the regular Army, travel, education, good pay, benefits under the GI Bill of Rights and many other so-called advantages . . . This is what the Army launched as a campaign to enlist men in the Army, but what's on paper is not practiced here. We have joined the Army Air Force and what can we say we've received: Unjustified treatment as soldiers and as men, rotten food and not enough of that, unsanitary quarters, and mess halls, the uncongenial attitude of white civilians both of the base and in the town of Fort Worth, Tex., together with the unsoldierly treatment by certain officers in this squadron, to include the commanding officer himself, the extensive execution of 104th Article of War and Courts Martials, when some of the soldiers here have not had the Articles of War read to them in the past six months."

FACILITIES INADEQUATE

The letter also pointed out that the recreation facilities, the squadron Day Room, the service club and the post exchange were definitely inadequate and that only a one-chair barbershop was available for 1,000 men, who are liable to be "giged" for not having a hair cut.

Other charges contained in the letter included the claim that one of the officers in making a medical lecture used the word n———r, and that there are inadequate facilities for the treatment of certain diseases.

'We Spit on Soldiers' Food,' White Soldier on KP Admits

Afro-American, Baltimore, Md. 8-5-46 - Sat.

PHILADELPHIA

This is what a white soldier wrote to a Philadelphia girl—and it's really something:

"We were on KP all day yesterday. All the fun Dan and I had. We had to feed the 'n - - - s'. We spit on the food. The food is what I call slop. I'll tell you about it when I get home."

The letter was found by a disinterested person who turned it over to the Philadelphia NAACP which, in turned, seeking disciplinary action against the soldier, has referred it to the NAACP special counsel for action.

Milwaukee Fights Long Sentences Of 3 Negro GIs

Daily Worker New York, Fri. 4-19-46

MILWAUKEE, April 18—Action against excessive sentences given three Negro prisoners of the U. S. disciplinary barracks will be taken Friday night at a conference called by the Provisional Committee for Civil Rights at the YWCA.

The Negro prisoners were tried by a 10-man General Court Martial last Wednesday on the charges of "mutiny, rioting and assault." They were sentenced to a total of 85 years at hard labor.

The charges grew out of militant protest by the prisoners against the meager diet given them in isolation, where they were confined for alleged violation of prison rules.

Samuel Jones, 22, of Lake City, Florida, was sentenced to 40 years; Le Roy Byrd, 21, of Jackson, Miss., to 20 years, and Darry Coleman, 24, of Brimingham, Ala., to 15 years. Two other Negro prisoners, Andrew A. McGhee, 21, of Charleston, W. Va., and Frank L. Witherspoon, 21, of Chicago were acquitted.

Protests by Milwaukee labor and liberal spokesmen against discriminatory practices at the barracks resulted in the assignment of two Negro officers to the military court, and two Negro officers to the defense. The court was also open to the public, an unprecedented procedure for the Army.

It was considered by progressive observers that the defense attorneys handled the case well from a strictly technical point of view. However, at no time did they raise the issue of discrimination in the Army, which provokes violations of discipline. Fri 4-19-46

Spokane CP Says Army Ku Kluxes Negroes

SPOKANE, Aug. 2.—Army authorities at Geiger Field were charged yesterday with a "deliberate policy of Ku Klux terrorism against Negro troops" stationed there by Bill Cumming, Spokane chairman of the Communist Party.

Addressing a meeting to protest the recent killing of a Negro soldier, Pvt. Samuel Hicks, at Geiger Field, Cumming stated "Jimcrow is not confined to the South."

Going on record for the apprehension and punishment of the killers of Hicks, the meeting also hit out at the Jim Crow segregation and discrimination against Negro troops at Geiger Field, in order to eliminate all friction between Negro and white soldiers.

Representatives of the Washington Pension Union were present at the meeting to join in the protest against the murder of Hicks.

Gillem Report To Fore As Selectees Are Beaten

Norfolk, Va. Journal & Guide Sat 4-27-46

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—An investigation of police brutality practiced against colored selectees at Columbus, Ga., focuses public attention again upon the report of the Gillem Board which recommneded to the War Department a broad policy for utilization of colored personnel in the military establishment.

The report of the investigation shows a hostile attitude of the civilian police toward the Army as well as discloses no real grounds for the use of force against 42 colored selectees, who were on their way from Savannah, Ga., to the reception center at Fort Benning for induction into the Army.

Sat 4-27-46

On the basis of the report, if the War Department is honestly interested in the implementation of the report of the Gillem Board, it can follow only one of two courses—close Fort Benning entirely or remove all colored troops from Fort Benning.

The Gillem Board recommended that training adventages from a favorable climate or terrain condition should be evaluated against the factor of unfavorable community attitude with its resultant effect on both training and morale.

When the Army officer conducting the investigation into police brutality practiced against the selectees sought information from Chief of Police J. G. Newberry of Columbus, he was rebuffed.

Newberry told him the bloody beating of the selectees was a civilian matter and he would not be questioned, nor allow any of his men to be questioned. He also said he was "sick and tired" of military authorities at Fort Benning sending investigators to question his police every time there was an incident involving a soldier.

The beating of the 42 selectees was not the first incident of police brutality practiced upon colored personnel by Columbus police. The town's police have a long record of such conduct, ranging from mere beatings to killings and, in one instance at least, going into the military reservation to abuse a colored officer.

Lt. Col. J. W. Sproesser of the inspector general's headquarters at Fort Benning made the investigation of the abuse of the selectees at the direction of the commanding general of Fort Benning. The request for the investigation was made by three ministers of Columbus—the Rev. R. D. Arline, who is engaged in educational work; the Rev. R. M. Ferrell, pastor of Mt. Calvary Baptist Church, and the Rev. T. W. Smith, pastor of the First Baptist Church.

The 42 selectees traveled in a separate car on the Central of Ceorgia Railroad from Savannah to Fort Benning. Some of them admittedly playing "skin," a gambling card game, and shot dice. The investigator found that enroute there was considerable loud and boisterous talking, laughing and usual turmoil incident to the movement of selectees to an Army post.

Admittedly the men also shouted out of the window at colored girls, whom they saw as the train moved on. The inspector said there was no indication that any of the selectee had been drinking.

A. C. Avera, the conductor who took charge of the train at Macon, Ga., said the men were using profane and obscene language and because of his age he did not insist upon their being quiet. But at Reynolds, Ga., he telegraphed the station agent at Columbus to have the military police meet the train and take charge of the selectess.

The station master at Columbus telephoned the reception center at Fort Benning. The reception center telephoned the provost marshal and the military police. Because the men were still in a civilian status, the civilian police of Columbus were requested to handle the situation. Sat 4-27-46

According to the report, the selectees were beaten up and a number of them were injured. The investigator said it was impossible for him to determine the exact manner in which they sustained the injuries. Nine of the selectees who showed signs of injuries, were detained at the police station. The others were released to military control and were taken to Fort Benning.

The investigator blammed Conductor Avera for the whole incident. Because of his timorous character, the report stated, he failed to take definite action on the train and resorted to sending the telegram requesting help from the military police, which precipitated the whole incident. Had he shown initiative in handling matters on the train, it was said, he could have delivered the selectees into Columbus unharmed.

According to the selectees, the police boarded the train and entered the car in which they were riding at both ends. They charge that the police beat them up with clubs and blackjacks. Some were badly spattered with blood. The selectees denied there had been any fighting on the train.

Selective Service Headquarters here agreed that the men were still in a civilian status, but took the position that from the moment the men reported at draft headquarters in Savannah to be sent to the reception center at Fort Benning, some responsibility for the men rested both with the Selective Service System and the Army. In the circumstances, it was stated, the Army could have sent military police to take charge of the selectees and the clubbing and blackjacking of them by the civilian police would have been avoided.

Because of the responsibility for selectees traveling to a reception center it has, Selective Service had its own investigation made of the incident. Its report is at variance with the Army's report and places the blame for the incident on the behavior of the men, accusing them of drinking and stopping the train enroute.

Selective Service said it had received no protests from any organizations or individuals about the incident and, therefore, was inclined to regard its report as factual. Sat 4-27-46

The incident is being brought to the attention of officials of the War Department with a request that the Gillem Board's report be implemented by either the closing of Fort Benning or the removal of all colored soldiers from there.

There are about 20,000 soldiers stationed at Fort Benning, and about 50 per cent of them are colored.

Psychiatrist Raps Segregation As Harmful to Negro Troops

Courier - Journal Friday

Chicago, May 30 (AP) — Maj. Rutherford Stevens, Jr., an Army psychiatrist, today said "segregation" of Negro inductees into the Army "proved a constantly annoying emotional cancer" to them.

And he said in a paper prepared for the closing session of the American Psychiatric Association's 102d meeting that growth of this "emotional cancer" depended "to a great extent on the other important racial factor, discrimination."

"To aid the psychiatrist and others dealing with emotional problems and health of Negroes in obtaining a better understanding of the Negro patient through a discussion of the reactions of Negro soldiers to racial segregation and discrimination."

Dr. Stevens said the Negro soldier shortly after beginning his military training "usually found that there was little forgarrisoned in Southern States. him to do during his off-dutywhenever he left the camp he hours because of inadequate fa-was confronted with all the cilities for recreation and enter-icies of racial bigotry practiced in tainment." the near-by communities."

White Officers' Attitude Hit.

"In addition," Dr. Stevens said, "these (Negro) soldiers were frequently commanded by white officers whose attitudes toward race were Fascist to some degree."

Found Recreation Facilities Poo

"He compared these with those present for white troops," he said, "and the comparison was most frequently unfavorable."

Saying he was reporting on five years of military service in varied capacities with Negro troops, Dr. Stevens, a Negro, declared the purpose of his paper was:

The doctor said "because the Negro soldier was most often

Plans to Send Negro Troops to Sullivan's Island Abandoned

Louisville, Ky. Courier-Journal Sun. 6-1-46

(By a Special Correspondent)

Washington, June 17: Plans of the Seventh army to use Sullivan's Island as a negro recreation center this summer were blocked today by Representative L. Mendel Rivers.

Stimulated by a barrage of telegrams from irate Charleston and island residents, Rivers's office conferred at length with the war department and finally was assured that the Seventh army's plans would be abandoned and that no negro troops would be sent to the island during the summer.

The Seventh army headquarters in Atlanta had planned to use the

Army Inspectors Attempted Whitewash of Freeman Field

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 6-22-46

By TRUMAN K. GIBSON Jr., Veterans Editor

Last week, I wrote about the disposition of the Inspector General to cover up for the Army in investigating complaints that developed out of discriminatory racial practices. In the last day or so, several ex-Air Force officers have called and written me, demanding to know why I didn't use the Freeman Field (Ind.) incident as an example of the application of the whitewash brush by the Inspector General. These men maintained correctly that this was one of the most flagrant cases of discrimination that occurred during the war.

100 ARRESTED FOR VISITING 'WHITE CLUB'

We learn by experience. It will therefore be useful for the future to know a great deal about the difficulties of the past. Since the Freeman Field incident touched off a series of explosions within the Army that had widespread repercussions, some good can be accomplished by revealing for the first time the complete story of what went on.

The facts in the case are simple and familiar. One hundred and thirty-six Negro commissioned and warrant officers in the Army Air Forces were arrested over a period of a few days for attempted use of an officers' club which had been set aside for "supervisory personnel" all of whom were white. One hundred of these officers were confined like common prisoners under heavy guard in a brilliantly lit area. The guards were white enlisted men.

VIOLATED ARMY POLICY

The Negro officers in the fracas contended that the order denying them admittance to the club was in direct violation of an Army regulation and a War Department directive. The regulation, AR 2-10, required that all facilities on Army Posts be open to ALL officers. The directive in question was issued on July 8, 1944 and restated the basic War Department policy that no man could be excluded from any recreation facility on the Army Post on account of his race.

Before the Negro officers visited the club in a body, they had addressed a request to the Inspector General that he investigate the alleged violation of Army regulation and basic War Department policy at Freeman Field.

ARMY INSPECTORS WHITEWASH CHARGES

With this background, three high-ranking Inspector General officers descended on Freeman Field to get the full lowdown on what was happening and to submit recommendations designed to meet and solve the basic irritants.

These Inspector General officers interviewed all of the participants in the series of affairs. They examined the regulations. The results of their labor were included in a report that concluded with the statement that "color was not the sole basis for the exclusion of Negroes from Club No. 2" and "that the policy in force at Freeman Field was not one of discrimination but rather of separation based on practical considerations such as capacity of the club, status of the personnel and the desire to maintain separate social facilities, particularly where the sexes were concerned."

The inspector didn't bother to attempt to reconcile these two conflicting conclusions. Their "brilliant" recommendation was that the Army policy of no segregation be changed. They said "that the facts and circumstances are such that no justifiable criticism is warranted in the case of the commanding officer of Freeman Field and his staff."

REVERSED REPORT OF GEN. B. O. DAVIS

This was a stunning reversal of a report of an investigation in which General B. O. Davis participated just a year earlier. After an inquiry into the segregation of Negro officers at Selfridge Field, Mich., instituted at Mrs. Roosevelt's request, the Inspector General reprimanded the Post Commander of an air field, on which the same unit that was involved in the Freeman Field incident was stationed, in the following language:

"1. Investigation by the Office of The Inspector General has disclosed that racial discrimination against colored officers stationed at Selfridge Field, Mich., was due to your conduct in denying to colored officers the right to use the Officers Club; advising them that they were not welcome and directing that they refrain from entering therein. Such action is in violation of Army Regulations and explicit War Department instructions on this subject.

"2. As a commissioned officer of the Regular Army of many years standing you must have had knowledge that your conduct in this respect was highly improper. Not only does your conduct indicate lack of good judgment but it also tends to bring criticism upon the military service. Conduct which tends to discriminate against any person in the military service because of race, color or creed will not be tolerated by the War Department and were it not for the fact that, as far as is known, this is your first offense, more drastic action would be taken.

"3. You are hereby formally reprimanded and admonished that any future action of this nature on your part will result in your being subjected to the severe penalties prescribed by the Articles of War and the Regulations for the Government of the Armies of the United States."

The Inspectors General in the Freeman Field investigation were in no doubt as to the position of the Commanding General of the First Air Force. In his statement to them he said, "It is a well established policy in the First Air Force that they would have equal facilities but separate facilities."

REFUSED TO CHANGE ARMY REGULATION

In commenting on the general situation this officer came up with the following observation that, "in my opinion there is one underlying cause, which is that the Negroes, both in the Army and outside in civilian life, desire one thing only and that is complete social equality. In the Army they will be satisfied only with complete equality where they can fraternalize on equal social footing in the clubs, with the white officers, their wives, children and friends." Sat. 6-22-46

The recommendation of the Inspector General that Army Regulations be changed was referred to a committee headed by the then Assistant Secretary of War, John J. McCloy. In the meantime, the Commanding General of Army Ground Forces, Army Service Forces and Army Air Forces enthusiastically concurred in the recommended changes. In a blistering rejection of the recommendation, Mr. McCloy said that a reversal of the War Department position would set the clock back and would be unthinkable. It was turned down by him. Mr. Stimson afterwards supported this position.

NEED RIGHT THINKING CIVILIAN LEADERS

This incident contains a number of valuable object lessons. We must ever be alert to meet situations as they arise. We cannot do without right thinking civilian leaders in the War Department. Men in the Army must be courageous and firm in the assertion of their rights. The result of the temporizing report of the Inspector General was directly opposite to that intended by Army Brass. The policy of no segregation was even more firmly established than it had been in the past.

Jim Crow Policy At Vet Hospitals

The Call Kansas City, Mo.

12 Refuse To Admit Negroes

Fri. 10-18-46

WASHINGTON, D. C. — In 12 Veterans Administration hospitals colored veterans are not admitted at all except in cases of emergency, and of 10,612 colored veterans hospitalized in other VA facilities as of August 31, 4,379 or nearly 50 per cent were receiving medical care under Jim Crow conditions, a Veterans Administration report showed last Friday.

Of the 4,379 veterans hospitalized under Jim Crow conditions in 21 VA hospitals located in 16 states and the District of Columbia, 2,040 were being treated at the all-colored hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., the report disclosed.

The 12 VA hospitals known to refuse admittance to colored veterans except in emergencies are located at Legion, Texas; Outwood, Ky.; Augusta, Ga.; Gulfport, Miss.; Lexington, Ky.; Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Amarillo, Texas; Biloxi, Miss.; Fayetteville, Ark.; Montgomery, Ala.; Reno, Nev.; and Atlanta, Ga.

Although the 21 hospitals admitting colored veterans under segregated conditions provide facilities for veterans in 16 states and the District of Columbia, at present only 804 beds are unoccupied and available to additional colored veterans seeking hospitalization in those states. Two hundred sixteen of these unoccupied beds are at Tuskegee.

Under present VA policies when a colored veteran applies at a hospital having segregated facilities and no bed is available on the segregated ward he is placed on a "waiting list" and hospitalized only when a bed becomes vacant on that ward.

ARMY CEMETERY SEPARATES RACES

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

By BESSIE TRICE, Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(Sat. 7-20-46) The War Department, through its Public Relations Division, last week confirmed a Pittsburgh Courier story which stated that the segregated section of a national cemetery at Philadelphia set aside for deceased Negro enlisted men, has been filled and there are no rooms for the bodies of tan Yanks who desire them to be buried in the national cemetery as a result of battle or following the end of the war.

Captain Donald O. McGuire, who checked the report that a Philadelphia undertaker, William Upshur, was informed by the superintendent of the national cemetery at Haines Street and Limekiln Pike, Philadelphia, that there "was no room" for World War II casualties if they were colored, said that the report was "true" and "that until further notice Negro veterans whose families are not able to pay the $50 burial expenses incurred in taking such funerals to other cities.

Captain McGuire said that in addition to the $50 burial expenses, the War Department will pay the cost of shipment of the body to the national cemeteries located outside the city in which death occurred.

The question as to why national cemeteries are segregated in the first place was answered by Captain McGuire who said that while there are no existing War Department regulations stating that Negro and white veterans must be separated in death (as in life), when the national cemeteries were taken over immediately after the Civil War, the War Department simply followed the then existing pattern of segregating Negroes and whites.

According to Captain McGuire, viewing the segregation in national cemeteries. Contrary to the statement in a story carried last week in The Pittsburgh Courier, Negro and white veterans are separated in Arlington Cemetery in Virginia. This was ascertained in a statement made by Mrs. Virginia M. McIntyre of the Administrative Office of the Arlington Cemetery.

Set New Standards For Military Service

(By National Negro Press Assn.)

Washington, D. C. — The army has moved to rid itself of personnel, mainly colored, who fail to meet the minimum standards for military service. Sat. 8-24-46

A circular, issued by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, chief of staff, by direction of Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, and dated August 10, directs commanders of all echelons and all officers serving on boards of officers considering inaptitude of soldiers apply more generally army regulations providing for the discharge of soldiers for inaptitude.

While the circular makes no mention of race or color, it is known that the army considers as a problem colored soldiers who fall in grades 4 and 5 under the army general classification test. Of its colored manpower, 66 per cent of colored personnel in the regular army is said to be sub-standard.

The weekly The Orleans La.

FEPC a Real World Issue

Afro American Baltimore, Md

What is the lesson for the rest of the world in the recent Senate FEPC fiasco?

Certainly the sight of a 24-day filibuster, staged by a bigoted minority and effectively braking the legislative wheels of the "world's greatest deliberative body," must have blotted from the minds of the peoples of other nations any pictures of this nation as the world's No. 1 Democracy.

The sham and hypocrisy shrouding this travesty could not, however, obscure the fact that here was not a case of a simple piece of democratic legislation on trial but a case in which world leadership and prestige were at stake.

If the U.S. is to be accepted as the world leader and if the will of the majority in the U.S. can be thwarted by a corporal's guard of hate-steeped Southerners and a few Northern fellow-travelers, is this not tantamount to saying that the world faces Southern domination? Sat 2-23-46

There is little probability, though, that such a state of world affairs will ever come to pass. The oppressed peoples of the world, including the darker races, well know that by numbers alone, they are really in the majority. Some day their voices will be heard above the clamor of the present white minority, heralding the dawn of an entirely new era.

Basic opposition to FEPC was that it would provide minority groups the same safeguards, rights and privileges that are now taken as a matter of course here by those in power. All of the talk about violating the rights of the individual and of the State was but so much hogwash and no thinking person has been taken in by it.

Meanwhile, the fight for FEPC continues on another front. Eventually, it will succeed. Nevertheless, America has lost face with the rest of the world—lost face with those segments of world population that it would so much like to impress with lofty ideologies of equality and brotherhood.

The mouthing of such platitudes abroad is of no consequence when one has but to point to Uncle Sam's own back yard for refutation. Now is the time for men who meet the poet's qualifications:

Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor; men who will not lie . . .

The strong spotlight of FEPC has picked up pitifully few men who answer these qualifications. In view of this, is there any wonder, then that our claim to world leadership is being seriously challenged?

Feb. 28 Made 'FEPC Day' in New York; Rally Planned

Afro American 2-9-46 Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK — Declaring himself to be "wholeheartedly in favor of the fair employment practice acts in our national, State and municipal Governments," Mayor William J. O'Dwyer in an official proclamation issued from City Hall on Jan. 29 designated Feb 28 as "Fair Employment Practice Committee Day."

The day set by Mayor O'Dwyer, who said that FEPC laws must become the "accepted attitude and practice of our city," is the same as that on which the New York Council for a Permanent FEPC has planned a mammoth rally at Madison Square Garden. 2-9-46

Later, following the issuance of the Mayor's proclamation, it was revealed, representatives of 50 organizations met in a closed session at the Willkie Memorial Building here in order to map out strategy to fight the Senate FEPC filibuster. Speakers were Malcolm Ross, FEPC chairman, and Charles H. Tuttle, local attorney.

The Rule Of The Minority

Mon 3-4-46 Age Herald Birmingham

Whatever may have been one's point of view in regard to the wisdom of passing an FEPC bill at the present time, it is difficult to condone the spirit that animated the filibustering senators. They were avowedly attempting to thwart the will of a majority of the Upper House. The bumptious Bilbo frankly said, "Without the filibuster, the minority would be at the mercy of the majority." The statement is an amazing one to come from an American legislator. Sen. Overton, of Louisiana, said to Sen. Chavez, of New Mexico, "I think the senator knows, as I know, that if the bill were put to a vote at the present time by the Senate, it would be passed." by the token of such thinking the will of the Senate's majority was successfully opposed.

Many honest men in the South felt that any legal means used to keep the bill from passing were justified. But as a matter of ethics we are not sure that the flouting of a principle is ever right, no matter what the end in view may be. In this particular instance the rightness or wrongness of the bill's intent is not under discussion; we are concerned only with the state of mind which prevailed in high places and that prevented the passage of an act which would have embarrassed many men—even many men of good will—in our section. Mon 3-4-46

The remark that two wrongs never make a right is certainly platitudinous, but like many other platitudes, it is true. When our special ox is gored, we are likely to adopt means of retaliation that are not wholly right or honorable. It is our opinion that the bill was wrongly timed, for it certainly needed a thoroughness of discussion that it could not receive at the present moment; but the device of the filibuster is not, we are sure, a good solution. If it results in minority control—as it inevitably does—it is definitely un-American. A filibuster can be ended by the invoking of cloture rule, although the Senate rarely wishes to make use of the device. 3-4-46

But the time has come for us to be alarmed at the words of some of our senators much more than at the bills which they oppose. Tydings, of Maryland, spoke scathingly on the Senate floor when he said: "The rule of votes! Majority to hades! The rule of petty political preference. The rule of the majority. The rule that has brought more bloodshed and turmoil and cruelty on this earth than any other thing I know of." Thus does one who ought to know better condemn a principle by associating it with evil terms. Such an attitude, if it were to become general, is more dangerous to American ideals than would be the passage of the bill, even if all the things its opponents said about it were true.

3-Hour Installment Given

Sen. Bilbo Promises to Talk For 60 Days Against FEPC

Post Washington By the Associated Press

A threat to filibuster against a loan to Britain "until hell freezes over" came today from Senator Theodore G. Bilbo. 2-1-46

And the durable Mississippi Democrat was scarcely started on his personal contribution—60 days, he said—to a filibuster already going against a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission.

Bilbo told the Senate he hoped to "save the taxpayers four billion, four hundred million" by a marathon talk against the British loan.

"I'm willing to be a cousin of the British," he said. "I believe in good fellowship, and I'm pro-British. But I'm tired of seeing Uncle Sam be a Santa Claus."

Up jumped Senator Hatch (D., N. M.). He remarked tartly that if every Senator talks endlessly against everything, there will be no more Senate tradition of free debate.

2-1-46

"If I want some fatherly advice," Bilbo came back, "I'll put an adviser on my payroll."

On the FEPCbill, to establish a permanent agency to deal with racial and religious discrimination in employment, Bilbo has declared he will set an all-time talking record. In a three-hour installment yesterday, he told Senator Chavez (D., N. M.), who is circulating a petition to choke off debate:

"I promise you I'll speak for 60 days and I'll stay on the subject," "I won't be reading the Bible and the Almanac.

"Go take your name off the cloture petition."

He referred to the debate limitation paper which has signatures of 44 of the 96 Senators. But a majority of two-thirds of those voting is required to clamp on a gag.

Bilbo suggested it might be necessary to place an aisle between Southern and Northern Democrats similar to the one now separating Republicans and Democrats.

All But Pepper 2-1-46

"The Senators from States South of the Mason-Dixon line are standing side to side, shoulder to shoulder against this thing—except for Claude Pepper of Florida," the Mississippian said. "I know he says he will vote against the bill but he says he'll vote for cloture, and if cloture were worked, the bill would pass.

Senator Mead (D., N. Y.), a supporter of the FEPC bill, followed Bilbo. He said he would speak only briefly since he did not want to contribute to the filibuster.

His address lasted only an hour. When he attempted to insert a number of pro-FEPC editorials into the Congressional Record, Senator Olin Johnston (D., S. C.) objected—"unless you read them out loud." Mead didn't press the point.

"We're all for the Atlantic Charter and for the elimination of want at home," Mead said. "The best way to achieve that is to pass this bill . . . the goal of 60 million jobs after reconversion will never be achieved if we fail to grant equality of opportunity to all our citizens."

Barkley Fails to Stop Filibuster On F.E.P.C.

Louisville, Ky. Courier-Journal

Washington, Feb. 4 (AP)—An effort to end the Southern filibuster against the F.E.P.C. bill failed today when Senate President Pro-tem McKellar (D., Tenn.) ruled that a motion to limit debate was out of order.

Senate Democratic Leader Barkley filed a cloture petition signed by 48 senators. He appealed McKellar's decision that the petition was out of order. A simple majority could overrule McKellar's decision. 2-5-46

However, Senator Stewart (D., Tenn.), who held the floor, asked whether Barkley's appeal was subject to debate. McKellar ruled it was. Stewart started debating it to keep the filibuster rolling.

Two Southern Democratic senators expressed dissatisfaction with the attitude of the party's leadership toward their section.

Participating in the filibuster, Senator Overton (D., La.) asked "how long will the national Democratic Party continue to bite the hand that feeds it."

Senator Stewart promised to "keep my eye on Democratic Na-

sponsorship of F.E.P.C.

Stewart said he wondered if Hannegan had advised President Truman that it was politically expedient to press for passage of the bill and whether "the Democratic chairman has forgotten that he must consider the problems of the South along with other sections." 2-5-46

"I wonder if he thinks a Democratic President can be elected in 1948 without the aid of Southerners and that the so-called yellow dog Southern Democrats will be expected to fall in line with whatever the party does," senator added.

Senator Eastland (D., Miss.) said "it is uncanny how similar the procedure set out in the F.E.P.C. bill is to court procedure in the Soviet Union."

Southerners Dissatisfied.

IS YOUR SENATOR IN HERE?

Here are some of the 44 Senators who have not yet signed the cloture petition. Demand of your Senators that they sign the petition for permanent FEPC Senate bill S-101.

1-30-46

DEMOCRATS		REPUBLICANS	
Carl Hayden	Ariz.	E. H. Moore	Okla.
Ernest W. McFarland	Ariz.	Eugene D. Milliken	Colo.
Edwin C. Johnson	Colo.	George A. Wilson	Iowa
Burton K. Wheeler	Mont.	Henrik Shipstead	Minn.
Carl A. Hatch	N. M.	Milton R. Young	N. D.
E. P. Carville	Nev.	Harlan J. Bushfield	S. D.
Pat McCarran	Nev.	Chan Gurney	S. D.
Joseph C. O'Mahoney	Wyo.	Alexander Wiley	Wis.
Elmer Thomas	Okla.	Edward V. Robertson	Wyo.
George L. Radcliffe	Md.	C. Douglass Buck	Del.
Millard E. Tydings	Md.	Wallace H. White, Jr.	Me.
Peter G. Gerry	R. I.	Styles Bridges	N. H.
Hugh B. Mitchell	Wash.	Albert W. Hawkes	N. J.
(Away till Feb. 1)		Warren R. Austin	Vt.
James M. Tunnell	Del.	Chapman Revercomb	W. Va.
(Away till Feb. 1)		William F. Knowland	Calif.
		(Away till Feb. 1)	

Plot 'Compromise' to Cripple FEPC Bill

Daily Worker New York

The Worker Washington Bureau

1-30-46

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Legislation for a permanent FEPC is now endangered from a new direction, the Daily Worker learned late today. A group of Senators met with a group of Representatives this afternoon and worked at drafting a compromise bill which they hope will break the filibuster against the FEPC.

The names of the conferees were not made public, but it was indicated the Senate group included enough administration Democrats and Republican leaders to make it an authoritative although unofficial body.

Friends of FEPC were apprehensive because they considered that any compromise that would be acceptable to the Southern Democrats would be a meaningless, useless measure. They pointed out, further, that if the filibustering poltaxers are even willing to talk compromise, it is a sign of weakness and should be met by redoubling the fight to break the filibuster and force a vote on the original bill.

Meanwhile, Sen. Theodore Bilbo (D-Miss) told the Senate he would step into the filibuster tomorrow at noon with an oration on the "background, history and glory of filibustering." His desk was already piled high with books and papers.

Senators Walter George (D-Ga) and J. William Fulbright (D-Ark) carried the ball in today's filibuster. They were given a hand by Sen. Albert W. Hawks (R-NJ), who spoke against the bill.

A person close to Robert Hannegan, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, angrily denied rumors that administration forces were planning to displace FEPC for the minimum wage bill.

"We want the minimum wage bill," he said, "to come before the Senate as soon as possible, but not in any way to prejudice or jeopardize the FEPC bill. The petition for cloture will not be submitted before Thursday and perhaps not even then."

Canada Lee, actor, will present the petitions, gathered the past two months by the Citizens Committee of the Upper West Side.

N. Y. Senators to Get Oust Bilbo Plea

Senators James Mead and Robert F. Wagner of N. Y. will receive petitions tomorrow (Thursday), signed by 15,000 residents of N. Y. City's upper west side, asking the legislators to introduce a resolution in the Senate to unseat Sen. Bilbo.

The petitions will be delivered to Sen. Mead, and a representative of Sen. Wagner who is ill, on the floor of the Senate at Mead's request, during the filibuster.

Stop the Lynching Of FEPC

Daily Worker New York

(See Story on Back Page)

A lynching is scheduled on Capitol Hill this Thursday or Friday—at the very latest.

Not an ordinary lynching. 1-30-46

There will be no rope or faggots.

But the stench of the rumored deal by Administration Democrats, led by Sen. Alben Barkley (D-Ky.) and the Republicans, led by Sen. Robert Taft (R-O) to appease the filibustering Southern Democrats by shelving FEPC adds up to a modern streamlined lynching.

We are to have a "gentlemen's agreement" of the same kind as that pulled by the Johnson Administration with the defeated Southern landowners, following the Civil War. The Negro people, and all American minorities, are to be sold down the river.

Only the indignation of the American people can stop this legislative lynching. Only they can stop the deal to shelve FEPC—the only guarantee to fair employment practices.

Yesterday, the Senate FEPC bill sponsors, went into a huddle to postpone the premature introduction of a cloture petition. The huddle was a result of the CIO-National Negro Congress delegation's demand to postpone premature introduction. 1-30-46

Thus, these delegates foiled a deal by Taft and Wherry—the Republican fakers, who purposely hoped to introduce cloture prematurely, hoping for its defeat.

But the Administration Democrats, and President Truman, in particular, cannot be absolved of this guilt.

The people must demand of President Truman that he speak now for passage of the cloture petition by Democrats.

The people must demand of the 44 Senators (whose names are printed elsewhere in this issue) that they sign on the dotted line. At least 15 more signatures are needed to guarantee the success of the cloture.

FEPC must not be lynched! It must stay on the floor of the Senate until passed by this session of Congress. The fight will and must go on until this is done. And the Senate sponsors of the bill should hear from the nation that they will tolerate no deal to betray the FEPC. 1-30-46

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

FEPC FILIBUSTER CAUSES DISTRUST OF GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY

Courier Bureau

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

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Daily Worker New York

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'FULL' EMPLOYMENT PASSED BY HOUSE

New York Times

Compromise Measure Goes to Senate Which Must End Filibuster to Consider It

2-7-46

BLOCKADE END IN SIGHT

FEPC Bill Likely to Be Displaced—Southerners, in Saddle, May Allow Closure Vote

By C. P. TRUSSELL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—The House, by a vote of 320 to 84, approved the conference compromise of the long-contested "Full Employment" Bill today and prepared to put it on the doorstep of the filibustered Senate at noon tomorrow.

In this way the Senate will receive for floor action for the first time since the filibuster by Southern Democrats against the bill to create a permanent Fair Employment Commission began on Jan 17, the first of the major reconversion measures on President Truman's "must" list.

At the same time, it was agreed, the Senate will have the choice between suspending or ending the filibuster, one way or another, or directly blocking reconversion legislation.

2-7-46

That the House wanted a prompt and final settlement of the long battle over what was converted from "full employment" to "maximum employment" legislation was indicated by its vote. Supporting the compromise, which for the large part appeared to please both the strongest supporters of the original Administration program and its chief opponents, were 210 Democrats, 108 Republicans, one Progressive and one American-Laborite. Opposing it were sixty-eight Republicans and sixteen Democrats.

South Apparently Wins

It looked as though the Senate's filibuster would end soon. It also appeared that the Southern Democrats had won and thta the FEPC measure, unless something most unexpected happens, would be displaced late this week or early next week.

How permanent a setting aside of the FEPC bill would be, appeared to be a question still to be decided before the Southern Democrats would relinquish their grip on the Senate floor and its proceedings and permit a vote to be taken on the petition, now blocked, which seeks to impose a limitation on debate by closure.

2-7-46

Proponents and opponents of the FEPC met, separately and together, almost throughout today, seeking compromise and agreement on means of breaking the deadlock. Tonight, after a closed conference, the Southerners were ready, they said, to submit proposals, perhaps early tomorrow. These proposals deal in intricate parliamentary moves which might be made to clear the decks for a closure vote, if certain assurances are given in return.

Senator Russell of Georgia, manager for the Southern Democrats, said his colleagues would not object to a closure vote, and pointed to a possibility for one to be taken by Saturday. In previous filibusters, it was pointed out, the measure under contest usually had been withdrawn promptly when closure failed. Mr. Russell seemed confident that such a vote would now fall short of the required two-thirds.

The Parliamentary Situation

Now under debate is an appeal by Senator Barkley, the Majority Leader, from a ruling by Senator McKellar of Tennessee, President pro tempore, that the closure petition, signed by forty-eight members, is not admissible under the present parliamentary situation. This debate is said by parliamentarians to be not subjct to closure action.

2-7-46

Ruled to be blocking the filing of the petition, on the other hand, is a motion by Senator Hoey of North Carolina that the Senate's Journal of Jan. 17 be "corrected." This motion, also held to be not subject to closure action, technically has precedence over the FEPC bill, at which the closure petition is directed, and thus it is maintained that the controverted measure is "not even before the Senate."

There were indications, after today's many informal and formal huddles, that all these barriers could be swept away rapidly if agreement was reached between the warring factions. If the petition was permitted to be filed tomorrow, the actual vote on closure would be scheduled automatically for 1 P. M. Saturday, or sooner if unanimous consent was given.

The Worker N.Y.

A NEGRO waiter in one of the Senate restaurants looked carefully over his shoulder and around the almost empty room. It was after the rush hour. This reporter was alone at the big center table. Nevertheless the waiter lowered his voice to little more than a whisper. "How's it going upstairs?" he said tensely. "How's the filibuster? What if they put on that cloture and it loses?" Someone came in then, and he hurried over to take an order. Later he sidled back alongside the center table, said in a low voice, "You know, I hear the different senators talk about it. But I wouldn't dare ask them anything. They'd manage to get me replaced pretty quick, I imagine." Then: "You see, Washington is no different from the deep South."

2-3-46

SEN. THOMAS C. HART'S (D-Conn) recent announcement that he would retire because he was getting too old—he is 67—and that there were too many aged men in the Senate, stepped on many toes. And the filibuster has accentuated the number of elderly Southerners—Sens. John H. Bankhead II (Ala), 73 years

SEN. GEORGE

SEN. BANKHEAD

old, and Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo (Miss), 68 years old. The foul-mouthed Sen. Bilbo is said to still think of himself as an example of virility, which picture of himself long ago inspired the appellation, "The Man." Another of the filibusterers, who had the experience Bilbo has had so many months now of seeing a picket line before his home the other night, was Sen. Walter F. George (Ga), 67 years old.

2-3-46

Most of the old men of the "white supremacy" psychosis of the South, talk at the drop of the hat about the purity of Southern womanhood and how it must remain unsullied, and drool over the dangers of race amalgamation, but probably none did this with more gestures than Sen. Richard B. Russell (Ga), who is a comparative youngster of 48. Sen. Russell (Jan. 25) indicated he thought economic equality was dandy. His idea of it, apparently, was to say that in his state "for every poor colored man the Senator can point out I can show him a poor white man who does not earn any more than the Negro." But what the South would not stand for is "social equality and intermingling and amalgamation of the races in our states," he said. And . . . "we will starve to death before we will strike down the bars and let whites and blacks go to school together."

FEPC Washington, D.C.

In your editorial columns, and in letters to editor, in re: FEPC, one point seems to be overlooked. The assumption seems to be that objection to FEPC is exclusively Southern. That is an error. The clearest and sanest objection that has met my eye is a letter from the Chamber of Commerce of Boston, Mass., urging the State Legislature not to let the action of New York stampede them into putting teeth into an act so stupid. This was followed by a similar action by the C. of C. of Cleveland, Ohio.

The three main points were:

1. It destroys a valuable mainspring of industry, called crudely: "The Freedom to Hire and Fire."

2. It penalizes an employer for prejudices which may not be his. (Be he never so broad-minded, if his other employes, or his customers, find some persons of other races or religions uncongenial, they can quit and leave Mr. Employer with the empty bag to hold.)

3. The essence of FEPC involves motive, and that is not so easy to pin on a man. (Motives are seldom simple. Most of them are a composite or compromise of several impulses.)

2-1-46

Prohibition would probably have been a howling success in a Nation of law-abiding folk, addicted to abstinence. The scheme of making the American people become temperate by law, didn't seem to work out that way. It would be grand if our U. N. delegates could stand up and tell the world "Let us show you how we did it in the U.S.A. Just pass a law." If they do, it would be better for the world to look before we pass FEPC.

ROBERT WHITE, JR.

Woodberry Forest, Va., Jan. 28.

May I congratulate *The Post* upon its rebuke of the filibuster currently toward in the United States Senate. This type of minority dictation is indeed the antithesis of the democracy we hope the world believes we have here.

2-1-46

And may I register one protest against the all-too-familiar headline: "The South Filibusters." I know is is a convenience at the copy desk, but the South simply must plead not guilty.

The puffing, choleric gentlemen whose bombast is filling the august chamber were elected, one and all, by a fragment of the people of their States. From the Southern people they have neither the commission nor the instruction to block the governmental processes with their wind. The fact is that the South has been aware of no hardship nor bother under the wartime Fair Employment Practices Commission, and looks to no bother if the commission is made permanent. Among the *people* of the South there is no perturbation.

It is rather clearly recognized here that the gentlemen are filibustering against this bill mainly to prejudice the chances of another pending bill they really fear. This is the bill which would compel the gentlemen to face free elections in the future, thrice-passed in the House, thrice-approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee and ready again for a Senate vote.

Just as the Nazis whipped up German wrath against the Jews in order to switch the finished product against the world, the filibusterers hope by fanning up passions over FEPC to switch this emotional fog to their salvation when the anti-poll-tax bill appears.

If it is any consolation to the voteless people of Washington, the scene on the Senate floor is not more disgusting to them than to the voteless millions of the State of Tennessee. We here, too, would like to try democracy—and to see majority rule respected in the halls of the Nation's Legislature.

JENNINGS PERRY,

Editor, *The Nashville Tennessean*

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 30.

2-1-46

From time to time there have appeared excellent articles in your paper about a movement called "Back of the Yards" which was sponsored and supported by the church and which has spread like wildfire.

This is a social action movement wherein the church translates its basic concepts and doctrines of the brotherhood of man, the fatherhood of God and the Golden Rule into a concrete and realistic program of support of unions and of the FEPC.

How far removed that church is from the church here in the heart of world democracy! Repeating the teachings of Jesus without understanding, the church sits out the disgraceful filibuster of American fascists and sitting makes apparent that it stands for nothing!

What a hollow mockery its pretensions to providing moral and spiritual leadership must seem to Americans denied the opportunity to work because of their color or their creed. Brotherhood, as voiced by the church here in Washington, is brotherhood for white men and gentiles.

What is the actual situation here in Washington? We find an organization of the church and takes up arms or the side of pronunciamentos and its do-nothingness concerning the people and fights militantly for the evils of this decade have in democracy. J. G. FRAIN.

Washington, Jan. 28.

2-1-46

The people faced with the lofty money-changers from the temple

Filibuster

Washington Post

The Senate of the United States is once more paralyzed by that peculiarly ugly travesty on the democratic process, a filibuster. We think, as we have already said, that it was impolitic of Senator Chavez to bring his bill for a statutory Fair Employment Practice Commission to the floor of the Senate before the President's annual message had been delivered to Capitol Hill. However, there can be nothing but condemnation for the senseless display of sound and fury that has been on exhibit in the world's greatest deliberative chamber. The FEPC issue could be disposed of very swiftly, if the filibusterers would submit to the orderly democratic test of a vote from the floor. Indeed, it could have been disposed of, as Senator Chavez pointed out, during the interval between the opening of Congress and the delivery of the President's message.

Wash. D.C.

Mr. Chavez has now made it clear, moreover, that he would be willing to have his FEPC bill laid aside in favor of any pressing legislation which is actually ready for Senate action. The truth, as is now made clear, is that no such legislation is ready now. In these circumstances all the point is lost out of Senator George's charge that the raising of the FEPC issue "is notice to the American people that the Senate has no concept of the responsibility resting on it." The irresponsibility of the exhibition now in progress on the Hill must be attributed to the filibusterers. 1-22-46

The senselessness of some of the proceedings was given ample illustration by Senator Eastland of Mississippi. The victims of discrimination ought to oppose the FEPC measure, he argued, because "if Congress can pass a bill against discrimination it can pass one in favor of discrimination." This is about as rational as a contention that Congress ought not legislate against theft or arson because some future Congress might legislate in favor of such crimes. It is this sort of poppycock which holds the United States Senate up to ridicule before the world. It is this sort of subversion of the democratic process which threatens the vitality of representative government.

The issue now before the Senate is not so much the FEPC proposal itself as the threat to its own integrity which the filibuster poses. The Senate must decide whether it will submit to the bludgeoning and blackmail of these stubborn men who will not let it vote on the FEPC bill. It possesses a simple means of bringing these men under control. It can do so by invoking cloture. Only in this way can it save itself from impotence. There is no room for a filibuster in a democratic legislature.

SOME SHOULD KNOW BETTER

Many of those who should know better have been painting a picture of a Senate bogged completely by newspaper reading history quoting filibusterers. This is simply not a correct report. 2-6-46

Since the unethical (there was an agreement that such would not be done) introduction of the FEPC legislation by Senator Chavez on January 17th, there has been a constant debate conducted by Southern Senators opposed to the legislation. With the exception of that wretched misstatement of fact called Bilbo, no one opposing the bill has resorted to extraneous matter to keep the debate open. The more sensible men of the Southern delegation have contented themselves with sensible argument against the proposal, and that has been the largest factor in the prolonged debate.

The basic argument against the bill is that its enactment would intensify instead of dispell racial antagonisms and competitions in the South.

It is a fact that many Negroes today find employment in the South in positions traditionally filled by whites in former times and that the trend is toward more such opportunities. It is a proper trend. It will continue unless significant opposition is crystallized. The proposed FEPC would crystallize such opposition. 2-6-46

This argument has been advanced by all the Senatorial opponents of the bill and, oddly enough considering all factors, the New York Times has come to the same conclusion.

Next Round in the FEPC Fight

Daily Worker

THE nation's legislators were jittery last Thursday when 600 representative delegates converged on Washington to raise their voices for permanent FEPC legislation.

That very day, in a 49-17 vote, Sen. Dennis Chavez (D-NM) brought the Senate FEPC bill S-101 onto the floor of the Senate. But the early dismay of the polltaxers soon led to the infamous filibuster now going on. Sen. Eastland suddenly found that FEPC legislation was "Communist and Moscow-inspired." Sen. Bilbo graciously said he only wanted to make "two speeches—30 days long."

The polltax-Republican filibuster is on—against the principle of fair employment practices. And the people—Negro and white—must fight to smash it.

They must fight in the spirit of the Washington delegation who insisted that President Truman put his good words into deeds by publicly denouncing the Senate filibuster and its leaders. New York, N.Y.

They must fight against the conspiracy of silence in the nation's press which stifled all news of the delegation.

They must continue to put the heat on House minority leader Joe Martin (R-Mass) and his Republican colleagues, to see that they sign the discharge petition to the House FEPC bill S-2232. 1-21-46

And they must see the connection of labor's fight on the picket lines with support for a permanent FEPC.

Introduction of the Senate bill was not what the ardent FEPC supporters of the House Steering Strategy Committee had hoped for. But the battle is on and the lines are drawn. It is now a fight on two fronts—to get the 70 signatures still needed to free the bill from the House Rules Committee, and to smash the polltax-Republican Senate filibuster.

New Yorkers especially, whose trade unionists contributed about half of this nationwide delegation, can help to speed the fight. They can do so by turning out en masse to Manhattan Center tonight (Monday), to the National Negro Congress "save FEPC meeting" to hear Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Revels Cayton, Thelma Dale, Joseph Selly and VFW Commander Isidore Ginsberg map the next round in the fight to make FEPC a permanent law of the land. 1-21-46

In the meantime YOU must take the following additional action:

- **Demand that YOUR Senators vote not only for FEPC but for closing the debate to end the filbuster, or for cloture.**
- **Demand that YOUR Senators fight to defeat any crippling amendment to the FEPC bill.**
- **Urge Senator Chavez to stick with the FEPC bill until it is passed.**

No FEPC Compromise, Please

The minority-led Senate filibuster against the bill calling for a permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee (FEPC) is in its second week, but there are signs that it may run its course before week's end.

Up to the present, however, there has been more heat than light on this controversial subject, but the heat hasn't to naught. Despite President Truman's reiteration of his desire to have such a measure enacted into law, his handling of the situation has lacked the strength and dominance necessary to supply action for his words. One does not need to be psychic to realize that whether FEPC dies or survives, this anti-bias bill, aimed at guaranteeing employment rights without regard to race, creed or color, will be one of the major issues in the 1946 and 1948 political campaigns.

The coalition of Southern Democrats and Northern Republicans constitutes a challenge to both parties in a test for leadership. The issue is plain and cannot be avoided. We believe that there are enough thinking and courageous men in the Senate and the House to explode this minority threat and to demonstrate the workability of democratic government.

If you can't remind your Senators personally, the job can be done by mail, telephone or telegraph. There's no time to lose. We want no compromise.

2-2-46

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Alabama Governor Gets an Answer on FEPC

Daily Worker N.Y. N.Y.

BIRMINGHAM, Feb. 3.—A young Southerner representing thousands of citizens in Alabama yesterday debunked the claim of Governor Chauncey Sparks that all the people of his state support the Senate filibuster against the FEPC. 2-4-46

In a wire to Sen. Harry Byrd, Malcolm C. Dobbs, executive secretary of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, said:

"We call upon you to end the disgraceful filibuster against the FEPC Bill, which flouts not only the will of the Senate but the best traditions of the South.

"The great majority of organized labor in Alabama, representing well over 200,000 Alabama citizens, have long been on record for the FEPC. 2-4-46

"Every organization of the Negro people, almost half our State population have spoken out in favor of the FEPC.

"The SCHR with thousands of members in Alabama have gone on record for the passage of the FEPC.

"The FEPC would take us a long way toward the goal of advancing democracy and improving the wages and working conditions of all the people, Negro and white.

"Neither Gov. Sparks or yourself can honestly speak for the people of Alabama or Virginia so long as the great majority are disfranchised by the Poll-Tax and the undemocratic Registration Board practices."

Washington Notes...

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

The Worker New York

BILBO'S A FIRST CLASS LIABILITY; EASTLAND'S 'FREE PRESS' PLANS

1-27-46

THERE probably is no clearer tribute to the effectiveness of the Veterans-Citizens Committee to Oust Bilbo, that tireless picket line which has been hoofing it back and forth in front of Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo's home for months now, than the fact that to date his colleagues have managed to keep him in the background in the filibuster on FEPC.

So completely discredited in the eyes of the public is this evil little man with the foul pen, who wrote letters venting all his wrath against Negroes and Jews and woke up one morning to find the receivers of the letters carrying picket signs before his windows, that the filibusterers tried to keep him quiet.

Up to the time this was written he hardly made a start on his loud threats to make two speeches 30 days long each. He had said exactly 19 words.

* * *

WE feel much better today, knowing that when Sen. James O. Eastland "takes over," as the Senator from Mississippi puts it, we will still be relatively free to continue our writing chores. 1-27-46

We phoned Sen. Eastland last week regarding the amendments to the Norton-Ellender cooling-off bill he intended to introduce.

The Senator was in a mellow mood. "Well," he chatted gaily, "what did your paper think of the Moscow agreements? I'll bet you liked them," he ventured. It was then that the Senator got chummy. "When we take over in this country," he confided, "we won't lock you up . . . we'll still let you go around reporting—and we'll tell you what to say."

WHILE Sen. Wayne R. Morse (R-Ore) put up a militant fight to beat the filibuster on FEPC some of his Republican colleagues such as Sen. Owen Brewster (Me) let it be known that they thought the Southerners would like to see the filibuster suspended to bring in the Norton-Ellender cooling-off bill, and that they themselves would not be averse to it.

FEPC Moves Toward Shelf With Cloture

Washington Post D.C. 2-9-46

Senators Will Vote Today on Motion To Limit Debate

By the Associated Press

A Dixie Democrat's plea that Southern Negroes "don't want social equality foisted on them' 'and a Northern Republican's opposition cry of "misnomer" yesterday just about wound up the month-old Senate filibuster against the Fair Employment Practices bill.

Today at 4 p. m. the talk-weary Senators will vote on a motion to enforce the rarely used cloture rule. All sides agree the necessary two-thirds majority will not be mustered and the measure will be shelved. 2-9-46

The bill would create a permanent fair employment practice commission to prevent discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color or religion.

Senator Bankhead (D., Ala.), one of several to speak against the bill yesterday, said the South is "doing its full part by the Negro" and is spending as much per capita for his improvement as for the whites.

"Why do you want to discourage that?" he asked, adding that the Southern Negro was not asking for the bill.

"They don't want social equality foisted on them," he said.

He argued the States could handle the problem themselves.

Senator Wiley (R., Wis.) said he would vote against cloture. He called the bill a "misnomer" and said it would "stimulate" rather than prevent unfair employment practices.

He asserted it would create a "super gestapo in every corner of the land, destroy the constitutional rights of citizens, drain the Treasury of needed revenue, and put a dangerous instrument in the hands of spiteful individuals."

Senator Hatch (D., N. Mex.) opposed the bill because he said it is based on a "false" statement of principles. Senator Chavez (D.,-N. Mex.) is its sponsor. 2-9-46

Hatch said there was no doubt that discrimination existed, but that it "cannot be cured by an act of Congress."

Bilbo to Start Bellowing As Filibuster Enters 10th Day

D. N. New York

The Southern Bourbon's filibuster against legislation to set up a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission today went into its tenth day. 1-30-46

Continuing the Southern war for permanent discrimination in jobs, Sen. Walter F. George (D., Ga.) yesterday labeled a FEPC law extreme "totalitarianism."

The filibusterer said FEPC would preclude the right of persons to pick their associates, a right "guaranteed in the Bill of Rights."

After George's exhibition, Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo (D., Miss.), the noisiest of the Southern bloc, said he would take up the filibuster at noon today. His threat was two speeches, each one "30 days long."

He said he'd educate the Senate on the filibuster—"the history and glory of it." Wednesday

The filibuster has stopped Senate activity on crucial reconversion legislation since Jan. 17.

FEPC supporters today still had obtained only 44 signatures on a petition for cloture (limited debate). The FEPC's friends believe they will have 51 signatures by Monday, when absent friends return.

Bourbons fighting FEPC, however, still hold two aces. Cloture can not be invoked without a two-thirds vote of the chamber, which means 64 votes, a number the FEPC bloc does not seem to possess. The other advantage is the fact that Kenneth McKellar (D., Tenn.), a true Southern Senator, is president pro tem of the chamber. He can block cloture by refusing to recognize anyone proposing it. 1-30-46

While only 16 names are necessary on a cloture petition, the strategy of FEPC friends has been to get as many signatures as possible to make the petition more powerful. So far 26 Democrats have refused to sign and 10 Republicans have declared themselves "undecided."

WANTS SENATORS PICKETED

New York Times

Powell Advocate Action to Closure Foes in FEPC Fight

1-28-46

Picketing of the homes of Senators who vote against cloture to end the current filibuster against the Fair Employment Practice bill was proposed yesterday at a meeting of the People's Committee headed by Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., in the Golden Gate Ballroom, 142d Street and Lenox Avenue. N.Y. N.Y.

An audience of 1,500 persons heard Mr. Powell berate Senator James M. Mead of New York for not attending the meeting and for what Mr. Powell alleged was a passive attitude toward Senate criticism of Negroes. 1-28-46

"We are going to build a little fire under Senator Mead," Representative Powell said. "We cannot in any way condone his absence."

Representative Vito Marcantonio told the meeting that if cloture failed of adoption Senators sincerely in favor of the FEPC should insist that the bill be kept before the upper chamber until the filibustering block yields.

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

Birmingham Age Herald

"The history of liberty is the history of limitations on the power of government."—Woodrow Wilson

Alabama

* * *

That the race question should cloud all others in the South may be natural. But it is against nature that it should be so in other parts of this land. Yet that is the only explanation of legislators in Washington who see red at all other multiplications of federalism created in our years of depression and war but are eager to pile upon the mountain a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission that would top everything else in bureaucratic meddling. Here is the worst piece of governmental God-playing of all, yet some of those who have learned to oppose God-playing in lesser and easier fields are persuaded to stand for this infinitely bigger more intimate and difficult one.

1-19-46

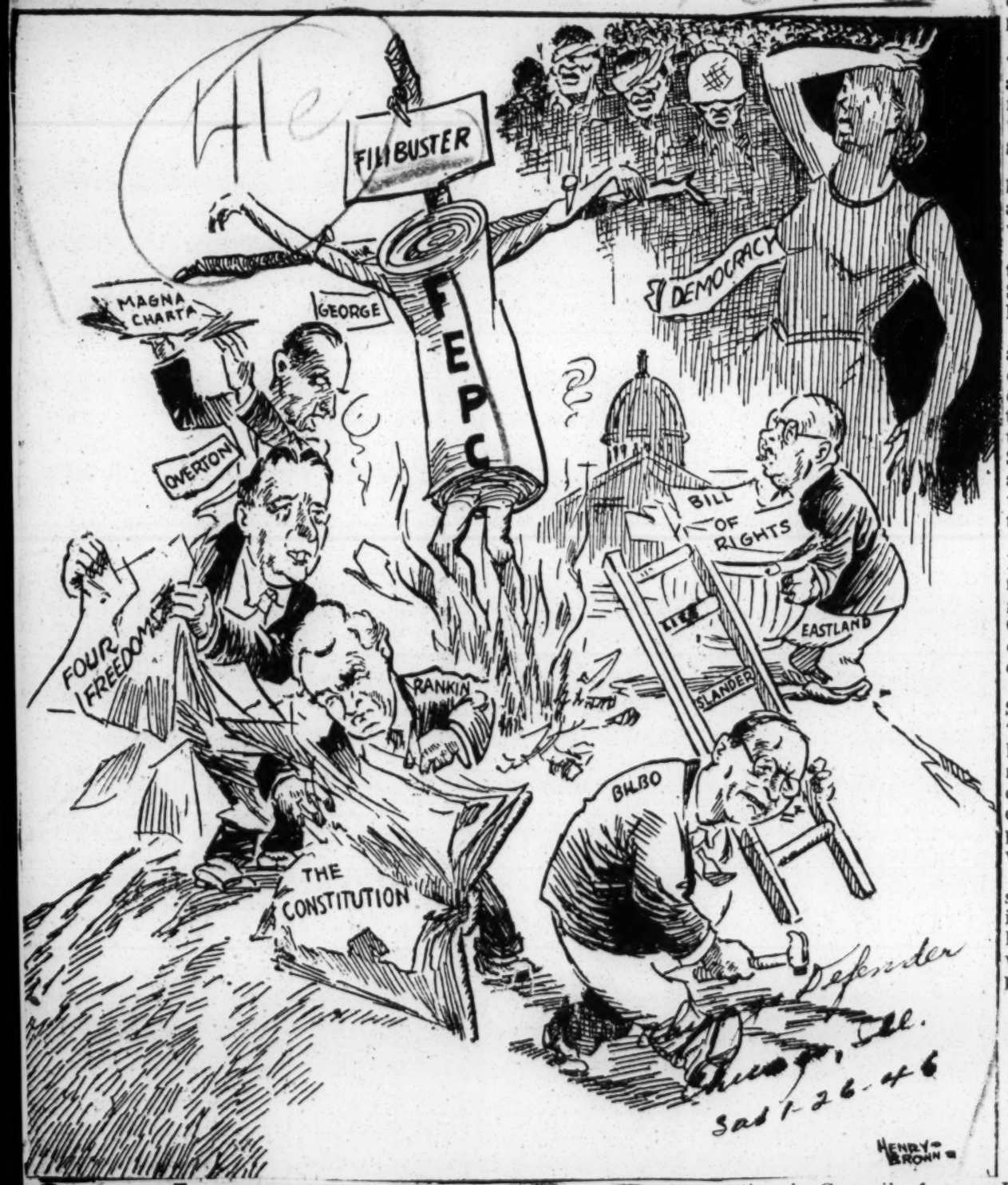
It is against reason, even if it makes political sense. The pity is, once more, that the most delicate and difficult race problem with which any people anywhere ever had to deal, has to be the prey of politics and politicians on both sides. The pity is that both Mr. Bilbo and Mrs. Chavez are likely to get themselves reelected by taking opposite sides loudly on this thing.

* * *

Meanwhile it makes good reading here that the Birmingham Electric Company is putting inspectors on early morning buses to see that the colored people who crowd to get on at that time recognize it to him by

social meddling possibly would mean, consideration such a commission would every in the South ceive should be coupled in the State ble. with advocacy of state look out for as our Southern states oppose employers of employ- all their might federal interfer- ment. Those ences on race matters, than that ment and have we achieve constant advances of the Negro in matters of our own in justice and light ment and of civil justice. towards our colored populations. That is why this column continues common sense in the South must to believe that opposition to the want fair employment for the proposed Permanent Federal Fair Southern Negro even if we Employment Practices Commis- Uncle Sam can't give it to him sion and to all the bureaucracy law.

LYNCHING ON CAPITOL HILL



Southern Senators Rebuked

Schwellenbach and Stassen Take Firm Stand For FEPC

(Reprinted From Last Week's Late Edition)

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach and Harold E. Stassen, former Minnesota governor, and possible Republican presidential candidate in 1948, roundly rebuked southern Democrats on Wednesday, Jan. 23, for obstructing the passage of FEPC by filibuster.

Mr. Schwellenbach stated firmly that the FEPC "is a test of our willingness to practice democracy as well as preach it."

Former Governor Stassen declared that the Fair Employment Practices Commission brings forth "an issue which should be decided by the people . . . in the elections that are before us."

Both of the speakers expressed their views at a dinner of the National Council for a Permanent Employment Practices Commission.

ABUSE OF FILIBUSTER

Mr. Stassen made clear that the issue "is not simply of the importance of legislation to safeguard the rights of minorities, but also of the importance of the establishment of a legislative procedure that will prevent minorities from wilfully blocking the decisions of the majority."

He said, " clearly the filibuster has a place in legislative procedure . . . It can be used to give facts, and for sound democratic compromise. But it does not appear currently that it is being used for any of the purposes.

"The FEPC," explained Mr. Stassen, "has been thoroughly debated for many months. The overwhelming majority of the people" approve it.

"If long continued," he added, "the filibuster constitutes purely and simply, obstruction by a minority which defeats the effective functioning of democratic government."

Mr. Schwellenbach stated that he was a senator for six years and knew most of the senators who now object to FEPC.

"I never had any quarrel with them," he asserted "about the Senate rule which permitted unlimited debate.

"But I always contend then and I shall believe now, that equally important and equally essential to the effective functioning of our government was the full recognition of another Senate rule which provided for a time limit on debate (cloture) when it had approval of two-thirds of the senators voting.

"It is highly symbolic that the FEPC legislation should be the first among the President's program to come to floor of the Congress," he said. "It is a test of our willingness to practice democracy as well as preach it."

The Secretary of Labor, Mr. Schwellenbach, stated that "draft boards did not draw the line against minority groups and no color line was drawn in recruiting wartime labor. The government now must carry on the principles for which the war was fought."

On the floor of the Senate, southern Democrats were still in control. However, it appeared likely that a petition for cloture would be circulated by Republicans.

FEPC IS CALLED RUSSIAN SYSTEM

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—(AP)—Sen. Maybank (D., S. C.) warned the Senate today that the newest filibuster against the FEPC bill is just a starter if it becomes a law.

"I'd filibuster against the confirmation of anybody appointed to this commission. Anybody!" asserted Maybank, takting his turn in the five-day word marathon blocking the legislation.

The senator referred to membership of a Fair-Employment Practices Commission which would administer the law, if adopted.

Sen. Eastland (D., Miss.), asked if the FEPC "isn't a system more in use in Russia than in the United States." Maybank replied that it "certainly doesn't have a line of Americanism in it."

"Is it not a fact," asked Eastland, "that the system set up here is identical with the system in Russia today and the system that was set up in Nazi Germany?"

"I don't know about the systems in Russia and Germany," replied Maybank, "but it is totalitarian."

Both senators agreed that passage of the bill would leave the states, counties and municipalities without authority through control by the FEPC of all employment, promotion and discharge of personnel.

The filibuster was where it started, the Southerners still in control when the Senate recessed until noon tomorrow. Republicans, who asked they not be named, said a cloture petition would be circulated in an effort to limit debate. A two-thirds majority is needed.

Sen. Russell (D., Ga.), interrupted Maybank's long discourse shortly before 3 p.m. to remark upon the emptiness of the Senate floor. Commenting that there were only eight senators present, he said, "if so many senators are committed to this iniquitous bill, they'd be here to discuss it."

Earlier in the day an attempt of five persons to picket the Senate wing of the Capitol in opposition to the filibuster was halted by uniformed police, who advised of the rule against demonstrations on the Capitol grounds.

Bilbo Has Filibuster, Picket Line, 18-Pound Country Ham On Hand

BY FRANCIS J. KELLY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—(AP)—Sen. Bilbo (D., Miss.) was just about the busiest man in town today with a filibuster, a personal picket line and an 18½-pound country ham on his hands.

He acknowledged that the filibuster and the ham shared first place in his affections. And, of course, he had no affection for the picket line deployed in front of his apartment by people who don't see eye ot eye with him on the FEPC bill.

That piece of legislation, which would establish a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission to prevent racial and religious discrimination in employment, is the target of the filibuster being conducted by Bilbo and a dozen or more other Southern senators.

Bilbo had to wait 12 days before he got his turn to start talking yesterday, but he promised to make up for lost time.

"Just 29 more days to go on the first installment of my 60-day speech," he told a reporter when he finished the day's stint.

Then he happened to recall the ham.

"Eighteen and a half pounds of country ham," he murmured. "Think of all the brindle gravy that will make."

Bilbo is a great rutabaga and hominy grits man, and stands four-square on candied sweet potatoes. Nevertheless, he plans to deny himself those Dixie delicacies—even most of the ham—while he tests his vocal staying power in the hitherto relatively quiet halls of Congress.

"It will be coffee and wafers for Bilbo at breakfast these morn-ings," he said. "When I'm a long-speaking man I'm a light-eating man.

"I'm like a bear—I ought to be able to operate 30 days off the fat I've already accumulated."

By way of emphasis he fondly patted the ample Bilbo midsection.

Filibuster and The Poll Tax

Sen. Harry Byrd (D., Va.), ingrams from the Governors of 11 Southern States—whom are Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, of their States, all of Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Fair Employment Practices Com- Arkansas. mission (See editorial on page 2.)

Meanwhile, Sen. W. Lee O'Daniel (D., Tex.), a smooth-voiced one-time radio singer, replaced Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo (D., Miss.) at the Governors to answer mouthpiece of the talk marathon. anti-FEPC Southern A showdown is expected Monday when friends of FEPC plan to introduce a motion for cloture (closure

—Limited debate). A two-thirds vote is needed for cloture.

41e 1946

FEPC (Filibuster)

Foes Reject GOP-Sponsored Amendment to Weaken FEPC

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

2-2-46

WASHINGTON—FEPC opponents last week flatly rejected Republican-backed amendments which would moderate the Fair Employment Practices bill, leaving supporters of the measure with only one strong weapon in their fight to shut off the aging filibuster. FEPC backers now must depend on their campaign to bring about limited debate. A petition to limit debate is already in circulation, and as late as last Friday, forty-one signatures had been attached to it. A two-thirds majority is required. A poll by Administration sides showed that more than one-third of the Senators are opposed to voting for such a gag rule.

WASHINGTON — Demanding an immediate end to the filibuster against the FEPC, CIO Legislative Director Nathan Cowan Friday sent strong letters to Senate Majority Leader Barkley and Minority Leader White.

WOULD WEAKEN BILL

The compromise offered by FEPC backers in form of amendments was introduced by Senator Homer F. Capehart, Republican of Indiana. The amendments would weaken the bill in some respects.

During the week-end, Southern Democrats threatened to filibuster to death the petition to break up the filibuster. Senator Richard B. Russell, Democrat of Georgia, conceded the threat of a new filibuster merely was an ace in the hole.

If the supporters do press the petition to cut off the filibuster by limiting debate to one hour, opponents expect it to be ruled out of order because the Senate officially still is considering corrections to the journal. 2-2-46

COULD BE OVERRULED

The chair's decision could be overruled by a simple Senate majority. But the motion would be subject to debate. And that, according to Senator Russell, would open the way for the Southern Democrats to talk as long as they like.

Southerners feel, too, that proponents of the bill will withdraw the measure when other pressing legislation is ready for consideration. 2-2-46

Southern Democrats have been able to keep absolute control of the Senate floor because Senator Kenneth D. McKellar, Democrat of Tennessee, is the president pro tempore of the Senate. When it is necessary for him to be absent from the Senate, he designates a Southerner to preside.

After waiting seven days to get recognition, Senator H. Alexander Smith, Republican of New Jersey, said passage of the FEPC bill had nothing to do with intermarriage. He accused Senator Millard Tydings, Democrat of Maryland, of injecting the question of social equality, which Smith said was "entirely irrelevant."

There were no immediate signs of the filibusters' backing away from their fierce stand against the bill, and some of the Southerners felt they had victory assured. Some of the opposition complained that they were being pressured by the Democratic National Committee to ease up their debate against FEPC legislation. 2-2-46

"NOT LICKED YET"

In a statement to the press early this week, Senator Dennis Chavez, Democrat of New Mexico, sponsor of the FEPC measure, said: "We aren't licked yet."

Senator Olin Johnson, Democrat of South Carolina, talked against the bill for four hours Friday and declared he would present another installment of his remarks Monday.

SOFT AMENDMENTS

The Capehart amendments would:

1. Permit States to pass legislation exempting residents from anti-discrimination legislation.
2. Apply the proposed FEPC legislation to United States citizens, permitting discrimination against foreigners.
3. Make the proposed legislation applicable only to establishments employing fifty or more persons instead of six as provided in the bill.
4. Reduce the penalty for violations from the proposed $5,000 fine or one year in jail to $1,000 fine and thirty days in jail.

TEST OF STRENGTH

The effort to obtain signatures to the petition for cloture was made a test of strength that might be expected on the motion to limit debate.

Only sixteen signatures were necessary to file the petition. Senate Minority Whip Kenneth S. Wherry, Republican of Nebraska, obtained enough signatures of Republican Senators alone for the filing. He then turned it over to Senator Dennis Chavez, Democrat of New Mexico, who canvassed Democratic Senators for their signatures.

THIRTY-SEVEN REFUSED TO SIGN

A total of thirty-seven Senators—twenty-seven Democrats and ten Republicans—was said to have declined to sign the petition.

Republicans who were reported not to have signed the petition were Senators George D. Aiken, Vermont; Warren R. Austin, Vermont; Styles Bridges, New Hampshire; C. Douglas Buck, Delaware; Harlan J. Bushfield, North Dakota; Chan Gurney, South Dakota; Albert W. Hawkes, New Jersey; Eugene D. Millikin, Colorado; E. H. Moore, Oklahoma; Chapman Revercomb, West Virginia; Edward V. Robertson, Wyoming; Henrik Shipstead, Minnesota; Wallace H. White, Maine; Alexander Wiley, Wisconsin; George A. Wilson, Iowa, and Milton R. Young, North Dakota.

SOUTHERNERS WHO REFUSED

Democrats outside of the deep South, who have not signed included Senators E. P. Garville, Nevada; Peter G. Gerry, Rhode Island; Carl A. Hatch, New Mexico; Edwin S. Johnson, Colorado; Pat McCarran, Nevada; Ernest W. McFarland, Arizona; Hugh B. Wilson, Washington; Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Radcliffe, Maryland; Robert F. Wagner, New York; Burton K. Wheeler, Montana, and Elmer Thomas, Oklahoma.

Senators Tom Connally, Democrat of Texas, and Arthur Vanderberg, Republican of Michigan, are out of the country attending as representatives of the United States the first session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in London.

Senators James M. Tunnell, Democrat, and William F. Knowland Republican of California, are in the Philippines with the Mead Committee. 2-2-46

Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Republican of Iowa, told the NNPA News Service he had signed "the petition forcloture in connection with the debate on the so-called FEPC Bill."

AFL Supports FEPC

MIAMI, Fla. (NNPA)—Support of President Truman's recommendation to Congress on the enactment of permanent fair employment practice legislation was voted last Wednesday by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

William Green, president of the AFL, was instructed to tell members of Congress the views of the council on the subject.

Senate Has 2 Choices In Battle Over FEPC

It Can Contest McKellar's Dictatorial Methods—Or Give Up

P.M.

By ELIZABETH DONAHUE
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—As the climax of the battle on fair employment legislation approached today, the choice of the Senate was clear:

¶ A solid two-thirds of the members can stand up and fight the unorthodox rulings of the presiding officer, the wily, ageing Kenneth McKellar (D., Tenn.), who states he won't recognize any Senator who moves to limit debate and break the FEPC filibuster. N.Y. N.Y.

¶ Or this power majority can divide and surrender to the Southern Democrats, who, with McKellar's aid, can prolong the process of discussing anything as long as two-thirds of their colleagues don't overrule them. 2-4-46

The conflict, widely advertised as a fracas over the Senate rule book, is acknowledged by both sides to be a crucial test of the Senate's control over its presiding officer when, at best, the rules are open to dispute.

Monkey Business

Although a majority of the Senate voted over two weeks ago to take up the Fair Employment Practices Bill, the Southerners maneuvered the *Congressional Record* of Jan. 17 into becoming the first business of the Senate.

This unprecedented action, it is believed, can be overturned if a strong majority takes issue with the presiding officer.

Whether or not Democratic Leader Sen. Alben Barkley (D., Ky.) can be persuaded to take the lead against McKellar is doubtful. If he fails to do so, some FEPC supporters contend they will have suffered a serious setback.

Proponents of the bill are hopeful Barkley will be the first to stand and petition McKellar to put cloture to a vote. This rule must be supported by two-thirds of the Senators present before the filibuster can be limited. But first McKellar must recognize the petitioner. P.M.

GOP In Confusion

It is on this last issue that the crucial test between McKellar and the proponents of FEPC will come.

Barkley, it is remember, once tangled with McKellar on the poll-tax bill and the fight nearly cost Barkley his majority leadership of the Senate.

On the other side of the aisle the confusion in the GOP ranks concerning both the cloture vote and the merits of the FEPC bill itself mounts.

Although the loudest cry for a vote to cut off the Southern filibuster came from the Republicans, it has become increasingly clear that if they win a political victory in silencing the Democratic Senators, the GOP is determined to amend the bill beyond recognition.

Informed Congressional spokesmen report, however, that there appears to be little agreement on the Repubilcan side as to just how far the amendments should go.

Republican Leader Sen. Wallace White (Me.), who refused to sign the cloture petition, asserts that one provision of the bill "unless radically drafted makes it impossible for me to support the bill."

GOP Whip Sen. Kenneth S. Wherry (R., Neb.), while he supports cloture and the "principle" of bill says its provisions now cause him to "ask questions."

Variations Heard

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.), a consistent supporter of cloture, states "so far as this bill is concerned I am against it. . . . I would certainly offer my own substitute."

Another key Republican, Sen. Albert Hawkes (R., N. J.) says "I would not for one moment want anyone in the U. S. to feel for one moment that I was participating in a filibuster. . . . But I hope the bill . . . will not be enacted."

Instead of resorting to frequent points of lack of a quorum and motions for roll calls, last Wednesday they resorted to lengthy discussion of two bills which could have been passed by unanimous consent within twenty minutes.

The first committee called by the clerk was the Interstate and employment practice legislation under the "Calendar Wednesday" rule. Rep. Alfred L. Bulwinkle (Dem., N.C.) chairman of that committee

Poll-Taxers Again Block FEPC Vote

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 6-22-46

Leading Republicans are suffering from even more embarrassing source of pressure:

Leading business men through the Nation were said to be urging Senators to relinquish the fourth successive week southern Democrats filibustered to battle and get onto the morning business of legislating. The clerk was the Interstate and House consideration of fair employment practice legislation under the "Calendar Wednesday" rule. 2-4-46

Variations of this theme have been heard from a half dozen other leading Republicans. N.Y.N.Y.

The extent to which many of these men will support Northern Democrats against McKellar will, it is believed, be measured by their chances to tear up the FEPC bill once the filibuster is ended.

Reliable reports also indicate against labor.

tee, called up the bill to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 so as to improve international collaboration with respect to meteorology.

Two Hours Consumed

Under the rule, two hours of debate was allowed with Mr. Bulwinkle controlling one hour and Rep. Charles A. Wolverton (Rep.-N.J.) controlling the other hour.

Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-N.Y.) charged that an agreement had been made that the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee had agreed not to use its place on the calendar to call up its bill because to do so would be aiding and abetting the filibuster to prevent the call of the Labor Committee.

He disclosed that the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee had held a meeting that day, which he was unable to attend, and had decided to call up its bills—"bills that could have been passed by unanimous consent."

Termed a Mockery

"What a mockery," Marcantonio cried. "I just want the country to know the mockery in which we are now engaged for the sole purpose of taking up time in order to prevent the call of the Committee on Labor and again block consideration of FEPC." The Afro American

After the bill to amend the 1938 Civil Aeronautics Act was passed, Mr. Bulwinkle called up a bill to investigate the causes and characteristics of thunderstorms.

When Mr. Marcantonio asked unanimous consent that debate on the bill be dispensed with, Rep. John E. Rankin (Dem.-Miss.) objected. Baltimore, Md.

"You cannot tell when or where we will have a thunderstorm that might prove disastrous to our aviators," said the Mississippian, as if debate would stop thunderstorms. Sat 1-22-46

Passage of FEPC Bill Urged

New York Times

Editorial Opposition to Proposed Act Subjected to Criticism

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Concerning your editorial, "The FEPC Problem," in your issue of Jan. 24, you state: "If the bill could actually accomplish what its proponents believe it will, we would have no hesitation in urging that it become law with the least possible delay." 1-24-46

Obviously neither the FEPC Bill nor any bill which is now, or will come before the Congress, will accomplish 100 per cent performance. But the word "what" suggests such a performance. The fact that the Federal Constitution has been amended some nineteen or more times shows that it did not accomplish 100 per cent performance. But if the Founding Fathers had refused to support the Constitution on the grounds that it was not infallible and complete we would today be unable to predict what the course of the nation would be. What bill or law is without it Achilles' heel?

"If its swift passage could be made a rebuke to Senator Bilbo and others who propose to filibuster against a vote, there would be another argument in its favor," you observe. But how can its swift passage be effected? Certainly not by tenuous reservations, but with the support of powerful voices, such as THE NEW YORK TIMES, which cannot successfully be accused of wild-eyed demagoguery.

Supporting your reason for refusing to back Senator Chavez's measure, you state: "The act would apply to every employer or labor union with more than a handful of employes or members in interstate or foreign commerce in any State, territory or possession of the United States." I don't see anything wrong with this. The National Labor Relations Act and the Railway Labor Act apply to businesses with a so-called handful of employes, and these acts have the same scope of territory as FEPC. However, in order to remove the grounds for this criticism, representatives of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC met in conference with the Senators leading the fight for the bill and agreed upon increasing the number of employes involved from six to twenty-five.

1-24-46

Similar Procedure Seen

You add that "an FEPC order, if sustained, could in theory be enforced by the Federal courts, with contempt penalties, and any wilful interference with the commission or its agents or agencies could be punished by imprisonment and fines." But this is not different from the procedure of other administrative agencies such as the Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Trade Commission, the Fair Labor Standards Act, Securities Act and the National Labor Relations and Railway Labor Acts. These Federal administrative agencies have been reasonably successful.

"We do not believe this act would be enforceable in any State or community where the dominant opinion runs strongly against it," your editorial points out. Undoubtedly the law would encounter difficult problems of enforcement in certain areas where dominant opinion runs strongly against it, but that is no valid reason for not passing the bills. Dominant opinion ran strongly against the National Labor Relations Act in the South. It still does. But I am sure you would not advocate repealing the act for this reason.

Who does not remember the terrorism against labor unions in Harlan County, Kentucky, and other boss-ridden, open-shop sections of the country?

If this logic were to prevail, it would justify abolishing the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution, for the dominant sentiment runs strongly against them throughout the South.

Question of Intent

You go on to say: "Discrimination is always hard to prove, because it involves the subjective question of intent." I doubt that modern psychology will sustain this position. While it is true discrimination is hard to prove, it does not follow that it involves the question of subjective intent. You are confusing prejudice with discrimination. Prejudice, racial, religious or national is subjective, and involves intent. It is an emotion or feeling, a state or attitude of mind. It is an inner condition.

1-24-46

Not so with discrimination. Discrimination, racial, religious or what not, is an objective practice, which can be seen, heard and felt. For instance, discrimination against workers through the blacklists, yellow-dog contracts and company unions was stopped by the Wagner act. But this does not mean that the prejudice against, and hatred of, the workers by the employing class are any less. FEPC is not designed to abolish prejudice but to eliminate discrimination. The law cannot compel Protestants to love Jews, but it can stop hoodlums from smearing synagogues with swastikas. Federal legislation may not be able to make Senator Bilbo embrace Representative Adam C. Powell but it can stop mobs from lynching Negroes. Laws can prevent residential segregation through restricted covenants and Jim Crow in transportation.

"It will have to be created by education," you insist. Certainly education is a basic factor in preparing the way for the enactment of legislation of any kind. But this does not indicate that in order to make public opinion favorable to FEPC classes and tracts on anthropology should be held and distributed. While there is no objection to this form of education it doubtless would involve astronomical time to register any visible change on FEPC or any other issue in the interest of minorities.

1-24-46

It appears that there is an unwarranted distinction between the processes of education and legislation. The fact is legislation is a form of popular education. It tends to dramatize an issue which educates the people. The fight for FEPC legislation brings into public focus a concrete socio-economic question, which is debated and discussed pro and con in schools, churches, trade unions, business clubs, barber shops and on street corners. But this exchange of ideas on FEPC in the arena of public discussion would not obtain and have the vital interest and enthusiasm were there no bills before Congress. This form of education is a living, dynamic force. It conforms to the principle of the progressive school of education of learning by doing.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH,
Co-Chairman, National Council for a Permanent FEPC.

New York, Jan. 25, 1946.

Move To End Filibuster Is Defeated

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser

2-5-45

House Also Beats Down Attempt To Wipe Out Legislation On Labor

Housing Studied

Compromise Version Of FEPC Is Approved By Congressional Leaders

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—(AP)—Moves were made today to kill the labor legislation in the House and the FEPC filibuster in the Senate but neither got very far.

The House beat down 130 to 42, a parliamentary maneuver by Representative Celler (D), New York, which would have killed the sweeping strike control bill of Representative Case (R), South Dakota, and all other labor proposals. Then it beat down an amendment that would have required unions to incorporate and went on with the debate, expected to last a few days longer.

Files Petition

Senator Democratic Leader Barkley of Kentucky tried to halt the filibuster against the Fair Employment Practice Commission which has run on since Jan. 17 by filing a "cloture petition" signed by 48 senators. If adopted by two-thirds majority, it would limit further debate on the FEPC to one hour per senator.

But the Senate technically is debating not the FEPC but a proposal by the Southerners to correct the journal of Jan. 17. The question arose whether Barkley's move was in order, and the Southerners launched a debate on that point. It amounted to a filibuster against the move to end the original filibuster.

2-5-45

SENATORS SOFTEN FEPC FILIBUSTER

New York, N.Y. Times

Southern Democrats Change Tactics to Assault on Merits of Bill Itself

1-22-46

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—Starting under charges of "filibuster," and with the President's message on the State of the Union before the Senate, Southern Democrats changed their tactics today in their fight to defeat a bill for a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission. Instead of marathon speeches like those indulged in last week they attacked the merits of the bill itself.

The results from "words instead of thoughts," however, appeared to be temporary, however, for the business before the Senate is still the reading of the Journal of Jan. 17 and the motive of Senator Overton of Louisiana to amend the Journal to include the text of the usual opening prayer. Senator Overton, who said last week that the FEPC law could be enforced in his State only with bayonets, did not appear on the floor of the Senate today.

Senator Bailey of North Carolina, joined later by Senator Russell of Georgit, opened a bitter attack on the bill immediately after President Truman's message had been read. Thereafter members of the Upper Chamber wrangled about the bill and the propriety of filibustering, and the report on the State of the Nation and its budget was not discussed.

The quarrel over the FEPC came to a bitter point between Senator Russell and Senator White of Maine, the minority leader, who argued the Senate should sit until 6 P. M., one hour more than usual, while the bill is being debated. A silver lining seemed to appear, however, and it was felt that the filibuster might collapse as fast as it had appeared.

Senator Chavez of New Mexico, who had brought up the FEPC, said he would be willing to displace it if legislation on labor, reconversion or demobilization was introduced.

1-22-46

Senator Russell thereupon declared there was no filibuster, but noting threats of a continuous session from Republicans, continued:

"You knew that this bill was going to provoke a fight. We deplore it (the filibuster) but we can meet it. You may wheel in your cots and we'll roll in ours, and we won't be accompanied by a lot of newspaper reporters. We will meet it, may it be weeks and months."

The key to the situation, Senator While said, was as whether there was a sufficient number of votes for a cloture, and if the opponents of the FEPC did not have them, then the bill should pass. If it were up to him, added the minority leader, he would put the bill aside.

Senator White's move just before 5 P. M. for sessions up to 6 P. M. was resisted by Mr. Russell, who at 5:29 P. M. moved to recess. The bells rang a quorum call, the quorum failed to materialize and Senator Ball, Republican, of Minnesota, made a motion that the sergeant-at-arms be sent for absent members.

Senator Russell demanded a roll call vote on the motion, a time-gaining maneuver, and Senator Ball won 35 to 22, but since the number present now exceeded the quorum requirement of forty-nine, the pursuit of the absentees was not necessary.

Senator Russell, pointing out that the time was almost 5:45 P. M., again asked for a recess and Senators Shavez and White agreed, but with the latter stating he would renew tomorrow his motion for sessions until 6 P. M.

FEPC FILIBUSTER GAINS IN SENATE

The Birmingham Age-Herald, Birmingham, Ala.

BY FRANCIS J. KELLY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—(AP)—Sen. Russell (D., Ga.) told the Senate today that Adolf Hitler if alive could get an American paper-hanger's job under the FEPC bill, subject of a Senate filibuster.

Russell delivered an extended personal analysis of the measure, and about the nicest thing he called it was "this monstrosity."

"If Adolf Hitler could come over here," he declared, "he could hail an employer up before this FEPC kangaroo court and get a job as a paper-hanger and keep some American soldier from getting the job."

Taking the floor immediately after a quorum was assembled at 12:15 p.m., Russell stretched still further the filibuster which other Southern Democrats began against the measure Friday.

No Break In Sight

A Democratic official with lengthy experience in the Senate declared no break is in sight this week.

While the filibuster is on, the Senate can transact no other business.

Russell said it is a misnomer to call the measure "the fire employment practice bill," or, as it formally is labeled on the first page, "a bill to prohibit discrimination in the employment because of race, color, national origin, or ancestry." Instead, the Georgian suggested establish an independent agency to dominate the executive branch of government and to influence all employment policies of the government, whether in industry, business, agriculture and control the foreign or domestic; to invite alien immigrants and assure them of employment to the detriment of the right of native-born Americans to work; to nationalize all employment.

1-22-46

Communistic form of government for the United States."

Provisions Stated

The measure would se tup a five-member commission ot investigate and police business, labor unions and government against discriminatory practices. Its orders could be appealed only to United States Circuit Courts. 1-23-46

Russell contended the bill is designed to "protect the Communists and enaable them to get government jobs." Sen. Chavez (D., N. M.), one of the sponsors of the bill, protested that surely Russell did not believe that he (Chavez), a Catholic, was seeking to aid Communists.

Russell retorted that the bill in some form or another had been before Congress long before the New Mexico senator's name was put on it.

"Every Communist and every Socialist in the country is supporting this bill," Russell said.

'Job for Hitler He[redacted] Possible Un[redacted] FEPC

Rich[redacted] Times Dispatch, Jan.

Russell Terms Measure 'Monstrosity'

1-23-46

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Russell said it is misnomer to call the measure "the Fair Employment Practice bill," or, as it formally is labeled on the first page, "a bill to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color, national origin, or ancestry."

Instead, the Georgian suggested this caption for the bill:

"A bill to regulate and control the tastes, customs, habits and manners of life of the American people; to establish an independent agency to dominate the executive branch of government and to influence all policies of the government, whether foreign or domestic; to invite alien immigrants and assure them of employment to the detriment of the right of native-born Americans to work; to nationalize all employment in industry, business, agriculture and commerce, and to promote a communistic form of government for the United States."

The measure would set up a five-member commission to investigate and police business, labor unions and government against discriminatory practices. Its orders could be appealed only to United States circuit courts.

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"Every Communist and every Socialist in the country is supporting this bill," Russell said.

TYDINGS CONDEMNS 'HYPOCRISY' IN FEPC

New York Times

He Challenges Senate to Vote to Bar Denying Job Because Man Is or Is Not in Union

1-23-46

By C. P. TRUSSELL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—Breaking into the fourth day of Senate filibuster against the bill to create a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission, Senator Tydings, Democrat of Maryland, bluntly accused sponsors of that measure today of "sheer hypocrisy" for political gain, and challenged them all to stand up and say whether, to make prohibitions against discriminations in employment complete, they would vote to bar the denying of a job to any man because of his membership or nonmembership in a labor union.

"I doubt if there is enough moral courage in this body to make good on the professed policy of this bill," said the Senator as he disassociated himself from Southern Democrats opposing the bill and looked around for responses to his challenge.

New York, N.Y.

Senator Ball, Republican, of Minnesota, said he would support such a proposal. 1-23-46

Senator Millikin, Republican, of Colorado, asserted that he would not support it, or any of the bill.

"Have we more volunteers?" chided the Maryland Senator. "Nobody in America, according to the philosophy of this measure, is to be denied the God-given right earn a living."

"I will not support the proposition," interposed Senator Taylor, Democrat, of Idaho, "simply because I am for the working man. I know that he will be paid a dollar a day for fourteen hours if he does not have unions. The union isn't worth a damn without a shop."

"There is still one more position," volunteered Senator Gurney, Republican of South Dakota. "I will not support the proposed amendment. I will support the proposal in a separate piece of legislation."

"I am not proposing it," said Senator Tydings. "I am just asking those who do propose this bill if they really mean what they say. We have four men here who can stand up and be counted. I'm sorry the authors of the bill are not equally candid."

Senator Chavez, Democrat of New Mexico, co-author and handler of the FEPC measure, said he would withhold his answer until the filibuster of Southern Democrats was broken and the measure brought to voting tests.

On Floor Four and Half Hours

At this point there appeared to be no signs of any break. For nearly four and a half hours this afternoon Senator Russell of Georgia held the floor with continuous debate focused entirely upon the FEPC legislation. Talk of changing Senate rules subsided when those who would like revisions conceded defeat. Soundings were made as to the chances of imposing closure. The check-ups indicated that the required two-thirds vote would not respond.

Some Republicans, holding that nothing short of Physical strain could break determination of the Southern delegation, pressed for the beginning of night or all-night sessions now. They will meet again tomorrow to consider further their recommendation of Saturday that the Senate remain in session daily until "at least 6 P. M."

Senator Russell asserted that the bill would "nationalize all employment," give inadequate protection to citizens and empower the commission to make "a lackey out of the President by ordering him to do something without any option."

"Would it permit a Communist or a Nazi to have protection in getting and holding a job?" asked Senator Hickenlooper, Republican, of Iowa.

"If Adolf Hitler could come over here," said Mr. Russell, "he could hail an employer before this FEPC kangaroo court and get a job as a paperhanger and keep some returning soldier from getting the job." 1-22-46

The Georgian named sixteen States, most of them represented by Senators actively supporting the FEPC bill, which had rejected, evaded or failed to enact similar legislation in their own Legislatures, he said.

When Senator Russell yielded the floor Senator Tydings moved that the Senate adjourn. The motion was voted down, 33 to 24, and he took the floor.

Tydings and Chavez in Clash

Senator Chavez asked whether Mr. Tydings would vote for closure in order to bring issues to a test.

"No. Closure is predicated upon the theory that the majority can do no wrong, that might makes right, that the voice of the individual, for which this country was founded, for which the Bill of Rights was brought into being, is to be set at naught," said the Maryland Senator.

"With few exceptions," he continued, "the Republican party is determined to make capital with the colored vote. Are the men over there burning with any sense of great wrong that some segment of our population is being mistreated, and are tears of sorrow flowing down their political cheeks? Not at all. Sheer politics."

Senator Smith, Republican of New Jersey, protested, and argued that equality of opportunity in education and work was the only issue raised by the bill.

"I think we have come to a pretty pass when we take one section of our people and utilize them purely for political purposes," Senator Tydings retorted.

ILD Warns of Filibuster Deal

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

With the Senate filibuster threatening to kill off a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee, the International Labor Defense yesterday warned of a new threat—a "deal with the filibusters."

"On a straight vote on the measure itself, there is little question the bill would be passed," the ILD statement said. 1-22-46

The ILD continued:

"Utmost pressure must be brought on every single Senator by his own constituents, demanding not only that he vote for FEPC, but that he vote for cloture (closing debate to end the filibuster). And not just once, but vote for cloture as many times as is necessary to get a vote on the bill itself. Any deal short of a vote on the bill is a betrayal of FEPC."

The statement warned against crippling amendments, including not only those brought up by the filibusters, but the proposals put forward by Senators Morse, Ball and Smith.

These amendments would prevent any FEPC bill passed from operating by throwing into the court every single detail of evidence of job discrimination.

It also urged that communications be sent to Senator Chavez, insisting that he stick with it until it is actually passed.

Filibusterers Win Recess in FEPC Battle

Washington Post

1-23-46

Proponents Postpone Continuous Sessions, At Least Temporarily

Wash., D.C.

By the United Press

Southern Democrats filibustering the administration's Fair Employment Practices Committee bill won a partial victory in the Senate last night when proponents postponed—at least temporarily—plans to call for "continuous sessions" until the bill is acted on.

After prolonged and bitter debate on the FEPC bill and a lot of extraneous matters, Sen. Richard E. Russell (D., Ga.) angrily censured supporters for attempting to "inflame the people" on the issue.

Demands Cooling-Off Recess

He demanded that the Senate recess until today so that tempers could cool and the bill be discussed on its merits.

Sen. Dennis Chavez (D., N. M.), sponsor of the legislation who claims enough votes to keep the chamber in continuous session until the Southerners give up, objected and Russell shouted:

"All right, let's have it out."

He then demanded a quorum call. A roll call failed to produce a quorum and Sen. oJseph H. Ball (R., Minn.), asked the sergeant-at-arms to round up absent members.

Russell then demanded that the question be put to a vote. It was passed and the sergeant-at-arms rounded up enough to raise the total present to 57—8 more than a quorum.

Passed by Voice Vote

Russell renewed his request for adjournment and Chavez, after consulting Republican Leader Wallace H. White, jr, (Me.) who consulted the clock, decided to forego a night session for last night at least. He moved a recess until noon today and it passed on a voice vote.

The fireworks exploded after Southerners had been given a welcome respite in their marathon oratory while Senate clerks read President Truman's long message on the budget and state of the union. Senator James O. Eastland (D., Miss.), an opposition leader, protested at one point that the clerk was reading too fast. Senator Olin D. Johnston (D., S. C.) objected that he was skipping sections.

Reading of the message ended at 3:25 p. m.—3 hours and 19 minutes after the opening paragraph. Russell then got things going again by asking for a quorum call.

Attack to End Filibuster Expected in Senate Monday

B. M. New York 2-1-46

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1. — Friends of the Fair Employment Practices Commission bill are scheduled to call for their first show of strength in the Senate Monday, when they expect to introduce a motion for cloture (closure—limited debate).

FEPC forces believe that their full strength will be on hand that day. Biggest hitch is Sen. Kenneth McKellar's (D., Tenn.) iron grip as President pro tem of the Senate. McKellar is expected to object to the cloture motion. If his ruling is appealed, the anti-FEPC filibuster, which enters its 12th day today, can again be resumed, this time on the question of appeal. A two-thirds vote is needed for closure.

While keeping their strategy to themselves, the FEPC supporters nevertheless report that a careful check of the upper chamber shows that their bill has gained strength. They attribute this to the filibuster by their Southern colleagues, saying that it has convinced more Senators that a FEPC bill should be passed.

When Sen. Theodore Bilbo (D., Miss.) threatened yesterday to filibuster against the proposed loan to Great Britain and Sen. Olin D. Johnson (D. S. C.) promised to do the same to prevent price ceilings on the cotton crop, the cloture rule gained a new advocate in Sen. Carl A. Hatch (D., N. M.), traditionally opposed to it. Hatch said:

"If this practice of filibustering continues the Senate will rise up and put an end to the practice of unlimited debate." 2-1-46

But Hatch didn't promise to vote to end the anti-FEPC talk best.

Although Sen. William Langer (R., N. D.) previously refused to let Democratic Leader Alben Barkley (Ky.) put in a resolution to take up the British loan bill, Barkley got the resolution in the hopper yesterday, although it was understood the pro-FEPC bloc opposed bringing in other legislation.

The Southerners didn't object to Barkley's resolution, and, baring their fears that the filibuster was defeating its own purpose, the Southerners succeeded is getting Bilbo to stop talking.

Following Bilbo, Sen. James Mead (D., N. Y.) gained recognition and defended the FEPC measure in an hour-long speech.

He said "the only way to end racial discord is to end discrimination."

The New York Senator emphasized that in establishing a Federal FEPC, the proposed commission would have to follow the practices of the National Labor Relations Board and other agencies. The bill, he said set up no new Administrative procedures. 1-30-46

It appeared, however, that the only people left to be convinced were the Southern Democrats. There was no indication that they were as interested in fact as in filibustering.

Six-foot Ed Dolan and one of the 265-pound wrenches at the Lordstown, O., Ordnance Depot now available for civilian use after being declared surplus. Though big, it's nowhere the size of the wrench thrown into Government machinery by the FEPC filibusters.

Strategists Don't Like It

Bilbo Disrupts FEPC Talkfest; Threatens to Glorify Filibuster

Washington, D. C. Post 1-30-46

By Robert C. Albright

Post Reporter

Senator Theodore G. Bilbo (D., Miss.) yesterday broke out from backstage of the Senate's Southern talkfest with a threat to "glorify" the filibuster.

Mississippi's "That Man," who likes his filibusters long and loud, shattered what amounted to a "Bilbo silence" compact among his Southern colleagues.

For days the Southern strategists had been striving for "high plane" debate, confining remarks to the pending legislation, and trotting out all of their scholars.

By unwritten agreement, Bilbo, with his threats of 30-day speeches, was to be kept under wraps for the duration. Only trouble was Bilbo wasn't in on the compact.

Yesterday, to the consternation of opposition strategists, Bilbo bobbed up with the announcement that he will take the floor at noon today.

"I will speak on the history and the glory of filibustering," Bilbo informed a suddenly hushed Senate.

"Did you say glory, or gory?" indelicately inquired Senator Dennis Chavez (D., N. Mex.), Senate author of the bill. 1-30-46

Bilbo's Southern colleagues said not a word. Up to that point, things had been going pretty well for them. One Reupblican Senator had just proposed sending the FEPC bill back to committee. Other Republicans had been dickering for a compromise, offering to meet practically all of the legalistic objections raised by the Southerners.

At a conference yesterday morning, Southern managers of the filibuster had agreed on a slate for today. Bilbo's name was not on it. Before the Senate recessed, Senator Olin D. Johnston (D., S. C.), claimed the floor. Presumably he will still have it at noon today, the hour Bilbo wants to glorfy filibustering. 1-30-46

For the second straight day, under the new "debate the bill on its merits" strategy, the Southerners had not had to filibuster in the old dilatory, time-consuming sense. Senator J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.) even credited Republicans with an "assist" when they broke into his speech to make speeches of their own. From 3:45 p. m. on, Senate Minority Whip Kenneth S. Wherry (R., Nebr.) did most of the talking on an entirely different matter—a resolution to investigate the German food shortage.

FEPC Frivolities

10 Days in a Filibuster, Or Few Faces on the Floor

Washington D.C. Post 1-31-46

By Robert C. Albright

Post Reporter

A day at the filibuster:

Scene—The United States Senate, which for 10 strange days has been "considering" its own official Journal for the calendar day of January 17, 1946.

(The Senate has been "correcting" the Journal since January 18, when Southern Senators called it up to delay action on the President's FEPC bill.)

12 m.—Senator Kenneth McKellar (D., Tenn.), President pro tempore, calls his colleagues to order. Chaplain Frederick Brown Harris reads the prayer. Prays the Rev. Harris in part: "Grant, we beseech Thee, courage, patience, wisdom and vision for living of these days on ages telling."

12:05 p.m.—Senate Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D., Ky.) notes the absence of a quorum. From 12:05 to 12:15 the clerk calls the roll. Seventy-nine Senators show up for the day's high point in attendance. Most of them promptly vanish for the balance of the day. 1-31-46

12:45 p.m.—Senator Olin D. Johnston (D., S. C.) claims the floor following reading of the President's message (12:15 to 12:25) and routine opening business (12:25 to 12:45). Johnston was just concluding a speech he started Monday. He talked then four hours and 15 minutes.

1 p. m. Johnston starts stem winding. The dark-haired horn voiced South Carolina talks directly to the half-empty galleries. "This (FEPC) bill is a misnomer . . . It should be called 'A bill to take away human rights of all the people in the United States' . . . Now the South didn't start this fight . . ."

2 p. m. Johnston still going, but Senate attendance down to 10. Johnston talks again to the galleries: "Down home we think snakes are bad. We kill 'em. This (FEPC) bill is just like a snake . . . When you get to look at it close, it sticks it's tongue out . . . Then it coils and winds all around you." 1-31-46

2:25 p. m.—Johnston talks on, but Senate attendance down to three. Senate Minority Leader Wallace H. White, jr. (Me.), does some homework at his desk across the aisle. Senator Glen H. Taylor (D., Idaho), watches Johnston wraptly, from just beyond reach of his swinging arms. Senator Ernest W. McFarland (D., Ariz.), taps his desk. Blind, white-haired Former Senator Thomas P. Gore (D., Okla.), a daily visitor, covers up a yawn.

2:40 p. m.—Senator Theodore G. (The Man) Bilbo (D., Miss.) emerges from behind a desk littered higher than he is. He has just entered. Johnston offers him the floor, but Bilbo says he can wait. Johnston yields the floor anyway. Bilbo reads the 1944 GOP platform pledging FEPC passage, notes the absence of any such promise in the 1944 Democratic plank.

Chaplain's Prayer Used For FEPC Filibuster

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. 1-26-46

By L. A. WILSON

Guide Staff Writer

Not even the sacredness, the lofty intent and principles of prayer are immune from violation in the filibuster being staged now in the Senate by ranting southerners to kill the FEPC.

Following is a glowing example of the breach of earnest entreaty as spouted by Senators Overton of Louisiana and Eastland of Mississippi.

MR. EASTLAND: Mr. President, we have a very able Chaplain who commands our respect, our esteem, and our warmest affection. It would be hard to conceive that the prayers which are delivered before the United States Senate by our Chaplain could be excelled by those of any other minister of

the Gospel. They are terse; they are to the point; they are imbued with the inspiration born of righteous life and long familiarity with the Holy Scriptures. I have listened many a time with bowed head to the prayers which have been uttered by our Chaplain upon the floor of the Senate, and certainly I have not in my heart found any occasion to object to any thought he has uttered.

For instance, let us consider the very prayer delivered yesterday, which I think should be incorporated in the Journal. Let me read it to the Senate:

Father of all mercies, in a dark and desperate hour we turn to Thee with deep needs that Thou canst meet. Everywhere in a violent world we hear voices that challenge all that men have counted fixed, final, and sure. In this day of crashing systems, save us from being prophets of gloom and doom. Through the fiery destruction of the old, may there be vouchsafed to us vistas of a richer and fairer earth to be. Forbid that we should be so blind today that tomorrow all we now labor for prove like stubble to a devouring flame—the foundations we now choose be revealed as but sinking sand. Scorning the cheap cant of secular panaceas, give us to see that we cannot house our spirits even in ornate barns—that really to live we must build more stately mansions for our souls. We ask it through riches of grace in Christ Jesus our Lord. Amen.

Mr. President, the diction of that prayer is beautiful; it is classical. But that is not what motivated me in making my motion.

MR. EASTLAND—Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

MR. OVERTON—I yield.

MR. EASTLAND—I wish to propound to the Senator a question. During the reading of the Chaplain's prayer the Senator read the words "In this day of crashing systems." Does the Senator believe that the Chaplain spoke with prophetic vision, and that he was speaking of the onslaught against American institutions by the Communist movement of this country, and in particular by a bill called a bill to create a permanent FEPC, which was before the Senate yesterday?

Bilbo Threatens Filibuster Against Loan, Meanwhile Talking FEPC Toward Grave

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—(AP)—A threat to filibuster against a loan to Britain "until hell freezes over" came from Senator Theodore G. Bilbo.

And the durable Mississippi Democrat was scarcely started on his personal contribution—60 days, he said—to a filibuster already going against a permanent fair employment practices commission.

Bilbo told the Senate he hoped to "save the taxpayers four billion, four hundred million" by a marathon talk against the British loan.

"I'm willing to be a cousin of the British," he said. "I believe in good fellowship, and I'm pro-British. But I'm tired of seeing Uncle Sam be a Santa Slaus."

Up jumped Senator Hatch (D-N. M.). He remarked tartly if every Senator talks endlessly against everything, there will be no more Senate tradition of free debate.

"If I want some fatherly advice," Bilbo came back, "I'll put an adviser on my payroll."

Thomas Chimes In

President Truman asked Congress yesterday to approve a $3,750,000,000 loan to Britain. An Anglo-American agreement provides for an additional credit of $650,000,000 to settle Lend-Lease debts. Congressional action on that is not required.

Administration leaders admit fierce opposition is in store for the loan. Senate and House banking committees showed no signs of prompt action.

In the House, Representative J. Parnell Thomas (R-N. J.) read a letter he said he had sent to Mr. Truman asking whether Congress also will be asked to agree to loans to Russia, France, China and other nations.

Thomas said it might be embarrassing to grant a loan to Britain and not to Russia and "the other powers."

On the FEPC bill, to establish a permanent agency to deal with racial and religious discrimination in employment, Bilbo has declared he will set an all-time talking record. In a three-hour installment today he told Senator Chavez (D-N. M.), who is circulating a petition to choke off debate:

"I promise you I'll speak for 60 days and I'll stay on the subject. I won't be reading the Bible and the almanac.

"Go take your name off the cloture petition."

He referred to the debate limitation paper which has signatures of 44 of the 96 Senators. But a majority of two-thirds of those voting is required to clamp on a gag.

Bilbo suggested it might be necessary to place an aisle between Southern and Northern Democrats similar to the one now separating Republicans and Democrats.

Filibusterers Yield Twice to FEPC Friends

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Southern Democrats who have had complete charge of the Senate floor since Jan. 17, when they began their filibuster against the bill to set up a Fair Employment Practice Commission, yielded twice last Friday to supporters of the measure.

Senator John L. McClellan, Democrat, of Arkansas, yielded the floor to Senator H. Alexander Smith, Republican, of New Jersey, to express his views on the bill, and Senator Olin D. Johnston, Democrat, of South Carolina, yielded to Senator Homer E. Capehart, Republican, of Indiana, to introduce five amendments to make the FEPC bill more palatable to its opponents.

Have Absolute Control

Southern Democrats have been able to keep absolute control of the Senate floor because Senator Kenneth D. McKellar, Democrat, of Tennessee, is the president pro-tempore of the Senate. When it is necessary for him to be absent from the Senate, he designates a southerner to preside.

Senator Smith had been trying for seven days to get recognition to make a speech urging passage of the bill.

Charging that Senator Millard E. Tydings, Democrat, of Maryland, had injected into the filibuster "the question of social equality, which was entirely irrevelant," Senator Smith said passage of the FEPC bill had nothing to do with intermarriage.

He said he was simply asking that colored people be given "equality of opportunity, both in the field of education and in the field of economic opportunity."

"Any white man who wants to take the position that he is no better than the Negro is entitled to his own opinion of himself," said Senator Richard B. Russell, Democrat, of Georgia. "I do not think much of him, but he can think it," he added.

'Economic Equality' Only

Assuring Russell that the only thing the sponsors of the FEPC bill had in mind was "economic equality," Senator Dennis Chavez, of New Mexico, said he agreed completely with Russell's statement concerning social equality and that the proponents of the measure did not "want anything in the bill which will interfere with the social order of the South."

Senator Johnston yielded long enough to permit Senator Capehart to send to the desk five amendments which would weaken the bill in some respects. The Capehart amendments were:

1. To permit states to pass legislation exempting residents from anti-discrimination legislation.

2. To apply the proposed FEPC legislation to United States citizens, permitting discrimination against foreigners.

3. To make the proposed legislation applicable only to establishments employing 50 or more persons instead of six as provided in the bill.

4. To reduce the penalty for violations from the proposed $5,000 fine or one year in jail to $1,000 fine and 30 days in jail.

Senator Wayne Morse, Republican, of Oregon, opposed the motion of Senator Chavez to recess the Senate from Friday to Monday.

"In my judgment," said Senator Morse, "the Senate should meet tomorrow, it should meet Sunday, it should meet 24 hours a day until majority rule is established in the Senate of the United States."

The Chavez motion to recess until Monday was adopted by a voice vote, with Senator Morse voting loudly, "No!"

Truman Always Voted Cloture

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Reminding his news conference last Thursday that he had been through several filibusters while a member of the Senate, President Truman said he believed the filibustering is a matter the Senate itself must settle without outside interference, especially from the President.

Mr. Truman said he always voted for cloture in the Senate.

10 More Votes Needed To End FEPC Filibuster

By Charles A. Michie
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—You'd think there would be some way that 50 or so able-bodied men could shut up five or six of the same age and weight, short of squirting DDT all over the chamber of the U. S. Senate.

If there is, those who favor creation of a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC) to prevent discrimination in employment haven't found the formula. The nasty word marathon of the Southern Democrats is still being run over the squirming bodies of bipartisan proponents of the measure.

In the first place, backers of the bill are short at least eight or nine votes of being able to gag the filibusterers by cloture—the only Senate measure which can make a Senator stop talking. They need about 60 votes (two-thirds) and they can count on only about 50.

In the second place, even if they did have enough votes, it is unlikely they'd even be able to make the petition from the Senate floor. The president pro tem of the Senate, Kenneth McKellar (D., Tenn.) isn't letting anybody take the floor who is friendly to the bill. And that, mind you, despite the fact that the rules clearly say that a cloture petition can be brought in at any time. McKellar, in the chair, is recognizing only Southern Democrats—and letting only Southern Democrats substitute for him in the chair. It's a tight little corporation.

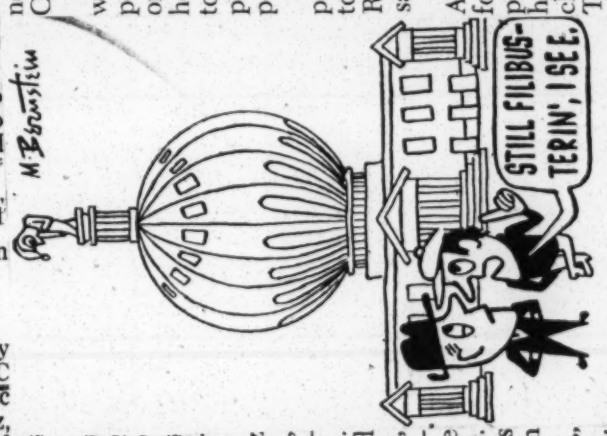
The filibusterers got off to a slow start yesterday afternoon because Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D., Ky.) had a few short words for his fellow Democrats from behind the Mason-Dixon Line.

Barkley said Sen. Dennis Chavez (D., N. M.) sponsor of the bill, called on him and asked his advice about presenting the measure.

In effect, Barkley freely admitted having told Chavez, go ahead, there's nothing else of much importance on the calendar at the moment. The late Franklin D. Roosevelt, he said, believed he was acting in the interests of the Nation when he was so acting.

"I think President Truman is entirely sincere in his advocacy of the bill, too. And I'm quite sure he didn't know exactly what would be brought up when it would be brought to the attention of the chair."

Barkley said he was in the barbershop when a page boy told him FEPC had come up. He galloped out with one side of his heafavor of the bill? Why can't we be trimmed and the other scraggly, I recognized from the chair?



Petition U. S. Senate

3,600 Southerners Denounce Filibuster

Pittsburg, Pa. Courier

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—(ANP)—"The time to permit filibusters in America has passed," declared 3,600 Southerners who recently signed a petition addressed to the United States Senate, urging majority rule.

"We Southern citizens, proud of the part played by Southerners in establishing these United States of America and in drafting its Constitution, declare that Senators engaging in filibuster flout not only the will of the Senate, but the best traditions of the South," says the petition, which will be presented to Senator Alben Barkley, majority leader, by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

100 SIGNERS FROM MISSISSIPPI 1-26-46

The petition included signers from each of the thirteen Southern States, including over 100 from Mississippi, home of filibusterers Bilbo and Eastland. The signers urge the Senate, "after giving adequate opportunity for full discussion, to halt any filibuster by invoking cloture, to maintain majority rule and preserve democracy."

Among the prominent individuals terming the filibuster "disgraceful and intolerable" are:

Mark Ethridge, publisher, Louisville, Kentucky, Times and Courier-Journal and recent emissary of President Truman to the Balkans; Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina; Mrs. Alfred Taylor, director of education and organization, Democratic Party, Texas; Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Woman's Society of Christian Service, Methodist Church, Atlanta; Harry W. Schacter, president, Kentucky Merchants Association; the Rev. Marshall Winfield, national commander, Sons of Confederate Veterans, Tennessee; Aubrey Williams, publisher, Southern Farmer, Alabama; Mortimer May, May Hosiery Mills, Tennessee; Homer P. Rainey, former president, University of Texas; the Rev. Joseph Smith, McComb, Miss.; the Rev. C. C. Clark, Natchez, Miss., and Walter L. Russell, president, Wood Junior College, Mathiston, Miss.

The signers represent virtually every group of Southern citizens: labor union members, AFL, CIO, and Railroad Brotherhoods; college students and faculties, ministers and church women from every denomination, YMCA, YWCA, and YM&WHA; social workers, farm organizations, doctors and lawyers; teachers and newspapermen.

Russell Scathes FEPC As Filibuster Goes On

Atlanta Constitution, Ga.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—(AP)—Sen. Russell Democrat, Georgia, told the senate Tuesday that Adolf Hitler, if alive, could get an American paper-hanger's job under the FEPC bill, subject of a senate filibuster. 1-23-46

Russell delivered an extended personal analysis of the measure, and about the nicest thing he called it was "this monstrosity."

"If Adolf Hitler could come over here," he declared, "he could hail an employer up before this FEPC kangaroo court and get a job as a paperhanger and keep some American soldier from getting the job."

Taking the floor immediately after a quorum was assembled at 12:15 p. m., Russell stretched still further the filibuster which other southern Democrats began against the measure Friday.

NO BREAK SEEN

A Democratic official with lengthy experience in the senate declared no break is in sight this week. While the filibuster is on, the senate can transact no other business.

Russell said it is a misnomer to call the measure "the Fair Employment Practice Bill," or, as it formally is labeled on the first page, "A bill to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry."

Instead, the Georgian suggested this caption for the bill:

"A bill to regulate and control the tastes, customs, habits and manners of life of the American people; to establish an independent agency to dominate the executive branch of government and to influence all policies of the government, whether foreign or domestic; to invite alien immigrants and assure them of employment to the detriment of the right of native-born Americans to work; to nationalize all employment in industry, business, agriculture and commerce, and to promote a communistic form of government for the United States." 1-23-46

U. S. POLICEMAN

The measure would set up a five-member commission to investigate and police business, labor unions and government against discriminatory practices. It orders could be appealed only to United States circuit courts.

Russell contended the bill is designed to "protect the Communists and enable them to get government jobs." Sen. Chavez, Democrat, New Mexico, one of the sponsors of the bill, protested that surely Russell did not believe that he (Chavez), a Catholic, was seeking to aid Communists.

Russell retorted that the bill in some form or another had been before congress long before the New Mexico senator's name was put on it.

"Every Communist and every Socialist in the country is supporting this bill," Russell said.

Senate Filibusterers Yield Floor Time to Their Opponents

New York Times

But Proponents of Fair Employment Practice Measure Get No Parliamentary Opening to Allow a Direct Test

1-30-46 By C. P. TRUSSELL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—The ninth day of the Senate's five-day week, five-to-six-hour day filibuster against the bill to create a permanent fair employment practice commission found Southern Democrats yielding floor time liberally to proponents of FEPC legislation today, while the petition to limit debate by closure awaited the signatures of members hurrying back from overseas and domestic missions.

From the proponents there came new appeals for an opportunity to amend the pending measure. Some indicated that they would do so "vastly" if opportunity was given. None received parliamentary openings for motions which might take the legislation directly before the Senate for a test.

Much of the session was devoted to discussions of the FEPC measure largely in drawing-room tones by a dozen or so Senators grouped on the Democratic side of the chamber.

For the last two hours of the session Senator Kenneth S. Wherry, Republican whip, assailed President Truman and his administration for alleged failure to open the mails to Germany and provide sufficient food "to prevent mass starvation there, and in Austria, Italy and other countries of Europe.

George Defends Filibuster

The session opened with Senator George of Gerogia denouncing the FEPC Bill as one which would lead to "tyrannical abuse of Governmental power" and contending that, if enacted, it could never be enforced. Defending the filibuster, he went on: 1-30-46

"If this bill raises a fundamental issue of government, not in its legalistic, but in its historical and broad and philosophical sense, are not members of the Senate, the remaining legislative body in which debate is still free and unlimited, justified in opposing it? If we are to impose any limitations upon debate, how short shall we cut the debate upon any issue, however fundamental and however basic? Who shall put limits on freedom of debate in this body if freedom of debate is to remain anywhere in America?

"Those who think the filibuster—that is to say, unlimited debate upon a fundamental issue—should be outlawed are merely expressing their wholehearted approval of the proposal, whatever its nature or character. In other words, they are for closure when they wish to put over something which ought not to be enacted." 1-30-46

Referendum Suggested

Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia, leader of the blocking group, said he would be willing for the measures, as presented to the Senate, to go before the whole people in a referendum. Senator Wayne Morse, Republican of Oregon, countered that if the bill was revamped on the basis of judicial procedures, it was his opinion that it would be acceptable to "an overwhelming majority" of the American people.

Senator Fulbright asserted that legislatures in forty-four States had met during the last year and in only twenty were FEPC bills introduced. Of these, two, New York and New Jersey, enacted laws with enforcement provisions, "or teeth in them."

Senator Theodore G. Bilbo of Mississippi announced that, beginning tomorrow, he would address the Senate "on the question of the filibuster, the history of it and the glory of it."

This announcement surprised the managers of the debate for the Southern Democrats who had selected the prospective debaters and listed them in the order in which they were to take the floor tomorrow. Senator Bilbo's name, it was said, was not among them.

Filibuster

The Senate Filibuster

Courier Journal Louisville

As a member of the Judge Advocate's Office of the U. S. Forces, European Theater, I have become familiar with many of the wartime G.I. heartbreaks, problems and struggles. There can be no doubt that American youth has poured out more thought, energy, suffering and life itself on this war than on anything else in our history. The pain was endured and the blood given for certain great principles upon which our nation was founded and tersely stated by Roosevelt as the Four Freedoms. It is therefore discouraging and indeed shocking to read that certain Southern senators not only oppose, but threaten to filibuster forever against a bill "attempting to eliminate racial and religious discrimination in industrial and governmental employment." Could it be any plainer that this Fair Employment Practices Bill will extend the freedom from fear and freedom from discrimination against them in their search for work. Such a situation will not promote peace in our own land. Further, it shows to the other nations in the world family that Americans are hesitant to share the Four Freedoms with all men.

As one of many still humbly guarding the peace in this desolate land, may I hope that American citizens will do their duty at home in applying these high-sounding Four Freedoms in every phase of life so that for the second time in a generation our young men will not have died in vain?

S/Sgt. LUCIAN L. JOHNSON.

Frankfurt, Germany.

2-3-46

Men of all races and creeds without discrimination in industrial and governmental employment? Could it be any plainer that this Fair Employment Practices Bill will extend the freedom from fear and freedom from want to all Americans? Men of all races and creeds without discrimination were drafted into the armed forces and fought to stop aggressors—to realize other minority groups who to protecting a people who are not willing to allow

THE BEST SMELLER

—CIO NEWS

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Case HR 5262	Imposes cooling-off, forced arbitration, fines, penalties for strikes, etc.	Rushed through House by GOP-polltax coalition. Now in Senate.	Wire Senators to defeat, no matter how amended.
Norton-Ellender HR 4908 S 1661	This is Truman's "cooling-off" bill that served as wedge for the Case bill.	Senate Labor Committee holding hearings now. Effectively dead in House due to passage of Case bill.	Tell Senators we won't want this one either by itself or as a substitute for the Case bill.
FEPC S 101	Makes FEPC permanent government agency.	Filibustered in Senate. "Deal" set for this week to hold one quick vote on cloture, lose it, then drop whole issue.	Tell your Senators what you think of "deals" to dump FEPC.
65c Wage S 1349 HR 3914	Raises wage-hour act minimum to 65c, extends coverage.	Up for Senate action after FEPC. Surrender to polltaxers on FEPC endangers its chance of passage.	Wire Senators to vote for full 65c, no jokers on coverage.
Bailey HR 5180	Repeals "carryback" clause of tax law that pays corporations huge tax refunds for not operating their plants, thus arming them against strikes.	House Ways and Means Committee, headed by 82-year-old Rep. Doughton (D., N.C.).	Tell your Representative to demand early hearings, action.
Polltax repeal (HR 7)	Would make filibusters a thing of the past by letting Southern voters get rid of the filibusterers.	Passed House, now waiting Senate action.	Tell Senators to demand floor debate and vote.

DROP HIM A LINE FROM THE PICKETLINE!

Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

Fight Goes on--For FEPC, To Defeat Case Bill

The Worker New York 2-17-46

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON.—The Capitol should have been in mourning this week. The flag should have flown at half mast. Last Saturday, the United States Senate surrendered to a little group of Southern Bourbons and agreed to shelve the bill to create a permanent FEPC.

But the fight is not over. In a statement issued last week, the Communist Party called on the people to redouble their efforts to force FEPC to the floor of the House and to demand its adoption there. This will place the issue before the Senate again where an organized and vocal public opinion can secure its final passage.

For 24 days, the Southerners, led by Bilbo and Eastland of Mississippi, controlled the floor of the Senate. By means of the filibuster they prevented the Senate from adopting this bill which a majority favored. They would not even permit a vote on cloture, which is a measure to limit debate. 2-17-46

Finally, on Saturday, the Southern Bourbons agreed to a vote on cloture. The motion was defeated for want of eight votes to give it the necessary two-thirds majority. Immediately Senators Chavez, Taft and Barkley, who claimed to support the bill, threw in the sponge and agreed to displace FEPC with another bill. Only 12 Senators voted against displacement. Thus it became clear that Democratic and Republican leaders had made a deal with the Southerners to junk FEPC.

By this deal, the Senate abandoned democratic majority rule and bowed to a handful of reactionary fascist-minded Tories. The Senators sacrificed the principle of justice to the Negro people and other minorities as a whole.

CASE BILL IN SENATE

At the same time, the anti-labor Case bill, passed by the House, was awaiting Senate action. The proposal, which would open the way to sweeping court injunctions against unions, make unions liable to court action for violations of contracts, make it virtually impossible to keep scabs out of a struck shop and ban organization among foremen, also contains cool-off and fact-finding proposals along the lines recommended by President Truman. 2-17-46

Bilbo Fools Colleagues; Joins F.E.P.C. Filibuster

Louisville Ky Courier Journal

Washington, Jan. 30 (AP)—Senator Theodore G. Bilbo, Mississippi's nonstop one-man debate team, headed down the filibuster road this afternoon. 1-31-46

He was 12 days and two hours late joining the Southern delaying action against the Fair Employment Practice Bill, which had started on January 18, but it wasn't because he hadn't tried.

The Southerners' high command had wanted to save him for the all-night sessions that may be coming soon, but Bilbo saw his chance at 2:50 p.m. (E.S.T.), and claimed the floor when South Carolina's Olin Johnston concluded a 2-hour speech.

Scoring the mild-mannered approach adopted by some of the previous speakers, Bilbo plunged right into the mechanics of operating a Fair Employment Practice Commission with power to bar discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color or national origin.

"Isn't this a free country any more?" he inquired. 1-31-46

Bilbo Defends 'White Folks.'

"Are we going to let some little peckerwood come around without any right and go into your office and examine your books?

"It will lead to a riot if you do."

Bilbo complained that the bill furnished no protection for the white folks—"the white Gentiles, that is." He figured out that if jobs were allocated in proportion to population, no business should be allowed to have more than one Negro among every nine employees, or more than one Jew among each 28.

He declared that while he didn't want to take up the time of the Senate needlessly, "60 days is not too long."

Bilbo advised his colleagues to take the bill home an dstudy it.

"What's the use of studying it if we will not be permitted to vote?" Senator Taylor (D., Ohio) asked. 1-31-46

"It would be a fine education for a man like you," Bilbo said.

Sen. Pepper Condemns Filibustering Practice

Brooklyn Daily News 2-21-46

BY IRVING BEIMAN
News Staff Writer

Sen. Claude D. Pepper will never be accused of taciturnity.

The Florida congressman vented his opinions on current matters freely for newsmen when the Delta Airlines plane on which he was traveling made a 10-minute stop at Municipal Airport last night.

While he naturally believes in free speech and in giving reporters every break, he is unalterably opposed to filibustering in Congress.

He made that much clear while discussing his stand on the Fair Employment Practices Commission bill. Sen. Pepper said he voted against the bill in the Senate committee and would have voted against it had it come to a vote on the floor of the Senate. But he castigated the practice of congressmen in speaking voluminously against the measure.

"The filibuster," he said, "is a process which completely paralyzes the legislative machinery and can of itself do much more harm than any legislation which might be passed." He asserted that the FEPC bill, "as it stands, is impracticable and unworkable."

Vets, Negroes, Whites, Unionists, Picket Men Who Stymie FEPC Vote

Daily Worker N.Y., N.Y. 2-4-46

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Taking a turn on the roving picket line before the homes of Senators who are filibustering on FEPC is expected to be a popular business during the next three days when delegations coming here to lobby for the bill will be stepped up.

A motion for cloture, limit debate, will be introduced Monday by Sen. Dennis Chavez (D-NM), one of a tiny handful of Senators who have done more than give lip service to support of the bill.

Unless immediate and strong pressure is brought to bear on the Republicans committed to vote for cloture, they are expected to desert the fight if the cloture vote fails to muster the required two-majority. A motion to recommit or displace the bill would speed their defection. 2-4-46

But Dorothy K. Funn, legislative director of the National Negro Congress, points out that the cloture motion may not be voted on under the rules of the Senate before Wednesday, if it is introduced on Monday. And even should it fail, supporters of the bill must continue to reject any motion to recommit or table the bill, she said.

National Negro Congress delegations from Bridgeport, Conn., and Detroit already have sent a number of pickets to swell the line.

After getting hot under the collar listening to the Southerners in their endless anti-Semitic, anti-Negro tirades, the lobbying delegates seemed to find cooling off on the picket line a welcome antidote.

To date the picket line has appeared before the Mayflower hotel, where Sens. Kenneth McKellar (D-Tenn) and Walter F. George (D-Ga) live; the Raleigh hotel, home of Sen. Clyde R. Hoey (D-NC); the Wardman Park hotel, home of Sens. John H. Overton (D-La), John H. Bankhead (D-Ala) and Millard E. Tydings (D-Md), and of course the home of Sen. Theodore G. (The Man) Bilbo (D-Miss).

After the ritzy Wardman Park hotel was picketed for the third time, policemen told the pickets not to return. There is a law against picketing within 500 feet of an embassy, and several were located in the hotel, they said. The police were polite, saying, "Sorry," the picketers report.

Reactions of the public to the picket line are varied. There have been a few passersby who have attempted real fascist provocation, such as the woman who approached the line before the Raleigh hotel and barked, "Nothing but a bunch of Jews. You should go back to the ghetto, where you belong."

Many, on the other hand, pass the line and smile, slowly reading each sign. Or say shyly, "Good work," as they go by. A man in Army uniform watched then said, "Fair enough," and walked on.

One veteran said, "we could use some contributions. The signs are expensive. Most people don't know about us unless they see us, because the press is ignoring us generally. Any funds should be sent to Marie Richardson Harris, executive secretary of the Washington Council of the National Negro Congress, at 1015 M Street." 2-4-46

Recruits to the line should report to that address, or telephone Republic 6248.

On last Thursday night the line, which was organized originally by the National Negro Congress, joined the regular Citizens-Veterans Committee to Oust Bilbo picketing before his house at 208 Massachusetts Avenue northeast.

Some 30 Negro and white veterans, students and workers, all residents of Washington, picketed the Mississippi Senator to whom Josephine Piccolo was a "wop" and relatives of Jewish war heroes as "kikes."

Members of the American Youth for Democracy on the line sang rousing AYD songs, and others chanted, "Up with democracy, pass FEPC," and sang lustily, "Bilbo is a Fascist, he can be removed."

Signs carried by the roving picket line warn, "No Apple Selling for Negro or Any Veteran. Pass the FEPC," and "Senator Tydings Lives Here. America Demands a Majority Rule. Stop the Filibuster Against FEPC."

Sen. Tydings is the filibusterer who sneered on the floor of the Senate: "The rule of the majority! The rule of votes! Majority to Hades! The rule of petty political preference!" 2-4-46

A majority of the pickets to date has been veterans, both white and Negro. But members of the Cafeteria Workers Union (CIO) have picketed as individuals, and the Washington Industrial Union Council has its own sign. The Baltimore AYD sent one delegation to the line.

1-29-46

Senator Dennis Chavez (D., N. M.) is leading he fight for a permanent FEPC in the Senate. Although he has been in Congress almost 15 years—as representative from 1931 to 1935, and as a senator since—this is the first really big fight he has led. In general, he voted for New Deal legislation. Chavez was born in Albuquerque 57 years ago, of Spanish parents, and while a boy, never heard English spoken at home. In the middle of the eighth grade, he dropped out of school and went to work as a delivery boy for a grocery store at $2.75 a week. When he quit four years later, he was getting $13.75. Evenings, he read about Thomas Jefferson in the public library. In the 1916 campaign, he served as Spanish interpreter for Sen. A. A. Jones. This led to an appointment as clerk in the U. S. Senate. He studied law at Georgetown University, gave up his clerkship, returned to Albuquerque to practice law. 1-29-46

Half of Chavez's constituents are of Spanish descent. Many also are Mexican-American laborers for whom job discrimination is as much of a problem as it is for Negroes and Jews in other sections of the country. Chavez, who was named Dionicio—his schoolmates shortened it to Dennis—married Imelda Espinosa in 1911. He is the father of three grown children, a son and two daughters. He smokes about a dozen cigars a day, dropping his stogie only to eat or to legislate.

Knee-deep in Rules

Move to End FEPC Filibuster Bogs Down in New Argument

Washington, D.C. Post 2-5-46

2-5-46

By the Associated Press

An attempt to choke off the filibuster against the fair employment practices bill by limiting debate bogged down yesterday when the Senate got into a new argument—this time over its rules.

Majority Leader Barkley (Ky.), asserting the time had arrived for a showdown, offered a cloture (debate limitation) petition signed by 48 Senators.

Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.), regular presiding officer, rulel that the cloture petition could not be offered. He held that the business before the Senate is not the FEPC bill but the reading and correction of the official journal of the Senate proceedings on January 17.

Opponents of the FEPC have tied up all Senate business since January 17 by use of the parliaminetary maneuver of insisting that the journal is incorrect.

Barkley sought a test of this decision by asking an appeal to the Senate members. This was debatable, and the new discussions started. 2-5-46

Senator Stewart (D., Tenn.), one of the Southerners opposing the antidiscrimination measure, then began a long speech on the Senate rules, thus blocking for the time being the attempt to test McKellar's decision by a vote.

Stewart originally had attempted to prevent Majority Leader Barkley from obtaining the floor to offer the cloture petition, but McKellar decided Barkley had a right to speak before he decided the cloture petition could not be presented.

Describes Ruling as "Fair"

Senator Stewart said he would talk at length. He described McKellar's ruling as "eemminently fair" and in line with Senate precedents.

Senator Olin Johnston (D., S. C.) interrupted Stewart to say proponents of the FEPC bill "are opposed to majority rule."

Johnston said they would not allow employes to vote on whether the FEPC act would apply to any place they worked.

The chamber was filled with Senators as Barkley tried to get a test vote. Less than 10 Senators remained to listen as Stewart began his discussion, including an attack on the proposed legislation.

Stewart said there were many important matters the Senate should take up, such as return of fathers from overseas.

"But no, we have to mess around with the stinking FEPC," he shouted. 2-5-46

Bill Called "Falsehood"

"The FEPC bill is an iniquitous falsehood within itself and yet they say that if we don't pass it the country is going to hell."

Senator Overton (D., La.) interrupted to ask if Stewart knew of any strike or disorder that had been fomented in this country by such discriminatory practices as the bill was supposed to correct and the Tennessean replied that he did not.

Overton then asked if Stewart could understand why organized labor groups should support a bill which by its terms would require an open shop and Stewart said he could see no reason for labor support of the FEPC.

Stewart asked whether it was "more important to dilly dally over something few asked for and no one needs than to consider such matters as atomic research business reconversion housing, for return veterns or world peace."

He charged that the bill would "merely create one more bureau propagating discord."

"The remedy," Stewart said "is far worse than the alleged disease. It will bring snoopers, busy bodies, smellers, alleged do-gooders and troublemakers into every phase of American life, not only in my Southland but in the North and West as well. How long can this country weather such assanine foolishness."

Birmingham, Ala.

DEFENSE OF FEPC

To the Editor of The News:

Your editorial, "Senatorial Sit-Down," of Jan. 19, was quite interesting in that it struck at the core of America's greatest fault—a split sense of values. You rebuke those senators who chose to filibuster on a secondary matter, as you call it, for their neglect in attacking the vital problems that are threatening our national economy. And at the same time you apparently support their action in preventing the correction of this great wrong by minimizing the importance of fair employment practice for all people regardless of race, color or creed.

Birmingham News

Can you tell me how you expect America to take the lead in the uprooting of Nazi and Fascist doctrines, the truthless treatment of minorities abroad, when the same practices are perpetrated here at home? Surely such a domestic policy does not add to the virtues of our democracy. 1-24-46

Ala.

It is high time for every American to realize that to continue ignoring the rights of Negro citizens—one-tenth of our population—can only lead to further disintegration of American prestige abroad. For if those democratic principles cannot be applied and respected within our continental limits, they cannot be applied nor will they be respected abroad. If the lives of American soldiers that were lost at Salerno, Anzio, Casino and the flung battle fronts of the world are to be respected; if we are to found world peace on the basis of universal brotherhood, America must clean house. The oppressed peoples of the world, who for centuries have longed for freedom, are seeing its seed attempting to sprout under their feet. Their ambition has been rekindled, their faith and hope renewed. Never again will they submit, without protest, to serfdom.

JAMES D. ROSS.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Hiding Behind Nature's Skirts

Daily Worker

By CLAUDIA JONES

A polltax filibusterer recently tried to convince his colleauges of the "folly" of making the Fair Employment Practices Bill the law of the land. N.Y., N.Y.

His argument, taken from the January issue of the **Manufacturers' Record**, ran something like this: 2-4-46

Nature is responsible for segregation of the peoples of the earth. For "practical reasons," society segregates people according to age in our schools, according to sex in rest rooms, to religion in churches, according to occupations in union halls, according to political beliefs in parties, according to height, weight, skill, etc., in industry.

What then, runs the argument, is the use of taking our cue from "leftist race agitators" and intellectuals in the labor movement, who fight for full equality of the Negro people, since Mother Nature has done such a good job since the dawn of history?

Big Business employers and their Bourbon hirelings hope to make this line of thinking prevalent—the better to achieve their purpose, not only to foil passage of the FEPC bill, but to spread the lie that the Negro people are inferior, and that race discrimination always was, is and will be.

Slandering Mother Nature

Let us assume the arguments of the polltax Senator and his Big Business associates are valid. How would we approach the question? We would have to be at least consistent. Nature is responsible for the polltaxes in the South; it is responsible for anti-union legislation for preventing Negro veterans from voting. Nature is responsible for the failure to date of the Republican and Democratic parties to exert the leadership needed to halt the minority filibusterers. Likewise it is Nature that prevents President Truman from taking action to denounce the scandalous filibuster and specifically endorse the original FEPC bill now before the Senate! 2-4-46

No indeed! Such an argument will not be swallowed by the American people today. That is the road to fascism, to the Nazi ideology of the Herrenvolk, to the doctrines of racial superiority, which Hitler, Mussolini and Tojo spread to plunge the entire world into war and catastrophe.

The people — and especially workers—know from their own experience that the unity of Negro and white is a result of their struggles and the strength of this adherence to the principles of democracy.

This Big Business argument is an old one. It is the argument which says that "human nature cannot be changed."

But even a backward white worker who is now beginning to inquire into this business of race discrimination cannot fail to relate his anti-fascist experience or those of his kin to this Big Business-Southern Bourbon espousal of fascist racial superiority.

What Science Teaches 2-4-46

True, the Big Business employers and the polltaxers hope to capitalize on the widespread ignorance of scientific knowledge which holds that while there are "different" races there are **no** inferior aces; that blood plasma has the same qualities in all races and human beings; and there are no "inborn characteristics" of any peoples.

Of course, there is a deeper motive in the attempts of Big Business to blame poor Mother Nature for Jimcrow and segregation. It is to cover up the vey nature and responsibility of capitalism itself. It is capitalist society that imposes false and artificial divisions between people in order to exploit them.

That is why more advanced workers—Negro and white—know that the ultimate results of the fight for a permanent FEPC must be the elimination of all race discrimination.

They know that while every blow must be struck to beak down Jimcrow barriers, while every gain must be fought for, because the monopolies never give up their efforts to rescind these gains, the ultimate solution for complete freedom for the Negro people and the white workers will be the establishment of Socialism.

Through the fight for a permanent FEPC, therefore, labor and the Negro people are strengthening their unity against the monopolies, and against Big Business-Southern Bourbon ideology, which is fascist in content.

Unwilling tribute is paid to the Communists by the Senator and the **Manufacturers Record** when they impute that Communists challenge this medieval idea that nature is responsible for mankind's ills.

It is because the Communists understand and have studied the Marxist-Leninist science of society, of social and class relations that they can refute this lie completely. 2-4-46

That too, is why they proudly point to the fact that in one-sixth of the earth, where Mother Nature also abounds, racial discrimination is non-existent, and is punishable under Socialist law.

Taft Seeks Test Vote On F.E.P.C.

Louisville Ky Courier Journal

Attempts to End 3-Week Filibuster

2-7-46

Washington, Feb. 6 (AP)—Senator Taft (R., Ohio) launched a new attempt today to end the three-week-old filibuster against creation of a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission.

He said he hoped to negotiate a gentlemen's agreement for a test of strength some time this week that would end the legislative log jam which the filibuster has created in the Senate.

Will Meet With Democrats.

Taft, who heads the Republican strategy and policy group, said he would meet with spokesmen for various Democratic factions at odds over the controversial measure.

These include Majority Leader Barkley (D., Ky.), who failed Monday to get a test vote despite a petition of 48 senators asking that debate be limited; Senator Chavez (D., N. M.), floor manager for the F.E.P.C. bill, and Senator Russell (D., Ga.), one of the leaders of the Southern Democrats trying to talk the bill to death.

Chavez Wants Test Vote.

The 39 Republican Senators held a 90-minute strategy huddle yesterday. Taft said that, while there was much talk and little agreement, the Republicans will demand "some action this week on a vote" for debate limitation. However, he conceded such a test must be agreed to first by all parties. 2-7-46

Taft said there is a big difference of opinion among Republicans as to what should be done in case the so-called gag rule attempt fails. He said some would vote to take up another bill, some to send the F.E.P.C. bill back to the Labor Committee for perfecting amendments, and some want to keep it before the Senate.

"We will not agree to set aside anything before the cloture (debate limitation) vote," Taft added.

Chavez said he is anxious for a test vote.

Barkley Wants a Vote

Sentiment for Cloture Rises In Senate's FEPC Filibuste

Washington, D.C. Post

By Robert C. Albright

Post Reporter

1-25-46

The Southern Democratic filibuster against the Administration's permanent fair employment practices bill yesterday dragged through its sixth day amid mounting sentiment for cloture.

1. A petition for cloture (close of debate) gathered 38 Republicans and Democratic signatures, but presentation to the Senate was delayed until Monday. Polls indicate the Senate still lacks the two-thirds majority needed to halt further talk.

2. President Truman told newsmen that while a member of the Senate he always voted for cloture to stop filibusters.

3. Senate Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley, (D., Ky.), told the Senate he not only intended to vote for cloture but would sign the petition to bring it to a vote. Barkley termed filibusters "unjustifiable and indefensible." He said any bill reported by a Senate committee was entitled to a vote.

The decision to delay filing of the petition until Monday followed a series of intra-party conferences looking to full agreement by FEPC advocates on filibuster-breaking strategy. 1-25-46

Meanwhile it was learned that at least one serious move was under way to work out a compromise FEPC bill that the Southerners might be willing to go to a vote.

The cloture petition was taken over by Senator Dennis Chavez (D., N. Mex.), author of the bill, after Senate Minority Whip Kenneth S. Wherry (R., Nebr.), signed up enough Republican Senators alone to present it to the Senate. (Only 16 signatures are required to submit a cloture petition.) Working the Democratic side of the aisle, Chavez ran Democratic signatures up to 38 before recess for the night.

Polls conducted by Administration aides left the odds still weighted against cloture. Indications were that a minimum of 28 Democratic Senators would vote against any motion to shut off debate. On the Republican side it was said that a minimum of 10 GOP Senators now opposed cloture, with some others undecided. If a total of 38 Senators continue to hold out against cloture, the motion can not be adopted. 1-25-46

Technicality Raises Doubt

A parliamentary technicality meanwhile left FEPC advocates in some doubt as to how to proceed. Technically, the Southerners are debating approval of the official journal of the Senate, a filibuster device permitting unlimited amendments. Senator Kenneth McKellar (D., Tenn.), in the chair, is likely to rule that a motion to close debate on FEPC is not in order while the Senate is "correcting" the journal. If this is the ruling, FEPC sponsors will appeal the decision to the Senate, but the Southerners can filibuster a vote on the appeal.

The Mason-Dixon Society Again

Courier Journal Louisville Ky 2-13-46

I am happy that The Courier-Journal has reversed itself on F.E.P.C. and now recognizes this piece of legislation for what it is, the most vicious and un-American bill ever presented in the Senate of the United States.

If you have been reading the debates you now know that this legislation would give a Communist preference over a veteran and that it would also void the law requiring members of our merchant marine to be American citizens.

The group promoting this legislation now admit that the bill in its present state is wholly unconstitutional. They are now willing to amend the bill so that it will not apply to firms employing less than 50 people. Well, if this bill is good for 50 people, it is just as good for one. The F.E.P.C. crowd will take anything now, but they are lost.

Just last week the Negro councilman for New York admitted, in a speech in Harlem, that the F.E.P.C. legislation was backed and promoted by the Communists. 2-13-46

I think The Courier-Journal owes an apology to a lot of people, including the Mason-Dixon Society which is still an organization for the Advancement of White People and still believes that you can't change men's habits by law, nor can you make one citizen associate with another when he doesn't want to do so.

VIRGINIA BAYARD

Washington, D. C.

The Courier-Journal has never favored the bill for a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission and has not reversed itself.—(Editor.

In Defense of the Filibuster

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.

I would like to say a few words about the filibuster which Southern Senators now are conducting. I believe nearly every fair-minded person will agree that, in principle, a filibuster is wrong. But there are occasions when extenuating circumstances arise. These talking Senators feel that an attempt is being made to alter their traditional mode of life, and to force something upon them which is repugnant to all the precepts which sustained and guided their forebears. They feel that the F.E.P.C. is Communistic, odious, and undemocratic. One may contend that they are blocking the will of the majority, and that is true. A certain wise man, whose name I have forgotten, once said that "the majority is always wrong." And there is another pungent phrase, which speaks of merits of the question involved. "the intelligent minority." I feel that there is a great deal of truth in both these statements. The majority is inclined to be moved by mob psychology. They want to be on the winning side, regardless of the noxious and galling to free men. The very thought is obnoxious to Utopia, and there is no Utopia, and there is no social level where all will be equal. I believe that everyone should have a job he is capable of holding, but I do not believe it right and just to thrust one man upon another who does not want him. The very thought is other hand, is more liable to think the matter out, and be guided by their findings. 2-4-46

The implications in the F.E.P.C. certainly are not all good. The measure has a noble sound, superficially. But cold analysis robs it of most of its glamor. It is a product of the philosophy which bred "a brave, new world," with the enchanting borders of Utopia just beyond our reach. But there will be equal. I believe that everyone should have a job he is capable of holding, but I do not believe it right and just to thrust one man upon another who does not want him. The very thought is obnoxious and galling to free men. Let us formulate a better plan than the F.E.P.C.

EDWIN CARL

Lebanon, Ky.

Russia

The Revolt Against FEPC

By Marquis Childs

Birmingham News, Alabama

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—In the 75 printed pages of President Truman's message to Congress, he made one reference to the Fair Employment Practices Commission bill. It was listed with 20 other measures which had been previously requested by the White House and not yet acted upon by Congress.

Thus the president calmly overlooked the revolt within his own party which has erupted in the Senate. That revolt broke out, of course, after he had completed the writing of his message.

But it is as ominous for his program—for the whole reconversion program of the nation—as the industrial warfare which has now begun on the steel front. It gives to most of what the president had to say an air of unhappy irrelevance.

* * * 1-23-46

SUMMING UP his admirable passage on general policies, the president said: "In short, the way we handle the proper functions of government, the way we time the exercise of our traditional and legitimate governmental functions, has a vital bearing on the economic health of the nation."

No one could disagree with that. Timing is the essence in this FEPC business.

* * *

PART OF THE CONTROVERSY is over who started the brawl in the Senate. Sen. Walter George, of Georgia, in an angry explosion, blamed the president, himself, for the fact that the FEPC bill got priority at the very start of a session in which so much vital legislation must be adopted if we are to have orderly reconversion.

Certainly the president had nothing to do with that decision. If there had been anything like discipline, or even a semblance of unity, in his party, the FEPC bill would not have been called up until emergency legislation had been cleared away.

Then, when some of the measures vital to reconversion had been passed, the FEPC issue could have been fought out. As the president said so well, the way we time the exercise of our traditional and legitimate governmental functions has a vital bearing on the economic health of the nation.

THE POLITICS OF ALL THIS in an election year hardly needs any explanation.

Minority Leader Joe Martin's rubicund face is wreathed in smiles these days. The Democrats, fighting their own intra-party fight, solved all his problems for him. At one point it had seemed he would have to herd up the House Republicans to sign a petition to force a bill providing a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission out of the rules committee, which has bottled it up.

But now that is unnecessary. Genial Joe Martin has found a post-Christmas Christmas present on his doorstep, all handsomely wrapped up in tissue paper and tinsel, presented with the compliments of the Democratic party. 1-23-46

* * *

THERE IS ONE WAY OUT. That is to override the ancient and outmoded rules of the Senate and end the farce of unlimited debate which permits a stubborn minority to thwart the will of the majority.

The Republicans in the Senate, with one or two exceptions, stand in a disciplined phalanx behind FEPC. (In a number of instances, this has little to do with convention; it is a matter of party strategy angling for the Negro vote.) Enough Northern Democrats favor a permanent FEPC to provide the needed majority if they are willing to stand up and be counted.

* * *

BUT WHAT WOULD HAPPEN to the president's program after such a move is something else again. It might well stir in the Southerners such resentment and bitterness as to imperil every other measure he has asked for.

It would arouse the kind of defensive reaction that could mean stalemate. Already several Southern senators have said they would oppose the administration's loan to Great Britain. If this feeling should spread, then the loan proposal may be defeated, and that is the cornerstone of the administration's foreign economic program.

We talk about reconverting from a war that ended in 1945. We are still, it seems, reconverting—the word they used then was reconstructing—from a war that ended in 1865.—©.

Senator Tydings Raises An Issue That Makes The Senate Squirm

Louisville, Ky. Courier-Journal

By FRANK R. KENT.

1-29-46

WITHOUT arguing its merits, the basic fact about the so-called Fair Employment Practices Bill, the fight over which has more or less indefinitely blocked the wheels of the Senate, is that its primary purpose is to compel the employment by big, middle and little business of a greater proportion of Negroes in places where the bulk of the employees are overwhelmingly white.

Another basic fact is that this proposal was part of the creed of the Communist party and the C.I.O. (though not nearly so much of the A.F.L. and not at all of the Railroad Brotherhoods) before it was adopted by the Democratic and Republican Parties. A third basic fact is that this proposal is the cause of more cowardice and hypocrisy among the politicians of both parties than any that has been advanced in this country since the prohibition amendment days. This point was driven home the other day by Senator Millard Tydings of Maryland, in an extraordinary speech in which he urged the Senatorial sponsors of the bill to carry out fully and logically their professed principles and policy by supporting an amendment making it illegal to deny a job to any man because he is not a member of a union.

The Basis of Southern Hostility

The Southern Senators hostile to the bill are so because it strikes at the deepest social and economic foundations of the South; because it would cause a great deal of trouble in that section and because the people of their States are strongly opposed. It is possible to accuse these Senators of prejudice, error and politics but not of cowardice and hypocrisy. On the other hand (while there are some sincere men among them) the sponsors of the measure are guilty of these cardinal sins and it was they whom Mr. Tydings challenged to live up to their pious protestations.

Undoubtedly, this puts the chief advocates of the F.E.P.C., both Republican and Democratic, in one of the most painful predicaments a politician can occupy. Their sufferings while Mr. Tydings talked were great and unconcealed. And they will be far more acute if the bill finally reaches the amendment stage and Mr. Tydings, as he certainly intends to do, forces a vote on his suggestion. Though he talked most pointedly about the lack of moral character and hypocrisy on this subject in the Senate, he got very slight response, indeed. 1-29-46

But, they did squirm—and with reason. For, if they do not vote for Mr. Tydings' proposal, which embodies exactly the same non-discrimination principle as their bill, they will convict themselves openly of inconsistency, insincerity, hypocrisy. But, if they do vote for it, then they will outlaw the closed shop which is the great C.I.O.-Communist goal and without which the union power cannot be complete. They would rather have the Fair Employment Practices Bill completely ditched than have the closed shop legally banned.

Closed Shop Is Discriminatory

Yet the closed shop involves complete discrimination against men who want to work but do not want to join a union. This, of course, cannot be defended on any ground save that of making the power of the union bosses complete. It is quite clear that if Mr. Tydings can get a vote on his anti-closed-shop amendment it will be adopted. For, a considerable number of Senators supporting the F.E.P.C. bill will support the amendment and certainly all the Southern Senators opposing the bill will vote for it, realizing that its incorporation into the bill will chill C.I.O. enthusiasm for its passage, greatly diminish the pressure.

Politics saturates the support of the bill in both parties. The Republicans are solidly for it largely because of their intense desire to recover the great Negro vote in the pivotal States, which had been their basic asset since the Civil War, but was taken from them in 1936 by Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt, in what James A. Farley, then national chairman, considers the most effective political coup in the history of national politics. 1-29-46

On the Democratic side, the effort of the administration and of Chairman Hannegan is to keep intact that formidable though utterly incongruous Roosevelt combination of C.I.O., city machine bosses, Negro voters of the North and the Democratic South. On both sides the support, as Mr. Tydings declared, is largely "sheer politics." The Maryland Senator thoroughly jarred both organizations in a very healthy way.

Southern Senators Refuted

Louisville Courier Journal 1-29-46

Senator Eastland said that Jews as a class are much wealthier and hold more property than Gentiles as a class. That is not true. Jews don't own the big industries, the heavy industries, and are not even directors of the really big companies. Jews don't own such businesses as railroads, oil wells, steel mills, mines or even banks, or automobile plants. Here in Louisville, who controls all the big businesses? In Louisville only one Jew is a bank director. No individual Louisville Jew is worth as much as half a million dollars. 2-15-46

The Kluxers used to say that the Jews control 75 per cent of the wealth of the nation and that the Jews were only about 3 per cent of the population, and so the Klan advocated confiscating the Jews' property to make everyone else rich. But the Klan's figures were falsehoods and so is Senator Eastland's statement. Senator Eastland is following the false formula of the Klan.

My opinion is that Senators Bilbo and Rankin don't represent the people of Mississippi but misrepresent them. I was in business in Newton, Miss., 40 years ago and still have a lot of good friends there. Having lived and been in business in Mississippi, I know Mississippi people don't feel the way Bilbo and Rankin do. 2-15-46

But the Fair Employment Practices Bill should have been bypassed so other bills can be passed. There is no sense in the filibuster or in the bill. A worthy man should be hired according to the employer's desire. You can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink, and you can't make a man hire somebody if he doesn't want him. The matter should be left to the conscience of the employer.

BEN TORT.

New Albany, Ind.

Some Filibusters of the Past

Louisville Courier-Journal 1-29-46

Editorial Research Reports.

THE filibuster in the Senate against the F.E.P.C. bill has its serious as well as its lighter side. The filibusterers maintain that they are fighting for the immemorial right of the minority to prevent its most deeply cherished convictions from being ridden over.

In 1908 a three-man filibuster of Senators LaFollette, Stone, and Gore collapsed when Senator Gore read aloud Byron's "Childe Harold" and other poems. In 1891, in the successful filibuster against the "Force Bill," Senator Faulkner of West Virginia held the floor single-handed for 13 hours. 1-29-46

On the other side, it is Senator Gore who was blind. Gore was blind in 1933 fixed gave up the floor under the mistaken impression that annual session Stone was on hand to relieve him. The word "filibuster", originally signified a pirate, the famous (or infamous) biennial son rather than an act, and was more or less synonymous with "buccaneer." It was applied in the Seventeenth Century to the freebooters who raided the Caribbean coasts, and in the Nineteenth Century to the Southern appropriation States against Latin American states.

Until the twentieth Amendment in January as the month in which each annual session of Congress should convene, most of the filibusters had occurred in the short session. This always expired on March 4, so if the filibusters held out they had won.

In 1903 Senator "Pitchfork Ben" Tillman of South Carolina forced the Senate to vote an appropriation to pay a small claim of his State by threatening to read aloud Byron's "Childe Harold" and other poems. In 1891, in the successful filibuster against the "Force Bill," Senator Faulkner of West Virginia held the

FEPC Supporters Want Social Equality, Eastland Says

Richmond, Va. Times Dispatch

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—(AP)—Senator Eastland (D-Miss.) told the Senate today that FEPC supporters want to "tear down the partitions between white and black restrooms and create social equality" between the races.

The Mississippian's statement was made during a series of acrid exchanges between supporters and opponents of the Fair Employment Practices Commission measure which has locked the Senate in a filibuster for 14 consecutive sessions.

2-6-46

Senator Chavez (D-N. M.), floor leader for the measure, shouted at one point that the filibusterers "are afraid of a vote."

"You don't dare let us vote on this because you know it will pass," Chavez yelled at Senators Eastland and Moore (R-Okla.) "I'm getting sick and tired of hearing Senators come in here and say that if it was a secret ballot there would not be 15 votes for this."

Chavez became irritated when Moore and Eastland said that "not more than two Senators" would vote for FEPC under a secret ballot. They implied that pressure groups had pledged other supporters.

"You'll admit this would pass if it came to a vote," Chavez told Eastland.

"I won't admit anything," Eastland snapped back.

48 Sign Petition

Chavez pointed out that 48 Senators had signed a cloture (debate limitation) petition in an attempt to force a test vote. This was blocked yesterday when Senator McKellar (D-Tenn.), regular presiding officer and FEPC opponent, ruled it could not be presented.

Senator Ellender (D-La.) joined in the contention that the FEPC bill was an attempt to mix the white and Negro races. He said he would have something to say about "mongrelization" later.

Recalling that he had talked for "eleven consecutive days against the antilynching bill" some years ago, the Louisiana Senator said:

"I'm a little older now and I can hold the floor for 30 or 40 days."

2-6-46

Although Eastland controlled the floor for most of the day, he yieded several times for lengthy speeches and questions.

Senator Guffey (D-Pa.) in a prepared speech said that a permanent FEPC had been pledged by the late President Roosevelt, by President Truman, and the Republican party.

"Discordant Note"

"It is a discordant note in this great democracy that a small group of men, through misuse of legislative privilege, can block ... the will of a majority," Guffey said, adding that economic equality "is the sole issue of this bill and the issue of social equality has been dragged in as a red herring to confuse the gullible."

This brought a series of questions from Senator Russell (D-Ga.), one of the floor leaders for Southern Senators opposing the measure. Russell said the wartime FEPC created by President Roosevelt had used "pressure" to end the separation of white and colored rest and dining rooms in government agencies.

Much of Eastland's criticism of the FEPC bill was centered around his comparisons with Russian criminal law.

"Under this," he said, "hearsay is considered competent evidence, in fact anything is competent within the discretion of the trial examiner who is not a lawyer, as is the case in Russia where the judge is not a lawyer."

"A majority vote is sufficient to convict, rather than a unanimous vote. The only difference from Russia is that there three persons sit in judgement and under the FEPC there would be five."

SEEING and SAYING

Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES

1-20-46

They Fight Again

THEY'RE AT IT AGAIN, those Southern gentlemen of the Senate bent on non-passage of the permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission measure. This time one of the most ardent opponents is Senator Walter F. George, Democrat of Georgia, who once defeated the late President Roosevelt's attempts to oust him from the august legislative body thru a direct appeal to Georgians.

The Georgia senator seems especially "hell-bent" against President Truman and his following in footsteps of FDR in the advocacy of liberal legislation. George served notice that if the President has nothing more important to submit to the Ameri-

can people in time of industrial crisis than this bill, then I must say to him I shall follow the best course I know." In the next breath the Georgia solon indicated that he would split with the national leader and probably rend asunder the Democratic Party.

1-20-46

—O—

Not to be out done, Mississippi's already infamous James O. Eastland again ranted against F. E. P. C. and Senator Olin D. Johnson, the South Carolina solon and former Governor, asserted that "just calling up this bill will cause race riots here in Washington and in other cities."

With all fairness to the development, I must state that I do not understand the senators' reasoning against liberal legislation which would help the United States become the real angel it pictures itself to other members of the United Nations Organization and to the defeated Axis states.

—O—

One continually asks himself prompted on by the hundreds of returned servicemen encountered here and there, if the bloodiest and most destructive war in mankind's history was not fought in vain by the "man with the hoe"--the common man.

Around the world today, especially in Germany and Japan, Allied military governments of occupation reportedly are attempting to institute "democratic forms" of state business counter to the training and in many cases the natural will of the conquered. Meanwhile, at home, in the very chambers that make the laws for the American commonwealth and its arms extending around the world, there is the loudest clamor imaginable against the tendency to make the plight of the greatest minirity better. It is most paradoxical, to say the least. It can be but the setting for World War II and national civil crisis.

1-20-46

—O—

It seems to this writer that nothing is more the order of the day than the settling of work conditions for both white workers and black workers, the majority and the minority, and of the relations of the employer and the employe. The relationship of unionism to our capitalistic setup and FEPC to our nationalism are almost synonmous in comparison, certainly inseparable in our total wage and relations picture.

Is appears stupid and dull, to say no more, that the gift-bearers to desireable world peace-the peace-making empowered senators on Capitol Hill-are today, ranting and quibbling, redeploying their human natures and energies to defeat the very tenets of our democracy laid down in the Constitution and enabling acts.

—O—

No wonder the Virginia representative to the United Nations conference was told that his invitation to that noble body to erect headquarter upon a grant of the first colony would not be respected so long as the Jim Crow law-existed. An organization dedicated to the pursuit of world peace and harmonious relationship would be out of bounds in such a setting.

—O—

The liberal forces and the Negro citizens of the South must bestir themselves to fight unceasingly for the elimination of all such representatives as Eastland, Johnson, George and their ilk in the otherwise sacred halls of Congress. The safety and security of our democracy depends uon their being junked or throttled.

1-20-46

MAP A FORCED VOTE TO END FILIBUSTER

Times New York

Senate Republicans in Closed Parley Plan 'Slow-Down' on Closure Petition

2-6-46

By C. P. TRUSSELL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—Senate Republicans in a closed conference following the fourteenth day of the Senate filibuster against the bill to create a Permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission, concluded early this evening "to use every means possible" to force a vote on the closure (debate limiting) petition which was blocked yesterday by Southern Democrats.

At the same time they found themselves divided sharply over what to do next, in case a vote to curb debate should fail, and decided to confer with Democratic leaders, from both the North and the South, to see what might be worked out.

The conference was held after Senator Wherry of Nebraska, the Republican whip, had said on the floor that the time is here for the Senate, if it can't get closure, to take up other legislation, so we can go on with our work."

Some Republicans at the conference, it was reported, contended that if a final signal of hopelessness of breaking the Southern filibuster appeared, the Senate should set aside the FEPC bill and take up other legislation on the President's reconversion program.

Others for Reconsideration

2-6-46

Others, it was said, thought the FEPC bill should be referred back to committee with instructions to delete from it provisions against which many supporters of "anti-discrimination" legislation have complained and have made such exclusions the conditions on which they would support the measure.

A third Republican group, it was said, wanted to continue a search for parliamentary means to force the measure to the floor so it might be amended there, and a fourth segment, it was added, was for keeping the bill in its uncertain place before the Senate until there was a final showdown somewhere.

Complaints were heard that there appeared to be a "filibuster" elsewhere, in the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, which was expected nearly two weeks ago to report out a bill to increase the legal minimum wage from 45 cents to 65 cents an hour.

Differences Appear Lost

These differences appeared to be lost in the concentration on the Senate floor where the Southern Democrats opposing the measure seemed to exert absolute control.

Senator Barkley, the majority leader, who yesterday offered the closure petition, only to find it promptly blocked, indicated that no more steps would be taken to attempt to break the filibuster right away.

While Senator Eastland of Mississippi held the floor, claims were made that not more than fifteen Senators, possibly as few as two, "really wanted" to see the FEPC bill come to a voting test. Safe from losing priority floor privilege, Mr. Eastland permitted Senator Guffey of Pennsylvania to make a speech in favor of a permanent FEPC and to add to that another dealing with the steel strike.

Senator Guffey asserted that "the ancient spectre of social equality" had been raised by opponents of the FEPC legislation whereas the pending measure applied only to guarantees to minority groups of equal economic opportunity, "the very conerstone of our democracy first laid down in the Declaration of Independence." He added:

2-6-46

"The essence of what this bill calls for is that a scientist shall not be relegated to the role of ditch-digger only because his skin is black, that a skilled tool-maker shall not be cast as a porter because of a Mexican background."

Question on Dining Rooms

Senator Russell of Georgia, leader of the filibustering Southern Democrats, interposed a statement that the wartime FEPC, established by an Executive order of the late President Roosevelt, had "brought pressure" to have white and colored persons in the Government agencies use the same rest rooms and dining rooms, and sought to apply the same rules to industries holding Government contracts. He asked Mr. Guffey whether he would consider it "an unfair labor practice" if separate accommodations were established.

"I would," Senator Guffey replied.

"That's the whole difference between supporters and opponents of this bill," Senator Russell said.

"It is not a fight for economic equality as much as a fight to force social equality and intermingling of the races."

Republicans. He said:

"We are not certain how this can be done, but we will use every possible means of securing a vote on cloture. We did not agree to put aside anything."

Agree on Cloture Vote

2-6-46

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—Senate Republicans agreed tonight to try and end the Senate filibuster over FEPC by demanding a vote on a petition to limit debate.

Senator Taft of Ohio, chairman of the Republican Steering Committee, announced this decision after a caucus of the thirty-nine

Senatorial Sit-Down?

Birmingham, Alabama News

There is a proper time for the United States Senate to consider the establishment of a permanent fair employment practice commission. There may be proper, though rare, times for the exercise of senatorial free speech in the form of filibusters.

But those times are not now. There are more important matters now about which the Senate should be concerning itself.

Industrial disputes are crippling the nation's industry—but senators plan a filibuster on a secondary matter. 1-19-46

The nation is hungry for meat because of a meat-handlers strike—but senators talk about holding the floor "for two years" if necessary to prevent a vote on another matter.

A threatened strike in the steel industry would tie up millions of other jobs in plants dependent upon steel production—but other senators plan to press for action now on the complex question of what constitutes fair employment practice.

There is a great dearth of housing in the country, and congressional help is needed—but senators on the two respective sides propose to block action. 1-19-46

Continued industrial uncertainties increase the threat of a ruinous inflation—but senators plan to engage in FEPC controversy.

GI demands for release bring the Army to the verge of a morale crackup—but the Senate prepares for its own little sitdown strike.

Come, come, gentlemen of the Senate. Let us put first things first. Shelve the FEPC for a while. Get on with the important business at hand.

THE FEPC FILIBUSTER

Birmingham, Ala. News

To the Editor of The News-Age-Herald:

Your columnist Feidelson spilled his venom on our Southern senators about the filibuster against the notorious proposed FEPC bill. Following in the steps of his now deceased patron political saint, he even attacks Sen. George, of Georgia. 1-23-46

Columnist Graves disclosed the political wirepulling under cover which brought the FEPC before the Senate with the full knowledge that it would bring on a filibuster, in order to prevent legislation to straighten out the national disgrace of multiplied and multiplex strikes.

Mr. Feidelson cannot understand how totalitarianism and nazism can have any connection with this bill. I can inform him. When a business man has to have government approval of whom he can hire and fire, regardless of the requirements of business, it certainly is not Americanism as I have always understood it.

This legislation is an atomic bomb, prepared especially for the South by our enemies. No other section has the racial problem which we have. The question of religious discrimination does not enter into it, for it does not exist here.

The South is showing signs of industrial revival and they throw this monkey wrench into the machinery. 1-27-46

Even Luther Patrick, the only Southern congressman voting to do away with the poll tax, is opposed to FEPC legislation. The South should be thankful for such senators as have the courage to stand up and fight this iniquitous bill. B. H. HARTSFIELD.

EVILS OF FILIBUSTERING

Birmingham, Ala. News

To the Editor of The News-Age-Herald:

The animals called human are addicted to many execrable practices; of these, none is more despicable than that of discriminating to the disadvantage of any human solely on account of his race, creed or other inadmissible consideration. 2-10-46

Should there be set up a permanent national fair-employment practices commission?

Is filibustering ever to be countenanced?

What about cloture?

It is easy for me to approve unreservedly the motives presumably prompting really sincere, right-intentioned champions of proposed legislation currently contested so bitterly in the Senate at Washington.

Would passage of this controversial FEPC bill be followed by elimination or substantial abatement of the evils which the measure's earnest, well-meaning supporters so praiseworthily desire an end to?

In view of the unreasoning, utterly uncompromising attitude of at least two-thirds of the tradition-enslaved majority group in the South, may it confidently be anticipated that the activities of an energetically functioning FEPC, however circumspect, would not produce for the major underprivileged Southern minority a situation less endurable than the regrettable one now existing?

Irresistibly I am propelled toward the opinion that a negative answer is indicated for both of the questions just stated.

Filibuster? Preposterous, completely out of place in a body of lawmakers obligated to observe democratic procedure. Under no conceivable circumstances is filibustering to be practiced and tolerated in an American legislature. Southerners would do well to remember that the filibuster is something that could be employed to prevent adoption of measures the effect of which would be to afford the South vastly important assistance that is sorely needed. 2-10-46

Cloture? Even when recourse to it obviously would pave the way to enactment of legislation against which my strongest efforts had been directed, I would feel bound to support cloture after ample opportunity for debate of the objectionable proposal had been given.

By no means a rarity is ill-advised legislation; usually it speedily achieves the unpopularity it deserves. Repeal is the remedy for bad laws. They can be kept off the books through resort to the filibuster, but filibustering can be used also to prevent the passage of good laws.

Problems responsible for the attempt to establish a federal FEPC are too apparent. It seems to me high time for articulate, responsible Southern leaders—journalists, ministers of religion, educators, statesmen, et al.—to take their courage in hand and strike out boldly against injustice. This does not mean that anybody should be abusive; that would be worse than useless. 2-10-46

We lighter-tinted Dixians need to be led away from some of our cruel, danger-fraught conceptions of what is permissible conduct in our dealings with other human beings. There are those who could lead us into safer, brighter, smoother paths. W. C. KELLEY.

4032 Clairmont.

Russell Snaps That Hitler, If Alive, Could Work In U.S. Under F.E.P.C.

Courier-Journal

Stamps Bill A 'Monstrosity'

Louisville, Ky.

Washington, Jan. 22 (AP)—Senator Russell (D., Ga.) told the Senate today that Adolf Hitler, if alive, could get an American paperhanger's job under the F.E.P.C. bill. 1-23-46

Russell delivered an extended personal analysis of the measure, and about the nicest thing he called it was "this monstrosity."

Russell, taking the floor immediately after a quorum was assembled at 12:15 p.m., stretched still further the filibuster which other Southern Democrats began Friday against the measure.

Rewrites Bill's Caption.

Russell said it was a misnomer to call the measure "the fair employment practices bill," or, as it formally is labeled on the first page, "a bill to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry."

Instead, the Georgian suggested this caption for the bill:

"A bill to regulate and control the tastes, customs, habits and manners of life of the American people; to establish an independent agency to dominate the executive branch of Government and to influence all policies of the Government, whether foreign or domestic; to invite alien immigrants and assure them of employment to the detriment of the right of native-born Americans to work; to nationalize all employment in industry, business, agriculture and commerce, and to promote a communistic form of government for the United States."

Chavez, a Catholic, Protests.

The measure would set up a five-member commission to investigate and police business, labor unions and Government against discriminatory practices.

Russell contended the bill was designed to "protect the Communists and enable them to get Government jobs." Senator Chavez (D., N.M.), one of the sponsors of the bill, protested that surely Russell did not believe that he (Chavez), a Catholic, was seeking to aid Communists. 1-23-46

"Cloture Crucified Christ."

Senator Tydings (D., Md.) challenged F.E.P.C. backers to support an amendment which would prevent discrimination against a worker "because of his membership in or lack of membership in a union."

Chavez suggested that if Tydings had so much "moral courage" he should vote for "cloture"—limitation of debate in order to get a vote.

"No, I won't vote for cloture," Tydings stormed. "It was cloture that crucified Christ on the cross."

Filibusterers Praised

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 22 (AP)—The Mississippi House and Senate adopted identical resolutions today commending U. S. Senators Bilbo and Eastland for their part in the current filibuster in Washington against the Fair Employment Practices Act.

Truman To Stand By FEPC

Journal + Guide Norfolk, Va.

Sat 2-23-46

Will Continue Efforts To Get Action In Congress

BULLETIN!!

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—President Harry S. Truman re-pledged himself to fair employment practice legislation Monday in a letter to A. Philip Randolph.

"I want you to know that I regard FEPC legislation as an integral part of my reconversion program and shall continue my efforts to give Congress a chance to vote on it," Truman's letter read.

Randolph, who is making appearances on FEPC rallies all over the country, is slated to appear on an FEPC program at Madison Square Garden in New York City Thursday evening along with Lewis Schwellenbach, secretary of labor.

By LOUIS LAUTIER

For the NNPA News Service

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The action of the Senate in refusing to limit debate and sidetracking the bill to create a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission is not the final answer to the fight for this legislation, A. Philip Randolph, co-chairman of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, declared in an exclusive interview last week. S 2-23-46

"We consider this just the beginning of a real, all-out, aggressive struggle to achieve this legislation," said Mr. Randolph.

The bill, he said, "is not only for the benefit of the minorities, including Negroes, Jews, Catholics, Mexicans, Japanese, American Indians and others, but is essential to the development and preservation of American democracy."

MR. RANDOLPH

Shelving of the bill after a three-week filibuster by southern Democrats was regarded in political circles here as far from a victory for the Administration and as presaging the ultimate doom of the FEPC. But Mr. Randolph regarded the vote against cloture as merely a skirmish.

The National Council, he disclosed, is planning to hold in Washington an "action conference" on Feb. 22 and 23. The purpose of this conference will be the development of a program designed to mobilize "the broad masses of the country of all minorities and the section of the majority who believe in ethnic democracy."

TO EXRESS PROTESTS

As a result of this conference, he hopes to have "these masses speak to Congress and express their protest and condemnation of government by minority rule." S-2-23-46

"It is the feeling of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC that the people won a victory in this fight since the vote for cloture lost by only eight.

"The Council takes the position that this was the first skirmish and the real battle is just beginning. We believe that victory for FEPC is inevitable.

"We consider the fight as the spearhead in the struggle to maintain liberalism in America today. If this struggle were not being developed on a wide front in the interest of the abolition of discrimination in employment in industry, it would stimulate, encourage, embolden and strengthen the forces of anti-Semitism and anti-Negroism.

"We believe that the fight for a permanent FEPC has also developed unity among minorities

which never existed before and which can be employed effectively in other areas of social, economic and political relations that will help save our country from the poison of naziism.

"While the poll-tax Senators of the South may be riding high, they are riding also to eventual political doom.

GETTING REASSURANCES

"The Council is already getting reassurances from the various national organizations of the country, such as the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, Catholic agencies, unions of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations to the effect that they are ready to join hands with us in carrying on this fight to a successful conclusion. S-2-23-46

"Meetings are being planned from one end of the country to another to tell the people the true story of the betrayal of democracy in one of the highest branches of the government.

Russell Says FEPC Puts Hitler In Job

The Montgomery Advertiser

1-23-46

Southerners' Filibuster Considers Possibilities For Nazi Paperhanger

Oregonian Irked

House Labor Committee Meantime Draws Teeth From Fact-Finding Bill

By FRANCIS J. KELLY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—(AP)—Senator Tydings (D), Maryland, told the Senate late today that the bill for a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission was "simply political shenanigans" and most Republicans were supporting it "to get the Negro vote."

He spoke after supporters of the FEPC had defeated, on a 33 to 24 roll call vote, his move to adjourn at 5 p.m. They kept it in session until 6 p.m., making the filibusterers who have been talking since Thursday work one hour overtime.

"Why, there are senators voting for this bill who would move out of a hotel if a colored man came and sat down in the dining room," Tydings shouted

Senator Smith (R), New Jersey, FEPC supporter, protested that Tydings was confusing equality for education and work with "social equality." 1-23-46

Senator Ball (R), Minnesota, another supporter, declared that a man of dark skin from India could enter any Washington hotel but that there would be discrimination against a Negro citizen of this country.

Challenges FEPC Backers

Tydings challenged FEPC backers to support an amendment which would prevent discrimination against a worker "because of his membership in or lack of membership in a union."

Ball and Senator Gurney (R), South Dakota, said they would support the proposal but Gurney stipulated that it be made separate legislation.

Senator Chavez (D), New Mexico, suggested that if Tydings had so much "moral courage" he should vote for "cloture"—limitation of debate in order to get a vote. FEPC backers claim enough votes for passage if the Senate ever votes.

"No I won't vote for cloture," Tydings stormed. "It was cloture that cricified Christ on the Cross."

Job For Paper-hanger

Senator Russell (D), Georgia, who spoke for most of the day, told the Senate that Adolf Hitler, if alive, could get an American paper-hanger's job under the FEPC bill.

Russell delivered an extended personal analysis of the measure, and about the nicest thing he called it was "this monstrosity."

"If Adolf Hitler could come over here," he declared, "he could hail an employer up before this FEPC kangaroo court and get a job as a paper-hanger and keep some American soldier from getting the job." 1-23-46

Taking the floor immediately after a quorum was assembled at 12:15 p.m., Russell stretched still further the filibuster which other Southern Democrats began against the measure Friday.

A Democratic official with lengthy experience in the Senate declared no break is in sight this week. While the filibuster is on, the Senate can transact no other business.

FEPC—A Misnomer

Russell said it is a misnomer to call the measure "the Fair Employment Practice Bill," or, as it formally is labeled on the first page, "A bill to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color, national origin, or ancestry." 1-23-46

Instead, the Georgian suggested this caption for the bill:

"A bill to regulate and control the tastes, customs, habits and manners of life of the American people; to establish an independent agency to dominate the executive branch of Government and to influence all policies of the Government, whether foreign or domestic; to invite alien immigrants and assure them of employment to the detriment of the right of native-born Americans to work: to nationalize all employment in industry, business, agriculture and commerce, and to promote a Communistic form of government for the United States."

The measure would set up a five-member commission to investigate and police business, labor unions and Government against discriminatory practices. Its orders could be appealed only to United States Circuit Courts.

Russell contended the bill is designed to "protect the Communists and enable them to get Government jobs." Senator Chavez (D), New Mexico, one of the sponsors of the bill, protested that surely Russell did not believe that he (Chavez), a Catholic, was seeking to aid Communists.

Russell retorted that the bill in some form or another had been before Congress long before the New Mexico Senator's name was put on it. 1-23-46

All Communists For It

"Every Communist and every Socialist in the country is supporting this bill," Russell said.

Revision of Senate rules and regulations to prevent future filibusters was advocated meanwhile by Senator Morse (R), Oregon.

Morse told a reporter that if the FEPC supporters were forced to withdraw the measure they would attach to it another piece of legislation as an amendment.

He said the vital issue is not the bill itself but "whether legislation will only be voted upon at this sufferance of a wilful minority."

The Oregonian said he favored amendment of the FEPC bill to guarantee court review of the evidence on which the proposed FEPC would act, as sentences should never be imposed except "through our court system which guarantees every person he shall be convicted only if his peers find him guilty on the evidence."

He said the bill could not be amended until the filibuster was ended. 1-23-46

"The Democrats represented by this minority conducting a filibuster have raised a vital political issue in America," Morse said. "They are demonstrating that a complete revision of the rules of the Senate must be adopted by the Senate if majority rule is to prevail in our government."

Meanwhile, the House labor committee pulled two teeth from the President's fact-finding bill today and shoved it to the floor for early consideration.

President Truman wanted action. But he also wanted the fact-finding boards empowered to examine company records and unions barred from striking during the process.

These two features were missing from the bill which the committee approved. Mr. Truman has said he thinks the measure will be useless without them.

There was general expectation among the Congressmen, however, that efforts would be made to restore them in the form of amendments when the House takes it up. Some of the committeemen, in fact, said they voted for the measure with this expectation in mind in order to get action 1-23-46

The committee rejected the President's plan 13 to 5. It then approved 10 to 8, a version by Representative Landis (R), Indiana, which establishes fact-finding boards but denies them subpoena authority and provides no "cooling-off" periods

Old Dominion Against FEPC, Says Gov. Tuck

The Washington Post 2-3-46

By the Associated Press

Senator Byrd (D., Va.) coupled an attack against the FEPC bill yesterday with quoted criticism of the measure from Governor Tuck of Virginia and other southern governors.

Tuck, in reply to a telegram from Byrd, stated that "in my opinion the people of Virginia are overwhelmingly opposed to the FEPC in any form."

Byrd's attack came during a filibuster by southern Senators against the bill, "in all its implications and potentialities, is the most dangerous proposal ever seriously considered by Congress during my 13 years of service in the Senate of the United States."

Byrd quoted Tuck as saying:

"I have been advised that petition signed by a number of people in each of the southern States under the name of Southern Conference for Human Welfare charges that southern Senators, in opposing FEPC bill, are not representing the views of their constituents. 2-2-46

"I have never heard of any such conference or organization and I do not believe that one exists in this State. Such a statement, even if the organization does exist, is absolutely false insofar as the views of the people of Virginia are concerned. In my opinion the people of Virginia are overwhelmingly opposed to the FEPC in any form.

"In my inaugural address of January 16 I criticized this Federal interference in the rights of the States, and in the business of her people, and I received more congratulatory messages on this phase of my address than on any other part of it.

"I hope that the Southern Senators will do whatever may be necessary to defeat this vicious legislation." 2-2-46

Byrd quoted telegrams also from the Governors of Georgia, Mississippi, Texas, Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Alabama and North Carolina.

7-Hour Senate Day Sought for Filibuster

The Courier-Journal

Louisville Times

Washington, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Senate faces the dreary prospect of doing nothing next week, and staying at it seven hours a day.

A Southern filibuster against a bill to establish a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission has the lawmakers marking time in a legislative dead-end street.

The Republican minority, most of whom favor the anti-discrimination bill, decided at a meeting today to insist that the Senate stay in session next week until at least 6 p.m. 1-20-46

A Democratic spokesman said the majority would move to meet at 11 a.m., instead of the customary noon.

Senator Wayne Morse (R., Ore.) insists that there should be continuous sessions until the filibuster is broken. He proposes 24-hour instead of 7-hour meetings.

Senator Chavez (D., N. M.), another pro-F.E.P.C. man, said Morse may have discovered a way to break the filibuster.

"Of course we're older than the opposition, but I think we have more staying power," he told reporters.

Foreman Kindles Wrath.

The Southerners claim they have more than enough votes to block a move to shut off debate, which would require a two-thirds majority. 1-20-46

Mayor William B. Hartsfield of Atlanta today called on Southern Governors and other State officials to stand up and be counted past two weeks. on the F.E.P.C. measure.

The Mayor added that he is sending telegrams to Senators George (D., Ga.) and Barkley (D., Ky.) and that Monday he will write President Truman setting forth his personal opposition "to the piece, whereas Sabath resorts to and its supporters." all sorts of subterfuges to prevent legislation said his wrath was getting out of his hands that he is opposed to, so that it might come to a vote.

a telegram sent to Clark Foreman, Atlanta, president of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, a lot of horse swapping.

Senator George disclaimed "the free people of the South." 1-20-46

The Mayor added: "If Mr. Clark Foreman thinks his views represent the people of Georgia, let

Filibuster and Committee Methods

Louisville Courier-Journal 1-20-46

Much has been written and said about the filibuster that has been raging in Washington for the past two weeks. Dismissing the merits or cause of this filibuster, it does not appear to the average man that this method of stifling legislation is more to be condemned than the practice of smothering a bill in committee. Lacking in showmanship, the procedure is to accomplish the same end, prevent a bill from coming to vote.

Bilbo stands up in open meeting and speaks his mind. Sabath resorts to all sorts of subterfuges to prevent legislation getting out of his hands that he is opposed to, so that it might come to a vote. A lot of legislation will die in committee at Frankfort. It will be smothered until the Rules Committee gets in command and then there will be a lot of horse swapping. 2-2-46

What was that about the gnat and the camel?

CHARLES D. COLE.

Harlan, Ky.

The TNT in the FEPC

Times-Dispatch

IN THEIR zeal to prevent discrimination in employment against persons of all races and creeds, the framers of the Federal bill creating a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission, and of the New York and New Jersey laws which follow similar patterns, have gone to astounding lengths.

The FEPC bill contains no provision for jury trials, although it imposes penalties upon employers ranging as high as a $5,000 fine and a year's imprisonment. SENATOR RUSSELL, of Georgia, has said that the bill "creates perambulatory kangaroo courts which can drag an employer to any place in the United States they wish." This is something new in American legal procedure, and is hardly the sort of thing which deserves support from the numerous high-minded individuals who are backing the FEPC bill.

Much of the steam behind this measure is generated by well-organized lobbies, which are more influential in Washington than they are in the great majority of individual States, as witness the fact that Fair Employment Practice bills have been defeated in 18 States and passed in only two. The defeats in most instances have been overwhelming, and in the very States where support might be expected to be greatest—California and Connecticut, Illinois and Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, Washington and Wisconsin. Richmond, Va.

New York and New Jersey are the two States with these laws on their books. The New York correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* (BRUCE BLIVEN, editor of the *New Republic*), wrote a few weeks ago in the British paper that the New York statute "thus far has had virtually no effect on the actual situation." He was speaking specifically of employment opportunities for Negroes, but he apparently was referring to other minority groups, as well.

The New York law, then, seems to have been largely without effect, thus far, but consider some of its provisions, as listed by the Atlanta *Journal*. This law is definitely milder than the Federal bill now pending, but it forbids any of the following information to be sought from an applicant for a job: place of birth; place of birth of parent, spouse, or other close relative; birth certificate or naturalization papers; residence address of parents, spouse or other close relative; wife's or mother's maiden name; whether the applicant is a native-born or a naturalized citizen; where he (or she) acquired citizenship. Other forbidden topics are the applicant's religious affiliation, his nationality and descent, and organizations of which he is a member. It also is unlawful to request a photograph. 1-2-46

Such is the "mild" New York law. The proposed Federal law would be more drastic, according to what appears to be a reasonable interpretation. It is virtually certain that many wholly sincere persons who are eagerly backing this bill in Congress really do not know what it involves in the way of new departures in our legal procedures, or in revolutionizing our employment practices.

This measure is fraught with danger, and in the South would inflame interracial prejudices and animosities, instead of allaying them. Any effort to deal with issues so charged with emotion as these in the manner proposed by the FEPC bill, would be inviting trouble, or worse.

FEPC Filibuster

The Birmingham News 1-22-46

THE SENATE IS TO BLAME

Southerners in the Senate are getting up steam for another filibuster, and the country seems to be settling back in a sense of helplessness and defeat at the prospect of this fresh iniquity. Nothing seems ever to be done about Senate filibusters, so that the average citizen is likely to be persuaded by now that nothing can be done. But there is a remedy, and it is so plain that the failure to apply it, the perpetuation of license to a few men to muzzle the majority and possibly to thwart the overwhelming will of the nation, becomes the fault of the entire Senate and not only of the handful of men who have developed the filibuster to a fine craft of hellbent obstructionism. 1-22-46

The filibusterers avow an intention to talk to death, for the third time, a proposal to create a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission. This newspaper frequently has stated its conviction that legislation in this field is impracticable, unenforceable and conducive of tyranny on one hand and of law evasion on the other, in the same morally destructive degree as the ill-starred experiment in national prohibition. But we are no less convinced that the filibuster is a device of evil and force and the enemy of democratic principles. Birmingham Ala.

The point seems so plain that it becomes almost incredible that senators of the United States consistently have permitted the integrity of the Senate to be compromised by their refusal to apply cloture, or limitation of debate, in cases where men talk interminably—not to defeat a matter by an honest test of votes but by preventing a vote from being taken. It may be parliamentary art, but it's not pretty...—The Louisville Courier-Journal. 1-23-46.

* * *

CHAVEZ INSULTS THE SOUTH

The Birmingham Age-Herald

Sen. Dennis Chavez (D.-N. Mex.), has stepped—or stooped—to the very brink of telling Democratic senators from the South to abandon principle, conscience and constituent for a mess of political pottage. Birmingham, Ala.

Chavez is quoted by the INS as using these words after he called up the odious Fair Employment Practices Commission bill which provoked a filibuster in the Senate:

"God pity the Democratic senators now chairmen of committees because, unless the Democratic party keeps liberal and passes legislation such as this, people will vote as they please, and unless we win a majority in the Senate those men will lose their chairmanships."

If that is the brand of representation the people of New Mexico receive from Sen. Chavez in the Congress of the United States, God pity them, and God save the Democratic party—and the Republican party, too—from his political philosophy and practice...

Any member of Congress, Dennis Chavez included, who would forsake his principles, sacrifice his conscience and sell his constituents down the river for a committee chairmanship is unworthy of the suffrage of any people.

We fervently hope that no such political turncoats exist among Democratic senators of the South. 1-22-46

If the FEPC is so totally devoid of merit that it must be considered purely as a low scheme to protect rank on standing committees, Dennis Chavez himself should be ashamed to associate with it, much less undertake to bait others into joining him.

Sen. Chavez has insulted the political integrity of every Southern Democratic senator who holds a committee chairmanship and is opposed to the FEPC bill. Every last one of these senators should demand of him a public apology on the floor of the United States Senate.—The Mobile Register.

The Cavalier

Thomas Lomax Hunter

Times-Dispatch

AGAIN the Southern Senators have used the filibuster to protect the South from hostile legislation, aimed at her. Any Southern State desiring such legislation as is proposed in the FEPC bill can adopt it for herself. Some Northern States have adopted it, but in most instances where it was proposed outside the South it was rejected by State Legislatures.

In the *Congressional Record* I read much of the argument for and against the bill. The speech which impressed me most was made by Senator White, of Maine, speaking on Senator Barkley's appeal from the decision of the chair sustaining a point of order made by Senator Russell that under the rules the motion for cloture was not in order. Among other things Senator White said: "I do not like a filibuster but, Mr. President, there can be greater evils in the Senate and in this country of ours. There may be times and circumstances in which minorities can in one way alone successfully resist the power of temporary majority." 2-13-46

SENATOR WHITE quoted from Jefferson's *Manual of Parliamentary Practice*, which says: "So the maxim is certainly true . . . that as it is always in the power of the majority by their numbers to stop any improper measures on the part of their opponents, the only weapons by which the minority can defend themselves against similar attempts from those in power are the forms and rules of proceeding which have been adopted as they have been found necessary from time to time . . . by a strict adherence to which the weaker party can only be protected from those irregularities and abuses, which these forms were intended to check and which the wantonness of power is too often apt to suggest to large and successful majorities."

After quoting Jefferson, Senator White continued: "If I vote for cloture, in practical effect I give my approval of a bill unconstitutional and unwise. I give my approval to a bill denying rights accorded to and inhering in every citizen of the republic. I further, by such a vote, Richmond, Va.

the cause of a bill which will result in dissension, in strife, and in definite retreat from the roads of progress which heretofore have been slowly and often painfully advancing. I shall be building new and dangerous instruments of governmental power. I shall be strengthening the arms of government by weakening the liberties of the people of this blessed republic." 2-13-46

THE right of unlimited debate in the Senate of the United States is the last citadel of defense of minorities in this land. Destroy that citadel and the despotism of majority will be complete, and we know that there is no despotism more dangerous or more odious than that of majority.

The enlargement of governmental authority, against which Senator White warned us, is certainly a thing against which a free people should be constantly on guard. Today we are living under the despotism of governmental powers wrung from our representatives in Congress as war emergency measures. The war is done. The enemy is impotent, but the war powers remain and we see no sign of their end.

Presently when the powers of our Selective Service bureau and our Price Administration bureau expire by limitation, the executive power of which these bureaus are a part will be sure to be asking Congress that these bureaus have their life term prolonged, and admirals and generals will appear before congressional committees assuring them that the safety of the nation depends on their continuance. Power is a thing which grows by what it feeds on and once granted is given up grudgingly.

You will never see a general or an admiral going before a congressional committee to say that conscription is no longer needed. You will never see a bureaucrat going before a congressional committee to say that the work of his bureau is done. 2-13-46

Power is man's greatest temptation. By that temptation Satan fell. History and experiences have taught us that ambitious men will foment war, to gain power or to hold that which they have.

NO YIELDING TO MINORITY ALSO ASKED BY LAWYERS

Daily Worker Washington Bureau 2-9-46

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—A demand that the Senate refuse to surrender to the filibustering minority of Southern Democrats on a permanent FEPC was issued late today by Philip Murray, president of CIO, and Robert W. Kenny, president of the National Lawyers Guild.

Murray declared the Senate has the clear duty to vote on the merits of the bill, and that it must be kept on the floor in its present form.

"For three weeks now, a disgraceful filibuster, conducted by a minority group of Senators representing a minority of their own constituencies, has battled the will of the majority," said Murray.

"For this reason, I urge all Senators who value democracy to demand an immediate vote on the merits of the issue now before them today, the creation of a permanent FEPC."

Kenny condemned the filibuster and called on Democrats and Republicans to obstruct" is not

Democratic and Republican leaders have agreed to displace the FEPC bill.

Murray asserted, "the will of the American people will force withdrawn, Murray asserted, "the on the bill is taken. He urged that supporters of the bill vote against displacement or recommittal, and that they insist on repeated cloture votes until the fight is won. He demanded that the vote for displacement, if taken, be a record vote.

2-13-46

obstructions on every other progressive measure of concern to the entire nation."

Times-Herald

If the "liberal

vote

Strictly a Political Issue

Atlanta Constitution

Dennis Chavez, senator from New Mexico, is to run for re-election this year. In his primary he will have as his opponent Jack Dempsey, governor. In the election, if successful in the primary, he will face Pat Hurley, the fire-eating ex-officer and ambassador. Ga.

These constitute two hurdles and the first one will be difficult.

1-19-46

So, on Thursday afternoon Dennis Chavez arose and introduced a resolution to bring up the FEPC bill, one of the most highly controversial bills of this decade. The resolution passed. Sen. Chavez has a large Spanish-American vote in his state and this vote is interested in the FEPC. He chose to dramatize himself for the vote back home.

It was a flagrant example of putting personal politics before more pressing national legislation. There seems to be no doubt but that he had pledged himself not to bring up this bill until the more immediately necessary legislation was out of the way. Sens. Russell and George of Georgia flatly charge he broke such a pledge.

Sen. George took the floor, plainly enraged, and delivered a scathing rebuke and an announcement of opposition. Rarely has Georgia's senior senator been so disturbed. He included the President, apparently in the belief that the President had inspired Chavez. This was not correct. President Truman, too, was disturbed at the controversial measure's introduction at this time. It was merely one of a number of bills he had recommended and on none had he put a specific priority.

1-19-46

The FEPC is right in theory. It provides only what the constitution of the United States provides, namely, that no American citizen may be discriminated against because of race or religion. The FEPC says not that one must hire anyone, but that he may not be refused employment solely because of race or religion. Theoretically, therefore, the bill is proper.

But, as we learned from the prohibition bill and other attempts to legislate ethics and morality by fiat, it cannot be done. The FEPC will require numerous police facilities. It will mean the establishment of at least one bureau in each state. It will throw every employer open to harassment by each and every crackpot and eccentric who wishes to charge he was refused a job because of his religion or race. It will lend itself to considerable backbowing in the American tradition which demands the right to run its own business. Moral rights cannot be established by bureaus, police or courts. They must come about by human consent and acceptance. The Constitution, which has consistently opposed the bill on these grounds, regrets the fact of filibuster at this time when the nation needs congressional action on many pressing domestic problems, but believes, nevertheless, the bill should be defeated. Sen. Chavez may have got himself some votes, but he has done the nation a disservice. 1-19-46

MILLENNIUM BY LAW

Montgomery Advertiser Ala.

Proponents of the so-called Fair Employment Practices Act are reported to have offered a compromise in an effort to end the filibuster.

The compromise is that the bill shall apply to those businesses which have 25 or more employes instead of the presently stipulated six or more. 1-27-46

That is no compromise, it merely narrows slightly the area in which violence and dissension can be created.

There are some misconceptions about the act even in the South. The bill is not designed for economic betterment of the Negro. The only thing the bill has to say about wages is that there shall be no discrimination. There has never been any. Negroes in the South are paid exactly the same wages paid to members of any other race for the same services. It is true that there are many positions in the business structure of the white culture closed to Negroes. They will forever be closed, bill or no bill.

The Advertiser has long been concerned with the betterment of the Negro's position in the South. It is believed (and it is an obvious thing) that the economic improvement of the Negro means the economic improvement of the whole region. It is further believed that improvement in the education facilities for the Negro is essential to the development of the Negro as a responsible, tax-paying, fully accredited citizen of the United States. It is further believed by The Advertiser that equality under the law must be established for the Negro if this region is to go ahead without racial friction to the fine and prosperous future that can be realized here in the South.

To further those aims, The Advertiser has done more than just write a few words about their desirability. The list of things accomplished in which The Advertiser had a part is long and will not be reviewed here. 1-27-46

However, there is no good sense in thinking that there will, within any reasonable time, be a single culture in the South in which white and black freely intermingle in all human relationships. Any attempt to bring such a thing about by Federal law will result only in violence. It must be remembered that the white man is in a position of entrenched power in the South and does not intend to give it up. The white man in the South is disposed to give an increasing share of this power to the Negro, but full intermingling of the races can well wait for the millennium.

Let every employer and employe, white and black, consider this:

Under the terms of the act any man can apply for a job in your business establishment, be it an insurance office or an undertaking establishment. If he be refused employment and a person of a different race is later hired to fill that job, then a protest could be made. It is obvious from the scope of power to be granted the proposed Commission, that the protest would result in the installation of the first applicant in the job if he could show satisfactory qualifications. A white man could, with the backing of the FEPC, proceed to take over a Negro undertaking business due to superior financial support. On the other hand, Negroes could demand and get any job now held by a white man by applying for it and insisting on his rights when a vacancy occurs. 1-27-46

The resulting friction from such forced intermingling of the races is horrible to contemplate. Years of effort to develop a satisfactory living arrangement between the two races will be destroyed. The way will be opened for those regretted extremists, such as Bilbo, to press for expulsion of the Negro from the South. That is something The Advertiser does not want to see and the Negro leadership of the South should likewise view the contingency with distress and aversion.

From unfortunate, helpless ignorance and slavery to partial citizenship in the United States is a large step in even a hundred years.

These "well-meaning friends of the Negro" are, in the main, a cheap bunch of political opportunists who would sell somebody else's soul for a pot of votes.

FEPC

The Montgomery Advertiser

Now comes the FEPC to plague us again. And along with it a filibustering Senator Eastland, aided by Senator Bilbo and others. Montgomery Ala.

The trouble with FEPC, and with all such good-intentioned measures gathered by "do-gooders" who would remove the mote from the Southern eye, is that it approaches a real enough problem from the wrong direction. 1-22-46

Ever since Reconstruction days, possibly long before that, outsiders have been piously trying to straighten out the peculiar problems of the South, and all they have succeeded in doing is to provoke greater irritations than existed before.

The South will never have its local problems corrected by the good men and women of Massachusetts and New York. They will be corrected, where corrections are needed, by men and women of the South, in some way that is acceptable to the South.

If only our well-meaning friends would let us work out our own future, without threats and attempts at legal bludgeoning. That, we suppose, is too much to ask, for it seems to be human nature to be forever worrying about the folks next door even though there are chores to be done at home. 1-22-46 1-18 FEPC

The Filibuster and War Orphans

Danville Journal Lawrence, Ky.

I have been trying for three days to figure out some slight connection between Senator (The Man) Bilbo's filibuster and my letter about same, and the British loan and the feeding of war orphans. Bilbo's filibuster, unless I read my papers all wrong, was regarding the F.E.P.C. bill and my letter was criticizing all filibustering, not even upholding the F.E.P.C. bill or any bill. Wed 2-27-46

Farmer Bashford connects my letter with the British loan and the war orphans. I never even mentioned, nor had The Man Bilbo mentioned those starving war orphans, so far as I know. Personally, I've not heard of any starving war orphans in the United States. If you have, Farmer Bashford, where are they? Please tell us.

I am simply against filibustering. It's undemocratic.

B. F. BERRY.

Murray, Ky.

FEPC (Filibuster)

Washington Post D.C.

Your editorial of January 19 opposing present consideration of the FEPC legislation lacks insight and perspective, as I view it. Senator Chavez, sponsor of the bill, has correctly pointed out that other legislation was not ready and that other legislation would be given precedence when presented. Your editorial implies that the Senate should have taken up labor legislation when ready and as you so well pointed out in your front-page editorial of January 22, the strike situation is now a matter for the President.

Without the filibuster the FEPC bill would only take two days to pass at the most. You do not say when it should be considered. It has waited a long time. Furthermore is there any more important measure? Its substance involves the principle of nondiscrimination as opposed to the "master race" philosophy against which we waged war. Its passage will mean a moral tonic to millions of Americans and to dependant peoples the world over. Its passage also involves the confidence of the country in the legislative process of majority vote, in the sincerity of party pledges and in its integrity of political leaders.

ROBERT GUILSON.
Vice President, Washington Urban League.
Washington, Jan. 22.

1-24-46

Your editorial of January 22 and various letters from your readers, condemning the Senate filibuster, leave the impression that the Southern Senators are pursuing an utterly indefensible course. I should like to present another viewpoint.

The FEPC bill, if enacted, would affect the South more than any other section. It is opposed by an overwhelming majority of Southern Representatives and Senators. If the bill is passed, therefore, the remainer of the country will have imposed upon the South, in defiance of its protests, a law designed to control a problem in which it is more vitally interested than any other part of the Nation. Under these circumstances, the Southern Senators are justified in resorting to the filibuster—that weapon of self-defense still left to a minority which is convinced that its rights and interests are being trampled upon by the majority.

When you and your readers condemn the filibuster as an attack upon democracy, it is proper to remind you that the reckless disregard of a large section's interests will never strengthen democratic institutions in the United States.

RICHARD E. YATES.
Falls Church, Va., Jan. 22.

As an ardent reader of *The Post* and a subscriber, both as a librarian and in my private capacity, I am writing to protest against your editorial of January 19 on FEPC. It is startling to find *The Post* on the same side with John O'Donnell. And again today *The Post* continues to rock the boat with an INS story on Mr. Chavez's willingness to table the bill when important legislation is ready. 1-24-46

For two years and in the midst of the war we have been trying to get FEPC considered on the floor of either House, but to no avail. Now that it is there as the result of Republican pressure *The Post* wants to table it.

Mr. Chavez brought his bill up because if he had not, the Republicans would have. Mr. Morse was on his feet to do just that when Mr. Chavez acted. It would come with poor grace for the Democrats to table the matter now. With FEPC out in front of important legislation there is a good chance to get cloture. Once the petition gets under way many Northern Democrats dare not fail to sign it because of very personal repercussions. Polls show that New England and the Middle Atlantic States are overwhelmingly behind the measure, as well as young people and industrial workers. And the majority of the working people want it according to one poll. With possible standard error this is more popular backing that Mr. Roosevelt ever had. And the key pivotal States want it. But *The Post*, the liberal paper, wants to walk around the issue. Let's bring it up when there is no pressure of business, says *The Post* in effect, then we can let the boys talk. Let's follow the poll tax razzle-dazzle and put on a show for the liberals without hurting the Southern wing. Cloture is not possible if there is no real business pressing to bring an end to obstruction.

MAVIS W. DAVIS.
Washington, Jan. 22.

1-24-46

In connection with the FEPC ... there is, currently a hue and cry over the infringement of employers' rights—that we are trying to violate the democratic tradition?

Is it in the tradition to deny employment on grounds other than those of training and competence? Whose rights have been infringed? And by whom?

How dependably this country matches its prodigal consumption of natural wealth with an incredible waste of human resources!

ROBERT HENRY.
Washington, Jan. 21.

IT IS AIMED AT US

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser 1-25-46

The arguments against the proposed Fair Employment Practices Act are many and varied. All of the sensible ones, and many not so sensible have been presented several times over since the bill was suddenly thrust before the Senate Thursday a week ago. The debate on both sides has not been too orderly or dignified, which is natural during a filibuster.

The bill, in its entirety, can be found in the Congressional Record of Thursday January 17, 1946. 1-25-46

The bill defines as "unfair employment practice" the hire or discharge of a person on account of "race, creed, color, national origin, or ancestry." It is likewise defined as "unfair" to pay less wages to a person for those reasons or to limit recruitment of new help by applying any stipulation as to "race, creed, color, national origin, or ancestry."

The bill is not aimed solely at employers. It specifically prohibits any labor union from indulging in any similar practices in respect to membership.

Further, the bill would create a permanent commission to administer the law using the power of subpoena and making whatever rules it chooses for handling trial of cases brought before it.

The bill is aimed directly at the South. However, Senator Chavez, who engineered this ill-timed consideration of it, carefully refrains from pointing this out. He continually calls attention to his sympathy for the downtrodden Armenians, Turks, Irishmen, Mexicans, and Jews, who are held in their submerged position by "unfair employment tactics."

This preposterous evasion was presented to the Senate of the United States which has at least one member of every minority group named sitting in the present session.

The bill is designed solely to wreck the bi-cultural development in the South, the only region that has had no serious race-riots between white man and black man in the last ten years.

The authors of the bill are, naturally, non-Southerners who are always deeply concerned with the dire plight of the South. They are the same gentlemen who, when it comes to freight rates, insist that it would be unhealthy to let the South have any economic equality with other regions. 1-25-46

This fancy juggling of points of view has but one purpose. Those who come from areas where there is negligible Negro population, know that the bill will not make one iota of difference to their constituents either way. By championing something that can do them no harm, these statesmen of the North and West hope to gain political prestige at home.

The South has been working steadily at the problem of developing a harmonious adjustment between white man and black man since those nightmarish days of the Reconstruction. There was violence then as a result of efforts to elevate the Negro to the dominant position in the South. In the melee, the white carpet-bagger from the North got away with a considerable portion of the South's movable wealth and gained entrenched possession of much that was not movable.

Since that time there has been a steady upward progression of the Negro in the South. Negro education facilities have shown a constant improvement from a standing start in the 1870's. The Negro himself has shown an increasing sense of responsibility and an increasing ability to better his economic position. In short, two parallel cultures have been rising in the South with complete awareness and agreement on the part of the leaders of both cultures that there would never be a merging of the two. 1-25-46

In communities outside the South where the Negro is a minute minority, it has been found feasible to let the cultural development merge. In many such communities where a minute minority has been accepted under those terms and subsequent migration has increased the Negro population vastly, great friction and attendant violence has appeared.

There is in Montgomery a good example of the two races living together and working together but adhering strictly to their own line of cultural development. There are respected Negro doctors, lawyers, educators, ministers, businessmen, white-collar workers, workers and laborers who make their home here happily. The Negro community parallels exactly the Caucasian community. There is an overlapping and exchange of goods and services between the two. It appears from experience that this is the best way to deal with an inherently difficult problem. The white man it would seriously impair its development. It is this bi-cultural development that the country who would delight in creating just one more way to harass employers before kangaroo courts set up by the well-meaning friends of the Negro "test" cases rigged to provide just the proposed commission. That objection would destroy. It is not argued that the sounding boards they want. has as great merit as the other but is of passage of the Fair Employment bill would Another side of the case against the bill case, the filibuster is the only defense destroy this arrangement at one stroke, but is pitched on the contention that it would be grievously provide little interest to the majority of people. Filibusters are always to be deplored. The Advertiser has deplored them in the past and probably will find them odious in the future. But there is always the cloture rule to shut off debate. In this available to the minority who will be griev-

ously hurt by the bill.

It so happens that some of the worst representatives of the Democratic Party are engaged in the filibuster. There are other party representatives of prestige who support this filibuster and lend to it an air of true debate when it is their turn to speak.

It is a hard price for the proponents of the bill to exact from the defending minority that all the onus of delaying other important measures should fall upon them. However, that can and must be accepted if there be no other choice.

It is to be hoped that the cloture rule cannot be invoked (it takes two thirds of the Senate to invoke it) to shut off this debate. The end will come soon enough when Spring primaries are over and those non-Southerners who now so vigorously champion the bill forget all about it in the light of their personal victories.

FEPC—The Merits

Washington Post D.C.

It is said that the fair employment practice bill is to be put quietly to death in the Senate this afternoon. The filibusterers are going to have their way, and, in consideration of this surrender of the Senate, they will end their mockery of the legislative process. The filibuster has wholly obscured the merits of the legislation itself. Indeed, there has been no attempt at rational debate on the FEPC bill. Rationality is not one of the attributes of a filibuster. Insofar as the FEPC has entered the discussion at all, it has been only in the form of invective and distortion on the part of the filibusterers. It would be worth while, therefore, we think, to take a calm look for a moment, before it is interred, at the measure which these men are going to kill. 2-9-46

The purpose of the bill to establish a statutory Fair Employment Practice Commission is a very simple one. It is to make effective in the economic life of the country the truth held to be self-evident by those who wrote the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are created equal." We have traditionally interpreted this assertion of human equality as meaning equality before the law and equality of opportunity. And the basis of our society has been the right of every individual to make the most of his own abilities, freely and without arbitrary hindrances on account of the circumstances of his birth—the right to "the pursuit of happiness" called "unalienable" by the authors of the Declaration.

This right has, in fact, been denied to many individuals on account of race, creed, color or national origin. The FEPC legislation simply declares it "to be the policy of the United States to eliminate such discrimination in all employment relations which fall within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government"—to forbid the practice of such discrimination by employers or labor unions engaged in foreign or interstate commerce. Now this is all it does. It does not touch upon the question of social equality. It does not affect the relations among men and women in any sphere save that of employment. It does not confer special advantage upon any group. It provides only that there should be fair play, an even chance for all people, in getting a job. 2-9-46

It has been argued that this is a law to abolish prejudice. It has no more to do with the abolition of prejudice than a law forbidding murder has to do with the abolition of hatred. It is a law to prevent the more ugly and antisocial manifestations of prejudice. For the fact is that prejudice which expresses itself in taking away a man's livelihood is nearly as dangerous to our society as prejudice or hatred which expresses itself in taking away a man's life.

There is, finally, urgent need for such legislation at the present time. Minority elements in the Nation, last to be hired during the full employment of the war, are finding themselves the first to be fired during the transition to peace. To all of them, the FEPC has become a symbol—a symbol of their Government's willingness to include them in what we call the American way of life.

Inside fact is that it was a fluke which caused the FEPC filibuster to be launched at the start of the Senate session. Dixie Democrats had agreed with Senate Leader Barkley to hold up the fight until after President Truman had delivered his state of the Union message. Baltimore Sun Nov. 27-46

Sen. Chavez, of New Mexico, chief Democratic sponsor of the fair employment practices bill, was agreeable to this postponement. But what he did not know was that seven Republicans, led by Sens. Wayne Morse, of Oregon, and Joe Ball, of Minnesota, held a secret meeting where they hatched a plot to take the FEPC bill away from him.

They planned to urge immediate consideration of the bill, in order to attract liberal support to the Republican party.

On the morning of their surprise move, however, someone tipped off Democrat Chavez, of New Mexico, that Republican Morse, of Oregon, had a stack of papers on his desk, all set to launch a campaign for FEPC.

Chavez was on his feet in a minute, demanding to be recognized. Morse also was on his feet, but Sen. Francis Myers, a Pennsylvania Democrat, recognized fellow Democrat Chavez.

There was a touch of irony in this. For Sen. Kenneth McKellar, of Tennessee, a bitter foe of the bill and president of the Senate, inadvertently gave the FEPC a helping hand. He had surrendered the gavel to Myers, a Northern Democrat, and gone out for a sandwich. Had he been presiding, he might have recognized a foe of FEPC. Since then he has been careful to let only Southern Democrats preside over the Senate.

Strategy of the anti-FEPC filibusterers in debating the "Senate Journal" is about the smartest thing they could do, since it is impossible to invoke cloture (limit debate) while an amendment to the journal is being discussed.

* * * 1-27-46

The same tactics were used in 1922 when Sens. Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, and Oscar Underwood, of Alabama, filibustering against the anti-lynching bill, used up several days discussing the chaplain's prayer, questioning the authenticity of names and initials in the journal, calling for quorums and other time-killing tricks to block Senate action on lynching.

Finally, Sen. Sam Shortridge, of California, threw up his hands and agreed to withdraw the controversial measure, which he had sponsored.

It takes a two-thirds majority to limit debate by invoking cloture, and only four times in history has this been successful—in 1919, when the treaty of peace with Germany was being considered; in 1925, on the question of adhering to the World Court; in 1927, on a motion to agree to House amendments to the national bank bill, and again the same year when a bill to create a bureau of prohibition in the Treasury Department was being debated.

THE FEPC PROBLEM

New York Times

The Chavez bill for a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission, now before the Senate, is recommended for favorable consideration by its avowed purpose and by the character and sincerity of its leading supporters. If the bill could actually accomplish what its proponents believe it will, we would have no hesitation in urging that it become law with the least possible delay. If its swift passage could be made a rebuke to Senator Bilbo and others who propose to filibuster against a vote, there would be another argument in its favor. A filibuster at this time is an outrageous effort by a minority, at the expense of the public business, to defeat the will of a majority.

Under these circumstances it is not a pleasant duty to express doubt as to the wisdom and probable efficacy of the Chavez measure. Yet we are compelled to do so. The act would apply to every employer or labor union with more than a handful of employes or members in interstate or foreign commerce in any State, Territory or possession of the United States. It would make it unfair for them to discriminate against any person "because of such person's race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry." An FEPC order, if sustained, could in theory be enforced by the Federal courts, with contempt penalties, and any willful interference with the commission or its agents or agencies could be punished by imprisonment and fine. 1-28-46

We do not believe this act would be enforceable in any State or community where the dominant opinion ran strongly against it. Discrimination is always hard to prove, because it involves the subjective question of intent. There must be a majority will to comply if the unwilling minority are to be legally coerced. In many American communities this will to comply simply doesn't exist. It will have to be created by education, backed in time by State and local law. The Federal Government, with all its power, cannot change the climate of opinion overnight. And a new "force act" might do more harm than good to the very minorities the law aims to protect.

One clause in the Chavez bill can, certainly, stand. This clause requires the insertion of a non-discrimination provision into Government contracts. The Federal Government may not be able to halt discrimination by direct action, but it can certainly refrain from patronizing the discriminators. For the rest, we will probably have to wait upon the civilizing influence of education in this field. People just can't be made fair and tolerant by the use of the policeman's billy-stick.

Filibuster

The New Republic, Mon.

The Senate filibuster against the bill for a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission has revealed alarming conditions on both sides. Senator Millard Tydings (D, Md.), ranting against the FEPC, took time out to assail the very basis of our government: "The rule of the majority," Tydings sneered. "The rule of votes. Majority to Hades. The rule of petty political preference." He did not state what other form of rule he and his fellow reactionaries in the Senate propose. No one of the filibusterers arose to deny that Tydings spoke for the group as a whole. 2-4-46

The low ebb of progressivism in the Senate has been apparent for some time past. But the most hardened liberals have been shocked by the small number of proponents of the bill who were willing to exert any more energy on its behalf than that required to say "aye" on a roll call. The filibusterers were treated with all the refinements of Senate etiquette. Although considerably more than a majority of the Senate had pledged themselves to support the bill, a simple majority could not be found who were willing to throw the Senate into continuous session until the bill could be forced to the floor. 2-4-46

Senator Morse (R, Ore.) repeatedly called for all-night meetings, with cots in the cloak rooms if necessary, with little response. There was hardly more enthusiasm for voting cloture, the only remaining way to limit debate. Democrats and Republicans alike must share the blame for the irresponsible way in which this filibuster has been countenanced. Both parties can be sure that this issue will still be alive to plague them in both the 1946 and 1948 campaigns. Men like Senators Chavez, Morse, Guffey, Myers, Smith and Ball, who never faltered in the fight, deserve the fullest credit and support.

The Mayor Blasts FEPC

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Mayor William B. Hartsfield's recent blast against the proposed permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission does not altogether surprise us when it is recalled that the city council and mayor, a few years ago, sought to have moved from Atlanta the district FEPC office. However, we are greatly surprised at the mayor not merely being content to express his view but at his calling upon other southerners (white) to oppose the measure. 1-26-46

We regret that a mayor of a great city like Atlanta would so vigorously oppose a law that we believe is in the right direction, controversial as it may be, nevertheless.

When Negroes in Atlanta win the fight for political freedom and get registered to vote in large numbers, we believe His Honor will be a little less vocal if his position is in conflict with the desires of the great majority of our racial group. As we have stated numerous times before in these columns, when we become a political factor, public officials will be more considerate of our wishes and desires. In other words, our fate will largely be determined by our intelligent political action.

Social Equality Question Pops Up in Senate Debate

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution 2-6-46

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—(AP)—Senatorial disagreement over joint use of rest rooms and eating places by white and colored government workers marked continued senate debate Tuesday on the Fair Employment Practices bill.

Sen. Guffey, Democrat, Pennsylvania, a supporter of the anti-discrimination measure which has caused a filibuster for 14 sessions over four weeks, told the senate:

"Equality of economic opportunity is the sole objective of this bill and the issue of social equality has been dragged in as a red herring to confuse the gullible."

Sen. Russell, a leader of the bloc of southern senators fighting the bill, interrupted to say that a wartime FEPC set up by the late President Roosevelt had "brought pressure" to have white and colored people use the same rest rooms and dining rooms in government agencies and industries having government contracts.

Russell asked Guffey if he would consider it an "unfair practice" under the proposed bill if separate rest and dining rooms were set up "for whites and colored persons."

"I do," Guffey replied.

"You would consider that discrimination?" Russell asked.

"I do," said Guffey.

"That's the whole difference between supporters and opponents of this bill," Russell told the senate. "It is not a fight for economic equality as much as a fight to force social equality and intermingling of races." 2-6-46

Guffey had obtained the floor to make his speech for FEPC when Sen. Eastland, Democrat, Mississippi, one of the filibuster leaders, consented to yield with the understanding he would regain control.

The Pennsylvania senator said establishment of a permanent FEPC "is long overdue." He said President Truman asked for a permanent FEPC because he is a protector of all our people."

When Eastland asserted that FEPC is "an attempt to export the governmental philosophy of Harlem over the United States," Sen. Mead, Democrat, of New York, broke in to contend that Eastland had violated a senate rule against making "offensive remarks against a state." 2-6-46

Sen. Bankhead, Democrat, of Alabama, presiding at the time, ruled that Eastland's remarks were not offensive.

Sen. Ellender, Democrat, of Louisiana, told the senate he planned a speech against the bill that "will last 30 or 40 days."

Barkley Condemns Filibuster On F.E.P.C. As 'Indefensible'

Courier Journal - Louisville, Ky. 1-25-46

Says He Favors Cloture Petition

Washington, Jan. 24 (AP)—Senate Majority Leader Barkley (Ky.) condemned filibusters today as "unjustifiable and indefensible" and declared he would sign a petition to shut off the current sustained debate on the controversial fair employment practice bill.

He made the statement in the face of a poll conducted by Administration aides which showed that advocates of the bill could not muster the two-thirds majority they would need to end the debate. 1-25-46

Always Favored Vote.

"I have always believed that any bill reported by a committee is entitled not only to consideration by the Senate but to a vote," Barkley told his colleagues.

He also said he favored the legislation which would set up a permanent commission to police industry, Government and labor unions against discrimination on account of race, color, creed, national origin or ancestry.

The majority leader said that to his knowledge, President Truman had no part in bringing up the bill the second day of the new session, although he noted that Truman repeatedly had asked the Senate for action on it.

Petition Circulated.

A petition to end the marathon speechmaking—the parliamentary name for the device is cloture—was being circulated.

Results of the poll showed "more than 36" senators lined up against any step to force an end to the debate. Four or five other senators were counted as "probably opposed" to cloture.

Application of the seldom-used rule requires a two-thirds majority of those voting. Thus 33 "no" votes would suffice to prevent adoption of the rule even if all 96 members were present.

If the "gag rule" were adopted, no Senator could speak more than one hour in all on the pending bill. 1-25-46

There was considerable doubt, however, whether a cloture petition would be in order under the present parliamentary situation. The Southern filibuster technically is grounded not on the F.E.P.C. bill itself, but on a series of motions to correct the journal of last Thursday's proceedings.

THOMAS L. STOKES

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution

Southerners Not Alone In Fight Against FEPC

2-6-46

WASHINGTON.—The shabby fiasco which has been going on in the senate over the Fair Employment Practices Commission bill has aspects of a sham battle in some ways that are probably not clear to the public.

Sincere advocates of this measure designed to help eliminate discrimination in jobs on account of race, creed or religion are handicapped by other than obvious surface factors.

Most widely publicized is, of course, the filibuster by southern senators, much in the minority, who have blocked a vote by the usual devices. Other factors are less obvious.

ONE IS the lip service accorded by some members on both sides of the aisle who are eager and willing to capitalize whatever political advantage they might gain, but who are not going to snap any buttons, bust any galluses, or sit up nights trying to get real action. 2-6-46

This was clear when Sen. Morse, Republican, Oregon, suggested early in the proceedings that the bill's supporters keep the senate in session day and night to break the filibuster. That terrified some professed supporters of the bill who talk mighty big now and will later on the stump, perhaps with the customary manly slap on their chests and a righteous switch of their political Prince Alberts.

So the gentlemanly farce goes on among the lip service fraternity, nice clean work, with good hours, five or six hours a day for five days a week, in earnest anticipation of the usual dividend—they hope—in political advantage.

THEN THERE is another factor not so easily detected.

This is the sly part being played by Communists and Communist-front organizations. It has been going on for some time and was revealed in advocacy of various futile legislative stratagems aimed at delay. They don't want a bill passed any more than the southerners. They want to keep the issue unsettled for agitation purposes. Solutions do not help them. Confusion is their object.

MOST RECENT tactics include letter-writing campaigns denouncing sincere supporters of the bill because they won't take the bill as written but are in favor of some amendments they consider essential—that is, if they ever get a chance to consider the bill on its merits.

Anybody who is in favor of amending is not "liberal." That's the line. It's a familiar strategy, easily detected. Sen. Morse and some other members have told off sharply this attempt at confusion.

ANOTHER PIECE of "strategy" of this element is dragooning campaigns, visits to members by squads who make threats. This makes members mad, which is exactly what it's meant to do.

Harold Stassen, in his address supporting an FEPC bill recently at the dinner of the national council for a permanent FEPC, said to members of this organization: "You have demonstrated an awareness of the manner in which subversive elements might endeavor to take advantage, to the detriment of all of the people of the country, of the situation created by unfair employment practices." 2-6-46

HE COMMENDED this organization for its willingness to accept "reasonable and sincere amendments." It is one of many well-known national organizations giving constructive support to the bill.

Mr Stassen put his finger on the under-surface situation when, in deploring a filibuster as defeating the "effective functioning of democratic government," he said:

"It gives comfort to those of the extreme right and of the extreme left, who seek to undermine the effectiveness of and the confidence in our representative form of government. It contributes to the establishment of fertile ground for the flourishing of subversive activities."

Injustice

Atlanta, Ga. 2-7-46

Editor Constitution: The Jan. 18 editorial "Strictly a Political Issue," in which Sen. Chavez of New Mexico is severely criticized, seems to do the gentleman from New Mexico a grave injustice. At his feet is placed the major blame for bringing before the senate the highly controversial administration sponsored Fair Employment Practices legislation. No rebuke is given the President, who according to the editorial, does not really want what he says he wants. The 49 senators who voted to take up the measure have received no chastisement at your hands. Sen. George seems to have been considered justified in his outburst against the 49 senators and the President who desired that the bill be taken up during this session of congress. As for the senators who voted a "sitdown" strike in the form of a filibuster, I have searched in vain for a mild hint that these men and those tactics are the real dangers to the nation. I have no quarrel with The Constitution's intricate logic which reached the conclusion that the bill "right in theory . . should have reason defeated." I now have Constitution will to hope that space to the correction of the evils which time and give of the proposed FEPC bill was intended correct.

L. E. ROBERTS.

Carrollton, Ga.

Admission of Poverty Called Lynching, Filibuster Likened

Birmingham News 2-16-46

NEW YORK.—The filibuster against the Fair Employment Practice Bill was called an admission of the extremism" and added that the bankruptcy of the South as far as a solution of the racial and labor problem is concerned in a marathon "an attempt to lynch legislation through oratorical statement by A. Philip Randolph here last week.

Co-chairman of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, Mr. Randolph termed the talking marathon "an attempt to lynch and discussion.

THE NATION

Southern Democratic Senators, holding out for the 14th day in their filibuster against the Fair Employment Practices Commission Bill boasted: "What can the Negro of the North get by voting for a Democratic President when the machinery and important chairmanships of Committees are controlled by those of us who are pictured as Fascists and Southern Reactionaries?" — *Sen. James Eastland (D., Miss.)*

FEPC Filibuster Limps On – Thanks to McKellar

PM New York, N.Y.

Bill's Backers Allow Their 'Senatorial Courtesy' to Defeat Them

By ELIZABETH DONAHUE 2-5-46
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—As Senatorial courtesy took precedence over Senatorial resolve to break the anti-FEPC filibuster, the bill to end job discrimination faced a new challenge in the apparent collapse of its own leading backers.

Confronted by a hostile presiding officer empowered to interpret the Senate rules his own way, not a single FEPC supporter moved last night to continue in session and tire the Southern debaters after a brief banker's work-day.

The Senate recessed at 4:15 p.m. It would have taken only one persistent Senator to force a vote on prolonging the day. But the Senate broke up by unanimous consent.

The 48 Senators (*see below*) who signed a petition to end the filibuster earlier had suffered a parliamentary blow.

Barkley Unsuccessful

Although Majority Leader Alben Barkley (D., Ky.) attempted to get a cloture petition before the Senate the presiding officer, Sen. Kenneth D. McKellar (D., Tenn.) turned him down on a point of order, as had been anticipated.

Even the prestige of the majority leader was unavailing, and the cloture (limited debate) move was rejected by McKellar's ruling that "FEPC is temporarily superseded by higher privileged matter."

The "higher privileged matter" was a 15-day-old motion by Sen. Clyde Hoey (D., N. C.) to amend the *Congressional Record* of Jan. 17.

Barkeley appealed McKellar's ruling and was backed up by Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.) An appeal can be debated interminably; McKellar permitted debate on the appeal, and the Southerners were off on a new filibuster.

Tough Grip

Some observers, admitting McKellar's grip on the Senate proceedings was hard to break, pondered the effect of having 46 Senators—a strong majority—stand together and seek recognition. 2-5-46

But once the amiable parliamentary discussion among McKellar, Taft and Barkley subsided, the hoped-for revolt against McKellar and the little band of Southern filibusterers failed to materialize.

Although 24 Democrats and 23 Republicans and one Progressive signed their names to the petition to end the filibuster the stalwarts in both ranks quickly took cover.

Throughout the remainder of the day's debate, only Sen. Dennis Chavez (D., N. M.), sponsor of the FEPC, held his seat in the sidelines, until, according to his associates, he became ill and retired before the short sessions closed. The GOP side of the chamber was virtually deserted.

None of Chavez' colleagues, when they made brief appearances, attempted to interrupt the two-man show put on by Sen. Tom Stewart (D., Tenn.) and Sen. James Eastland (D., Miss.).

Behind the scenes the proponents of the Fair Employment Practices Bill showed considerably more concern than they were willing to display on the floor.

In back rooms they insisted that the fight should go on. They protested vigorously any suggestion that both Hoey and Barkley might, by Wednesday, stand and withdraw both their motions and urge the Senate to bring in a new bill.

This suggestion was not fantastic. McKellar, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, was rushing action on the half billion dollar Independent Offices Funds measure. The bill was considered important enough by Southerners and some wistful FEPC backers to displace FEPC. 2-5-46

Sen. Richard Russell (D., Ga.), leader of the Southern Democrats, declared last night: "Of course we hope that is what will happen."

FEPC Roll Call

PM N.Y., N.Y.

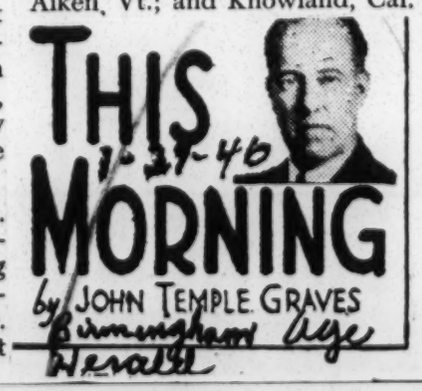
If your Senator isn't on the list below, get in touch with him at once and urge that he join the one Progressive, 24 Democrats and 23 Republicans who signed the petition to limit debate on the FEPC bill and to keep all arguments on the subject of the measure—in short, to end the filibuster.

Those signing the cloture petition: 2-5-46

Progressive—LaFollette, Wis.

Democrats—Chavez, N. M.; Guffey, Pa.; Gossett, Ida.; Huffman, O.; Kilgore, W. Va.; Barkley, Ky.; Lucas, Ill.; Taylor, Ida.; Murdock, Utah; Mead, N. Y.; Myers, Pa; Briggs, Mo.; Downey, Cal.; Green, R. I.; Wagner, N. Y.; McMahon, Conn.; Walsh, Mass.; Thomas, Utah, Thomas, Okla.; Pepper, Fla; Murray, Mont.; Magnuson, Wash.; Mitchell, Wash., and Tunnell, Del.

Republicans — Donnell, Mo.; Morse, Ore.; Saltonstall, Mass.; Stanfill, Ky.; Butler, Neb.; Smith, N. J.; Hickenlooper, Ia.; Willis, Ind.; Taft, O.; Langer, N. D.; Cordon, Ore.; Brewster, Me.; Ferguson, Mich.; Capper, Kan.; Tobey, N. H.; Wherry, Neb.; Reed, Kan.; Capehart, Ind.; Ball, Minn.; Brooks, Ill.; Hart, Conn.; Aiken, Vt.; and Knowland, Cal.



1-31-46 Birmingham Age Herald

"Time—marches on!"

* * *

Put Time Magazine down for another stumble. "Boiling at the idea of giving a Negro a white man's wage," it reports the FEPC controversy. "Southern senators planned a filibuster which would tie up all other legislation." In making it out that this is the basis of Southern objection to the fair employment practice bill, Time is guilty of (1) illiteracy, (2) bigotry, (3) backwardness. Right or wrong, Southerners oppose the FEPC bill because it would establish an infinitely meddlesome bureaucracy with a proved will for breaking down race segregation in the South. To say this region fights the bill because it doesn't want Negroes to have white men's wages is to be illiterate of the facts, bigoted in determination upon a point of view without regard to facts, and backward against blessed new trends persuading the South to make right its own wrongs without federal interfering. Illiterate, bigoted and backward—who would ever have thought to have Time practicing what it preaches against!

This is the same Time Magazine which, last year, after grossly (if unintentionally) misrepresenting the South's lynching record, and privately admitting its mistake, refused to print a correction.

There are people here who don't want Negroes to have white men's wages, true. But not enough to support a filibuster. If that were the basis of the filibuster our senators would long ago have been called off by their constituents. It should not be necessary for Time to accept the South's valuations to know that Southerners believe the issue more important than any legislation that is being delayed, involving needs as precious as any protected for minorities in bills of rights and in congressional representation partly by states rather than populations alone. Right or wrong, the South sees a vital interest involved, perfectly justifying use of parliamentary rules adopted by the Senate itself.

"Backward, turn backward, O Time, in thy flight!" Time has accommodated. Perhaps it is supersensitive to protest defamation before such an audience as Time commands. But not to protest would be insensitive indeed. Mulishly so.

An Error In Timing

Montgomery Advertiser

The Fair Employment Practice Commission bill ought to be passed by Congress, to insure that every American, regardless of race, religion or national descent, has a chance to make a living.

The tactics of its Southern opponents in the Senate, in starting a filibuster to block the measure, deserve to be emphatically condemned as an unfair and undemocratic procedure.

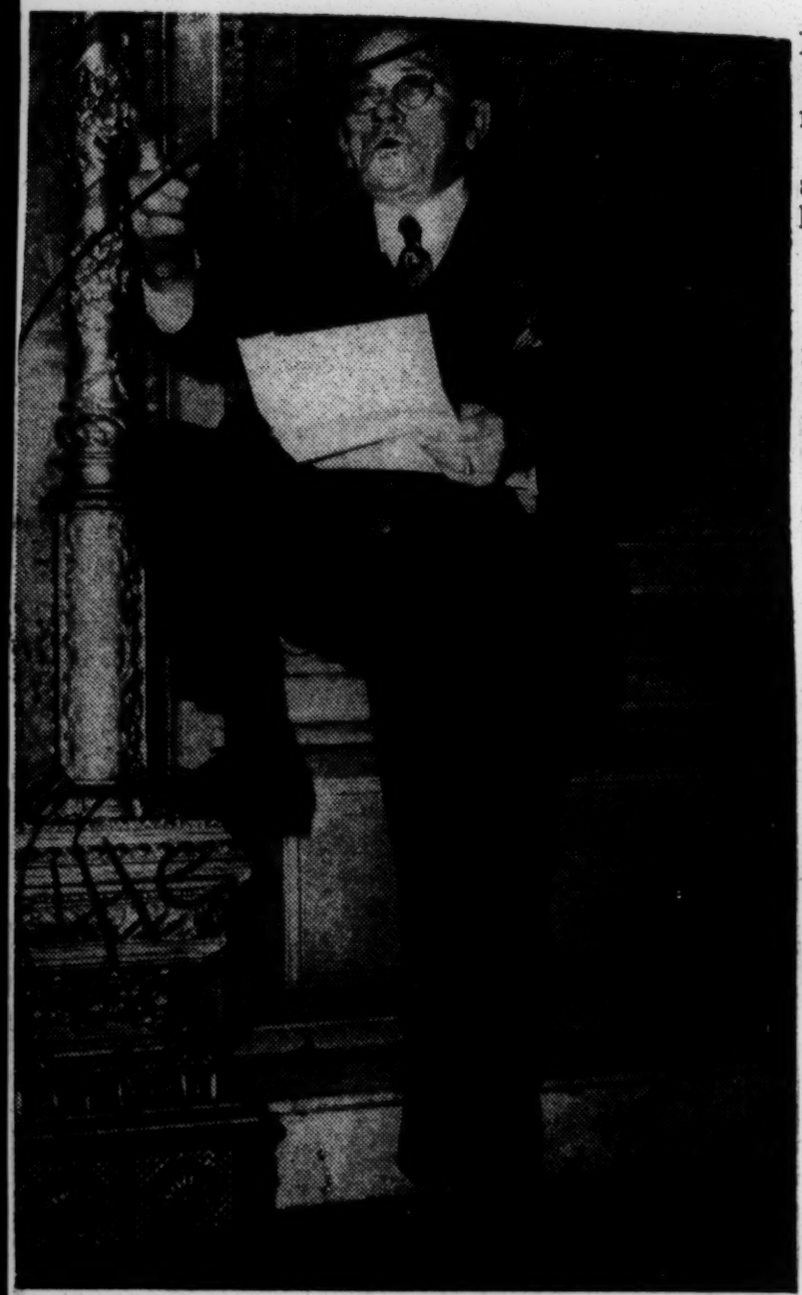
There is a third important factor in the episode, however, and in some respects it is at this moment the most important: the fact that Senator Chavez was guilty of decidedly poor timing in bringing up the bill just now, ahead of all the other important measures on the Senate agenda, thus choking off its operations for an indefinite period. 1-26-46

The FEPC is, of course, also an important measure, and action is in order before the agency expires next June. But few of even its most enthusiastic advocates would go along with Senator Chavez in the theory that it is of greater immediate importance than legislation to end industrial strife, to straighten out the demobilization mess, to provide housing for homeless citizens, to control housing prices, to bring about full employment or to control atomic energy. Yet the Chavez motion puts the FEPC at the head of the list, and runs it head-on into just the time-wasting, frustrating sort of procedure that could have been expected from the Southern "white supremacy" bloc.

The Senate has a proud tradition of free debate, and it requires almost an earthquake to bring adoption of a cloture rule. This is one of the occasions when it should be invoked. The very fact that the Southerners begin a filibuster is a confession that they haven't got the votes to defeat the bill, and that talking it to death is their only hope. So, if they refuse to discuss the bill and continue their time-killing process of reading journals, prayers and statistics into the record, a cloture motion will be highly in order, and the Administration should rally all its forces to put it through.

This is the best way out, unless the hasty Chavez can be persuaded to withdraw his motion and move for later consideration of the FEPC bill. As it is, he is guilty of both poor parliamentary tactics and poor political strategy. In addition to tying the Senate's functioning in a knot, he has impaired the chances of the bill he was trying to help.

Mr. Truman deserves credit for his support of the FEPC bill. Now an occasion has come for him to urge moderation on the injudicious Chavez, who has served such a good cause so badly.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.



Bilbo warms up Mississippi's The Man, posing in the President's Room in the Senate, as a warm-up for his turn in the filibuster relay organized to defeat the bill for a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission.

FEPC SCANDAL

New York N.Y. Daily Worker

An Editorial

Tremendous united pressure from the people—North and South—forced 48 Senators to sign a cloture petition to close debate and force a vote on the FEPC bill. 2-7-46

But its introduction was arbitrarily ruled out of order by the decadent president pro tem of the Senate, Sen. Kenneth McKellar (D-Tenn).

Where are the voices of the Senators who signed the petition?

Silent!

Neither Democrats or Republicans got up on their hind legs to challenge the arrogant ruling of McKellar.

Sen. Barkley expresses "regretful disappointment" with his colleague, McKellar.

The Senators sit back as if McKellar's dictatorial act signifies the end of the road for the fight to outlaw race prejudice in employment.

Where is the voice of President Truman?

Silent!

The President does not see fit to condemn the filibusterers, who are members of his own party. He is seemingly undisturbed by the acts of a feudal-minded minority who spread fascist doctrines over the land.

Is the cloture petition to be window-dressing for a betrayal of a permanent FEPC? 2-7-46

The people—especially labor—in no uncertain terms should show that their vigilance is keen—that no deals, no recommitting of the bill nor its replacement by other legislation shall be permitted. Passage of the FEPC, halting the filibuster is the Senate's responsibility, as well as that of the President of the United States. The need for public pressure is greater than ever.

It can win!

PHILA. CITY COUNCIL ASKS CONGRESS PASS FEPC BILL

Daily Worker New York

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1. — The Philadelphia City Council has passed a resolution to memorialize Congress to enact a fair employment practice status.

The resolution points out that "discrimination in employment because of race, color, creed, or national origin, is opposed to our American traditions and the basic principles upon which our country was founded. 2-2-46

"In all the wars in which the United States has been engaged," it continues, "Americans of all races, colors, and creeds have fought, bled and died to protect and preserve this country and to insure equality of opportunity for all its people.

"During the recent war the national FEPC made a national contribution to the war effort by marshalling behind the war effort all Americans, regardless of race, color, creed, or national origin." 2-2-46

Deplores Travesty

Editor Constitution: In your editorial of Jan. 19 and more strongly in that of Jan. 22, you "regret" but defend the current filibuster in the U. S. senate. Could it be that your opposition to the FEPC bill blinds you to the even more vital issues involved?

The Constitution has joined other voices in the nation expressing our concern for freedom of the ballot in Bulgaria and our fear of the lack of real democracy among the citizens of the Soviet Union. As a nation we have lauded our democratic institutions for all the world to hear. 2-19-46

How must we look to other nations now, when a group of senators from the South obstruct democratic procedure in the highest legislative body in our land?

Passage or defeat of the FEPC bill by a majority vote in the senate would, under our system, represent majority will. As your No. 1 columnist, Tom Stokes (a Southerner born and bred!) says, "without the filibuster it would take only a few days to debate it thoroughly." Debate it, vote on it, abide by the decision of the majority. Can those who profess democracy do less than permit the bill to come to a vote?

I would have been prouder of my favorite newspaper had it simply opposed the bill on what seemed its demerits, and had not stooped to condone, albeit regretfully, this travesty against democracy being carried on by our Georgia senators and their other Southern colleagues.

CAROLYN SIMPSON.

Atlanta.

The FEPC Problem

Birmingham Ala. Herald

(An Editorial in The New York Times)

The Chaves bill for a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission, now before the Senate, is recommended for favorable consideration by its avowed purpose and by the character and sincerity of its leading supporters. If the bill could actually accomplish what its proponents believe it will, we would have no hesitation in urging that it become law with the least possible delay. If its swift passage could be made a rebuke to Sen. Bilbo and others who propose to filibuster against a vote, there would be another argument in its favor. A filibuster at this time is an an outrageous effort by a minority, at the expense of the public business, to defeat the will of a majority. ala.

Under these circumstances it is not a pleasant duty to express doubt as to the wisdom and probably efficacy of the Chaves measure. Yet we are compelled to do so. The act would apply to every employer or labor union with more than a handful of employes or members in interstate or foreign commerce in any state, territory or possession of the United States. It would make it unfair for them to discriminate against any person "because of such person's race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry." An FEPC order, if sustained, could in theory be enforced by the federal courts, with contempt penalties, and any wilful interference with the commission or its agents or agencies could be punished by imprisonment and fine.

We do not believe this act would be enforceable in any state or community where the dominant opinion ran strongly against it. Discrimination is always hard to prove, because it involves the subjective question of intent. There must be a majority will to comply if the unwilling minority are to be legally coerced. In many American communities this will to comply simply doesn't exist. It will have to be created by education, backed in time by state and local law. The federal government, with all its power, cannot change the climate of opinion overnight. And a new "force act" might do more harm than good to the very minorities the law aims to protect. 1-28-46

One clause in the Chavez bill can, certainly, stand. This clause requires the insertion of a non-discrimination provision into government contracts. The federal government may not be able to halt discrimination by direct action, but it can certainly refrain from patronizing the discriminators. For the rest, we will probably have to wait upon the civilizing influence of education in this field. People just can't be made fair and tolerant by the use of the policeman's billy-stick. 1-28-46

FEPC Measure Favored

June 7 New York

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The editorials in THE TIMES are usually so fair that I am amazed at the discussion, in the editorial of Jan. 24, "The FEPC Problem." 2-6-46

This act is not an attempt to make people tolerant by use of a policeman's club; prejudices, which are opinions, cannot be changed by laws, but discriminations, which are actions, can be with prevented.

Is it fair to imply that the FEPC is a new experiment? The important, successful work of the wartime FEPC has convinced the majority in Congress that it should be made permanent. Hence the filibuster. Senator Bilbo knows that the Federal FEPC will be effective. 2-6-46

Replies to Opponents of F.E.P.C.

Courier-Journal Louisville Ky.

I have read with much interest the letters protesting against establishing a permanent F.E.P.C. The general argument against it seems to be that the writers feel it is wrong to force the employer to hire without discrimination. 2-21-46

If, during war, a law can be passed forcing millions of young men, regardless of race, creed or color to go to war to help keep these employers safe, what's wrong during peace in passing a law to force these employers to hire men regardless of race, creed or color?

DOES IT MATTER.

Richmond, Ky.

Dear Sir: It is a shame that THE TIMES stifles discussion. The idea should be the solution. The just rights of Negroes to the white voters of Mississippi!

WILLIAM JAY SCHIEFFELIN.

New York, Jan. 24, 1946.

House FEPC Bill Needs Just 52 Names

MARCANTONIO ADVISES POPULAR PRESSURE TO GET MEASURE ON FLOOR AND ANSWER SENATE FILIBUSTER

The Worker Washington Bureau

The Worker New York 1-27-46

WASHINGTON.—The best answer to the Senate filibuster, said Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-NY) the other day, is to push forward now to get those 52 necessary signatures to Discharge Petition No. 4.

This will bring HR 2232, the bill for a permanent FEPC to the floor of the House for a vote, he said. Only an organized display of popular support behind the legislation will secure the necessary signatures. And this is also the remedy

SEN. CHAVEZ

REP. MARCANTONIO

for the shameful filibuster now being carried on in the Senate by the Southern Democrats.

Marcantonio is, as even his worst enemies are forced to admit, a master of strategy. His advice in the present struggle is obviously sound.

Since the mass delegation descended upon Washington last week, at least five additional Representatives have signed the discharge petition, bringing the total to approximately 166. A total of 218 signatures is needed, which means that FEPC supporters have still about 52 to go.

The list of signers to the petition is confidential and one cannot publish the official list. But those who have signed and those who haven't signed seldom make a secret of their stand. And, on the basis of these reports, the organizations fighting for FEPC have a pretty good idea which Representatives should be approached.

HAVEN'T SIGNED YET

The tactic now, as generally accepted by all proponents of permanent FEPC legislation, is to bring the question squarely before Representatives who haven't signed and let them know how their constituents feel about this matter.

They have warned that time is a particularly important element in the situation. There is a danger that Sen. Chavez, who introduced the motion that called up the Senate bill (S. 101) may yield to the pressure of the polltax crowd and withdraw his motion. In fact on Monday morning the Senator from Mexico said he was willing to step aside for "necessary legislation."

Other Democratic leaders in the Senate have shown little disposition to enter the fight. Sen. James Mead (D-NY) has been deplorably silent since that instant, shortly after the filibuster began, when he attempted to get the floor and failed.

The filibuster has been the most shameful exhibition seen in Washington for a long time. The filibusterers, led by Eastland (Miss) and joined by Bilbo (Miss), Russell (Ga), Overton (La) and Tydings (Md), has included the following:

1. Having the clerk read the entire proceedings of the previous day.

2. Having the clerk read the en-

SEN. TYDINGS

SEN. EASTLAND

tire text of President Truman's combined message and budget.

3. Reading into the record old clippings from red-baiting publications.

4. Miscellaneous speeches against Negroes, Jews, Communists and labor.

1-27-46

HOW TO END IT

Sen. Chavez has pointed out that the best way to end the filibuster is to vote on the bill.

"Do we wish to waste the time of the Senate? I am in favor of this bill. If the Senate wishes to kill it, well and good," said Chavez. "But I object to any maneuvering to keep this body from taking action by voting either yea or nay on proposed legislation, especially legislation of the character which has been recommended by the President of the United States, which was talked about and endorsed by the late President, which was approved by President Truman, which was discussed by him in his message to the people of the country, and which also was endorsed by both the great political parties of the United States."

"Unless the fair employment practices bill is adopted," Chavez declared, "the people will complain, as they will have a right to do, and the people will be resentful, as they will have a right to be, and the people will vote for a change." 1-27-46

Sen. Richard Russel (D-Ga) held the floor for half a day Tuesday. He described the bill as "an entering wedge to complete state socialism and Communism." He even complained that it made a "lackey" out of the President.

Sen. Russel asserted that the phrase in the bill which barred discrimination against a person because of his "creed" was put there deliberately to "force employers to employ Communists." He felt that anything that gave Communists equal rights with other citizens was somehow very reprehensible.

TYDINGS ENTERS

Senator Millard Tydings (D-Md) stepped forward to rescue the filibuster with a motion for adjournment which was defeated 33 to 25.

Tydings taunted supporters of the bill. He said they wouldn't dare vote to make trade unions subject to the law. Sen. Chan Gurney (R-SD) replied that he would vote for a separate measure to eliminate discrimination in trade unions, but he did not favor such a provision in the present bill. 1-27-46

The Republican steering committee of five has been active, drawing the charge from Tydings that the Republicans were seeking the votes of the Negro people. This committee includes, Morse (Ore), Ball (Minn), Taft (Ohio), Wherry (Neb), and Donnell (Mo). Their contributions have not all been helpful, however.

Taft is known to favor a bill which limits the powers of FEPC merely to investigate, something on the order of fact-finding. Morse and Ball have proposed amendments which would make the bill apply only to establishments with 25 or more employes.

WHEN, Mr. Congressman?

We list names of some Congressmen from key states who have not yet signed the House Discharge Petition No. 4 for a permanent FEPC. Getting your Congressman to sign this petition is one of the ways you can help to smash the Senate filibuster and give support to passage of permanent FEPC bill.

[Note: The list has been compiled by organizations who have interviewed representatives. When last interviewed these members of Congress (overwhelmingly Republicans) replied that they had not yet signed the Discharge Petition. We do not here list the polltax states].

CONNECTICUT
Clare Boothe Luce (R).
Joseph E. Talbot (R).

ILLINOIS
Ralph E. Church (R).
Noah M. Mason (R).
Leo E. Allen (R).
Anton J. Johnson (R).
Leslie C. Arends (R).
Jessie Sumner (R).
Sid Simpson (R).
C. W. Bishop (R).

INDIANA
Charles A. Halleck (R).
Robert A. Grant (R).
Forest A. Harness (R).
Earl Wilson (R).

MARYLAND
Dudley G. Roe (D).
H. Street Baldwin (D).
George H. Fallon (D).

MASSACHUSETTS
John W. Heselton (R).
Charles R. Clason (R).
Edith Nourse Rogers (R).
George J. Bates (R).
Charles L. Gifford (R).
John W. McCormack (D).
Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R).

MICHIGAN
Earl G. Michiner (R).
Clare E. Hoffman (R).
William W. Blackney (R).
Jesse P. Wolcott (R).
Fred L. Crawford (R).
Fred Bradley (R).
George A. Dondero (R).

MINNESOTA
Walter H. Judd (R).
Harold Knutson (R).
H. Carl Anderson (R).

NEW JERSEY
Charles A. Eaton (R).
J. Parnell Thomas (R).
Harry L. Towe (R).

NEW YORK
Edgar A. Sharp (R).
Leonard W. Hall (R).
Ellsworth B. Buck (R).
Ralph W. Gwinn (R).
Clarence E. Kilburn (R).
Hadwen C. Fuller (R).
Clarence E. Hancock (R).
W. Sterling Cole (R).
James W. Wadsworth (R).
Walter G. Andrews (R).

OHIO 1-27-46
Charles H. Elston (R).
William E. Hess (R).
Robert F. Jones (R).
Clarence J. Brown (R).
Frederick C. Smith (R).
Thomas A. Jenkins (R).
P. W. Griffiths (R).
Frances P. Bolton (R).

PENNSYLVANIA
James Wolfenden (R).
J. Roland Kinzer (R).
Wilson D. Gillette (R).
Robert F. Rich (R).
Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (R).
John C. Kunkel (R).
Leon H. Gavin (R).
Louis E. Graham (R).
Harve Tibbett (R).

Md. Delegation Protests FEPC Action Delay

Washington Post
Washington, D.C.

By the Associated Press

A committee representing the Maryland group for a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee called on members of Congress yesterday to protest delay in passage of the FEPC bill. 1-25-46

The group centered its attention on the Maryland delegation, saw four Representatives, called at the offices another Representative and two Senators and then planned to see Senator Barkley (D., Ky.), Senate majority leader, and Representative Martin (R., Mass.), House minority leader.

Although Senator Tydings (D., Md.) was reported out of the city yesterday, the group left a protest against the Senator's speech on the floor in which he suggested an amendment to the FEPC bill to assure no discrimination against a worker whether he did or did not belong to a union.

"We are here to protest the filibuster and try to get more signatures to a discharge petition to get the bill on the floor of the House," said the Rev. Asbury Smith of Towson, Md., pastor of the First Methodist Church there and vice president of the Council of Churches for Maryland and Delaware.

"We have lodged a protest against Senator Tydings' speech on Monday in which he confused the issue of FEPC with the issue of the right of a union to strike and the open shop. We feel the filibuster is blocking democratic discussion of the one of the most important causes before the country at the present time." 1-25-46

Smith is chairman of the protest group and served as spokesman along with Father Donald R. Jacobs, of the Society of St. Joseph and pastor of St. Peter Claver Church of Baltimore.

day from City Hall, Mayor O'Dwyer designated Feb. 28 as Fair Employment Practice Committee Day. On that date the New York council will hold a rally at Madison Square Garden in support of the FEPC bill now pending in Congress.

"I am wholeheartedly in favor of the Fair Employment Practice Acts in our national, state and municipal governments," the Mayor or said in issuing the proclamation. "They should be permanent features of our public life. These laws must not be dead letters. They must be in a better shape to face basic purposes must become the accepted attitude and practice of our way in the next few years. There must be equality of opportunity for all, regardless of race, color or creed, if we are to attain the true goal of democracy. I am heartily in favor of the immediate enactment of the FEPC measure now before Congress."

Texas Voice Austin, Tex.

Houston, Texas.

PROCLAIMS FEPC DAY

Mayor Designates Feb. 28 Rally Set for the Garden

In a proclamation issued yesterday from City Hall, Mayor O'Dwyer designated Feb. 28 as Fair Employment Practice Committee Day. On that date the New York council will hold a rally at Madison Square Garden in support of the FEPC bill now pending in Congress.

"I am wholeheartedly in favor of the Fair Employment Practice Acts in our national, state and municipal governments," the Mayor or said in issuing the proclamation. "They should be permanent features of our public life. These laws must not be dead letters. They must be in a better shape to face basic purposes must become the accepted attitude and practice of our way in the next few years. There must be equality of opportunity for all, regardless of race, color or creed, if we are to attain the true goal of democracy. I am heartily in favor of the immediate enactment of the FEPC measure now before Congress."

Texas Voice Austin, Tex.

Houston, Texas.

Senator Sore at Filibuster Takes FEPC Fight to People

Daily Worker N.Y. N.Y.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.—Senator Francis J. Myers (D-Pa.) said today that the filibuster in the Senate is **"beginning to try the patience of members of Congress as well as the people throughout the country."**

Since the question of the Fair Employment Practice Committee Bill has been fully examined in hearings before the Senate Education and Labor Committee, he stated "there was no reason for extended debate now." 1-28-46

He charged furthermore that the "small group of Senators" are **"not debating the bill which Senator Chavez brought to the floor but are busy, in this important period, playing the childish parliamentary game of exercising their oratorical skill in a motion to amend the Journal in the Senate."** 1-28-46

He further asserted: **"The people and Congress are prepared this time for the battle on hand. We are ready to force the hand on these obstructionists. The FEPC must not be defeated. We are not fighting here for an extraordinary measure, not for anything radical. We are fighting to keep a promise made by the men who founded our government. They promised that every man, no matter what his race, creed or color, no matter where his parents were born had in these United States, an equal chance to earn his livelihood. We mean to redeem this promise and make it come true. God willing during this session of Congress."**

Birmingham Age-Herald Birmingham Ala

Editor Robert Durr, of The (Negro) Weekly Review, agrees that you can be for fair employment without favoring the FEPC bill. Endorsing this column's suggestion of state-directed moves for treating the Negro fairly in employment practice, he coins an expression worth sticking: "There is a vast difference between being forced to be fair and being fair without force." Amen! 1-28-46

Bankhead Says FEPC Issues Not Understood By Public

Montgomery Advertiser - Alabama

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—(AP)—The Senate interrupted its filibuster today to authorize payment of a half year's compensation to the widow of D. W. McKellar, brother and secretary to Senator McKellar (D), Tennessee, Senate president pro tempore. 1-25-46

Senator Lucas (D), Illinois, chairman of the Senate committee on audit and control, obtained unanimous consent for consideration and approval of the payment from the Senator's funds.

Mr. McKellar died at Memphis Tenn., Dec. 21. The payment, customary on death of Senate employes, will go to his widow, Mrs. Janice McKellar, of Washington.

Bankhead in a speech lasting nearly four hours complained that the "old line substantial Democrats" opposing FEPC had not got public attention in the press and radio for their arguments.

He said the proposed commission would be a "star chamber court" that could rove about the nation with authority to require employers to hire Japanese, Germans, and aliens of all type in place of "good American citizens."

Bolsheviks, Too

Support for the measure, the senator added, came from "left wingers, Bolsheviks, communists" and their organizations."

Senator Morse (R), Oregon, who has asked for 24-hour session with cots in corridors if necessary, interrupted Bankhead several times. 1-25-46

Morse said a "small minority group" was preventing discussion and action of the Senate majority, adding the hope that "forty-nine senators will join me in fighting this filibuster day and night."

When Bankhead concluded, Senator McClellan (D), Arkansas, another opponents, took up the argument against FEPC.

"I know the economic discrimination, and there is another one. There is political discrimination in our own party. If you dare to go to a political convention and put up the name of a man from the South, they say, 'no, he's from south of the Mason and Dixon Line.' You can't get a man from the South put up for president." 1-25-46

McClellan, declaring the bill would destroy individual liberty through controlling the right to select employes, said "you might as well label strychnine honey and call it wholesome as to describe this as a fair employment practices bill, and the results would be just as horrible."

McClellan said the first section of the bill attributed unrest and strife in the country to discrimination by reason of race, creed and ancestry. "I deny," he continued, "that racial or religious strife is responsible for the unrest and turmoil. The turmoil today is over the almighty dollar. Labor wants more pay and industry wants to keep more profits. The reason for turmoil and strife is because Congress has delegated powers which are being used by agencies in the form of force to bring about settlement of labor disputes. The great need of this hour is to restore harmony between labor and management." 1-25-46

The senator said that everyone who wanted "to change over our form of government is for the bill, and all who want to preserve our form of government are against it."

Night Filibuster

Washington Post D.C.

So as to force the FEPC bill to the floor for a vote as quickly as possible, I would suggest Congress remain in session throughout the night, instead of commencing at noon and adjourning at 3 or 4 p. m.

2-9-46

It seems to me that not enough people have as yet made an honest-to-goodness effort to stop this filibustering, although there are those who apathetically concur that filibustering at this time is un-American.

Anything that is tolerated in America by Americans, make no mistake, is strictly American and not un-American, although it may be, and so often is, a perplexing wrong. 2-9-46

BRUCE A. MILES.

Washington, Feb. 4.

Report Phony Compromise May End FEPC Filibuster

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

BULLETIN 2-7-46

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Southern Democrats were reported tonight to have accepted a "compromise" to end the filibuster by permitting the Senate to vote on closing the debate. It was understood that the Senate would then virtually table the bill for a permanent FEPC by moving up another bill for immediate consideration.

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Senate, careful not to overtire the filibustering Democrats, today adjourned extra early so that the southerners might hold a caucus on strategy.

Reports were insistent that leading Republicans and Southern Democrats were being pressed to allow the cloture petition to be introduced tomorrow and voted on Saturday. 2-7-46

The plan then would be to displace the bill with the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill. This would accomplish the same result as tabling the bill and be less open. A majority vote would be required.

Meanwhile Sen. Wayne B. Morse (R-Ore), only one to vote "no" as he does daily on the move to adjourn, complicated the fight for S. 101 by introducing his substitute FEPC bill.

The Morse bill would provide for a Fair Employment Practices Commission but would place a duty on the commission to proceed in the courts to obtain an injunction in non-compliance cases.

Critics of the Morse bill say that it would make it possible for District Courts over the country to disregard the findings of the commission and place their own construction on the evidence. It would, they say, be a move away from the trend of recent years toward administrative functioning and provide an opening wedge for amending the Wagner Act.

Asked if his bill contained a provision under which an employer could fire a worker for being a Communist, Sen. Morse said "that is ridiculous." There was "no such intent" in the bill, he said.

Nevertheless, the United Press Washington city news service reported that the Morse bill made it clear that employers would be allowed to discharge employes if they were Communists.

Sen. James Mead (D-NY), was in charge of S. 101 throughout the afternoon when Sen. Dennis Chavez (D-NM) was ordered to bed by his physician. 2-7-46

Meanwhile, Republican whip Kenneth Wherry (Neb), and others were expressing regret that yesterday's GOP caucus failed to surrender to the filibuster by completely voting to recommit the FEPC bill.

All the Republicans could agree to was not to drop consideration of FEPC—until the cloture petition is put to a vote.

Jewish Veterans Get Behind FEPC

P.M. 1-17-46 N.Y.

By United Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Maj. Maxwel Cohen, National Commander of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States, asked President Truman for continuance of the Fair Employment Practice Committee. 1-17-46

Cohen said he told the President that veterans of Jewish faith were having difficulty obtaining jobs because of their religion.

Cohen said certain educational institutions discriminated against veterans because of their religion. He urged that the Administration refuse to pay Federal money under the GI Bill of Rights to schools which have restrictions beyond those on a scholastic basis.

UERMWA, CIO, of Taunton, Mass., is much concerned about your failure to sign the discharge petition on the FEPC bill.

"We feel that we have been deceived by articles in the local Taunton, Mass. 2-16-46

Union Censures Congressman for FEPC Stand

Editor, Daily Worker:

The following letter has been sent by our local to Rep. Joseph Martin:

"This is to inform you that our union membership of Local 204, learn that in fact you are obstructing presentation and passage of the bill in the House of Representatives by your refusal to sign the discharge petition.

"The membership of this local has voted to send you this letter regarding the above bill."

OWEN McCARTHY, Pres.,
HARRY A. COOPER, Treas.

The Senate leader of the Republicans, who pledged support of Fair Employment Practices Commission legislation in the 1944 election, speaks his mind on attempts to get some action on such a law: "If I voted for cloture or FEPC, I would be strengthening the arms of our Government at the expense of the liberties of the peoples of this beloved country." – *Sen. Wallace H. White, Jr. (R., Me.).* The filibuster goes into its 17th day today.

P.M. New York 2-8-46

Cloture Vote Tomorrow Expected to Kill FEPC

Filibuster Bloc Confident Of Control Over Two Third of Votes

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Senators from the Deep South have another victory over the democratic principle of majority rule in Congress and are now ready to read the last rites over the Fair Employment Practices Commission Bill.

Confident that FEPC supporters cannot muster the two-thirds vote necessary to adopt cloture (limitation of debate), the Southern Senators have agreed to stop talking at 4 p.m. tomorrow so that a vote on cloture may be taken.

McKellar

If the Southerners win, as is expected, the vote will mean the end of the 17-day-old filibuster which has stalled all business in the Senate. It also will mean that the FEPC bill will be quietly shelved.

The Southern bloc, flushed with victory, yesterday wrung another concession when Democratic Leader Alben Barkley (D., Ky.) agreed to spare the feelings of the presiding officer, Sen. Kenneth D. McKellar (D., Tenn.) 2-8-46

A few days ago, when McKellar ruled that the *Congressional Record* of Jan. 17—not FEPC—was the pending business of the Senate, Barkley not only disputed the ruling, but formally appealed it.

McKellar's ruling, acknowledged as unprecedented, was the issue which Barkley himself asked the Senate to decide in a formal vote before the ballots were cast on either cloture or the FEPC Bill itself.

Late yesterday, under pressure from the Southerners, and because Republican support was reported weakening, Barkley stood before the Senate and declared:

"In order to get a vote on cloture it is necessary that I withdraw my appeal."

He got the floor, by the way, only after promising to relinquish it.

This was the sentence the Southerners had waited for. Although certain that enough Republicans had surrendered to insure the defeat of the cloture rule, the men from below the Mason-Dixon line wanted to save the feelings of their colleague, McKellar, who had faithfully supported them.

If Barkley's appeal were allowed to come to a vote, McKellar would certainly be overthrown—largely by an antagonistic Republican vote.

To spare McKellar, Barkley withdrew his appeal.

So from there on, it was confidently predicted, the Southerners would have clear sailing.

They agreed that the Senate could take a formal vote tomorrow at 4 p.m. on the cloture rule. It was certain that it would be defeated by a comfortable margin. The necessary two-thirds of the Senate required to approve cloture would be unobtainable. Sen. Claude Pepper (D., Fla.), who pledged to vote for it, left town, for instance. And others were slipping away. 2-8-46

Once cloture was beaten, the Fair Employment Practices Bill, listed on President Truman's "urgent" reconversion agenda, would be quietly returned to the calendar of Senate bills for future reference.

The Birmingham World

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

Birmingham, Ala.

The real filibusters at Washington are the ones who, in order to prevent legislation against strikes as desired by a majority of the people and the Congress, insist on forcing the FEPC bill before the Senate, knowing well that Southerners will fight it in the only way they are able to fight it—by a filibuster that shuts off a vote not only on the FEPC bill but on strike legislation. 1-22-46

Richmond Times Dispatch

Byrd and the FEPC Filibuster

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

I have written to Senator Harry F. Byrd the following letter: 1-26-46

From what I read in the papers and hear over the radio, it seems that in the very near future I shall be meatless, due to the meatpackers' strike; that I will be unable to get anything made of iron or steel, due to the steel strike, which of course will prevent me from getting anything at all, as our industry is dependent on steel, and when steel runs out everything must stop. I shall probably be unable to use my telephone, as I understand a telephone strike is scheduled for the near future. An item in our local paper warns me that I shall probably be without electricity about the first of February, and this, for many of us, will not only mean no light but no heat and no way to cook. Many of us have electrically operated stokers and oil-burners, impossible to operate by hand. Richmond Va.

I have no quarrel with either organized labor or capital. I am one of the 120-odd million unorganized citizens of this great country, looking to Congress to bring order out of chaos.

The paper informs me that instead of taking constructive action in these critical matters, you and others of the august Senate propose to filibuster for the next six weeks against the FEPC bill. I do not know just how this FEPC would affect me, but I do know that all these other matters do affect me where it hurts. Filibustering at such a time takes on the appearance of fiddling while Rome burns. 1-26-46

You and your fellow-Congressmen were elected to care for these problems. Who is to care for them while you filibuster? I shall be interested in an answer to this question.

CHARLES WINDSOR CHEAPE.

Charlottesville.

They'll Be Back Monday

Senate Recesses as Filibuster Goes Through Its Seventh Day

The Washington Post Washington, D.C.

By Robert C. Albright

Post Reporter

The Senate's casual, five-day week, six-hour day filibuster against the President's permanent fair employment legislation closed its seventh day yesterday before almost empty galleries. 1-26-46

At 6:05 p. m. everyone went home for the weekend. Southern Democrats, who have held the floor in almost daily not-too-strenuous stints since January 17, welcomed the polite intermission. Well-rested, they will strike out anew Monday morning.

Only one protest was heard as Senator Dennis Chavez (D., N. Mex.), Senate author of the FEPC bill, moved the weekend recess.

Senator Wayne Morse (R., Oreg.) told the Senate again it would have to hold continuous, day-and-night sessions if it really wished to break the Southern filibuster. But he didn't insist on his point.

"I am aware that I am vastly in the minority," said Morse. "But I want to repeat that we should meet tomorrow, and Sunday and 24 hours a day until we have restored majority rule in this body."

Here is how the score stood, as the Senate called time out for the weekend. 1-26-46

1. A bipartisan petition for cloture (limitation of debate) gathered 41 signatures, with some half-a-dozen more signees in sight. As only 16 names are required to move cloture in the Senate, Chavez said he might file the petition Monday.

2. Confident of enough votes to beat cloture (one third plue one of the Senators can defeat a cloture motion), Southern Democrats said they were ready to go to a vote on one condition. They want assurance FEPC will be laid aside if cloture fails. Chavez refused to make any promises. 1-26-46

False Analogy

Atlanta Constitution

Editor Constitution: Criticism of your recent editorial opposing the FEPC bill must be directed, not against your opposition to the bill, but your failure to face the issue. You raise a completely false analogy between FEPC and the prohibition bill and state: "The FEPC will require numerous police facilities." If your editorial writer read the bill, he must have seen that it is patterned exactly after the National Labor Relations Act, with the same enforcement procedure by a national board whose decisions, if opposed, must be upheld and enforced by the federal courts. Although originally opposed, just as you oppose FEPC, the NLRA is now an accepted law and is being successfully enforced.

Would it not be better to meet the issue squarely by stating, "We oppose the FEPC because we do not think the South is socially prepared to give all of its citizens the democracy for which we fought and for which thousands of our best men—white and black, Catholic, Protestant and Jew—gave up their lives"?

Equal economic opportunity without discrimination because of race, color or creed must be given American citizens whose sons died on battlefields where the screams of the dying had no accent and all blood ran the same color. Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta. PAUL CUMMINGS.

"FEPC—The Merits"

Washington, D.C. Post

In behalf of the Cathodic Interracial Council of Washington I want to congratulate you most warmly upon the editorial appearing on February 9 entitled: "FEPC—the Merits." You have stated with admirable clarity and logic the fundamental issue involved in this vitally important legislation. We hope that the editorial will be widely read and that it will stimulate renewed appreciation American ideal to which we often

Burma, Africa, are watching us. If our "racist" attitude of white supremacy persists, we are sowing seeds that some day may bear the world bitterest harvest! 1-13-46

The WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM, District of Columbia Branch. Washington, Feb. 9.

Isn't it true that the problem of our all the colored minorities in our country is much more than a merely local matter?

We believe it to be an issue of the greatest international significance.

It concerns our relations with all the colored peoples of the earth. And most of the people in the world today are colored. They do not look with respect at the chaos

Your editorial on February 9 on the Merits of FEPC is clear, unbiased, and very commendable.

ion and understanding of our hefer but which we by no means always practice. 2-13-46

G. HAWLAND SHAW,

President, Catholic Interracial Council of Washington.

Washington, Feb. 9.

Southerners Tie Up All Senatorial Action With Filibuster Against Permanent FEPC Bill

The Richmond Times Dispatch Richmond Va. 1-19-46

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—An anti-FEPC filibuster by Southern Senators halted legislative action in the Senate today with a prospect this may continue indefinitely.

Senator Overton (D-La.), co-leader of Southerners opposing establishment of a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission, held the Senate floor for three and one-half hours and promised to keep on "at least 30 days."

A truce recess over the week end, with the Southerners still in control, finally was agreed upon at 3:30 P. M. (EST), as a mark of respect to the late Representative Joe W. Ervin (D-N. C.), who was found dead in his apartment here Christmas Day.

Before few Senators, but with public galleries crowded, Overton discoursed at length on the fine service of Senate clerks, official reporters of debate, and government printers of the Congressional Record.

From time to time other Southern Senators asked questions to give him a pause.

Pending, as the Senate recessed, was a motion by Overton to amend the Journal record to show that the Senate chaplain prayed on Thursday and to include the text.

Supporters and opponents of the proposal to establish a permanent FEPC with broad anti-discrimination powers, planned strategy parleys during the recess.

The Southerners conceded they were caught napping yesterday when Senators Murray (D-Mont.), and Chavez (D-N. M.), teamed up in a surprise move to get the controversial measure before the Senate by a vote of 49 to 17.

After a forenoon caucus today the Southern Senators staged a quick recovery.

Senator Tydings (D-Md.), interrupted at one point to suggest by questions that the FEPC bill be put aside to permit Senate action upon legislation dealing with "labor-management problems."

Tydings noted that he was among the 49 Senators who voted to take up FEPC and this caused Overton to observe that "at last Maryland has seceded from the Confederacy."

Senator Chavez, floor leader for the FEPC bill, told Overton there are enough votes in the Senate to pass the FEPC bill if a vote can be reached.

Overton agreed, but added there must be "adequate" discussion.

Outside the Senate chamber there was much discussion.

GOP to Meet

Senator Morse (R-Ore.), said Republicans would meet to decide upon procedure to obtain a vote. He said the dispute "raises the very fundamental question as to whether the principle of majority rule shall prevail in the Senate. . . ."

Senator Bailey (D-N. C.), conceded that the filibuster was a complete stop of legislative action, saying "we've got to prevent coercion by coercion."

Majority Leader Barkley (D-Ky), received a telegram from the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, headed by Clark Foreman, of Georgia, which protested a speech yesterday by Senator George (D-Ga.), criticising President Truman for backing the FEPC bill.

The telegram said George did not represent the "free people of his State or the South," and urged that the bill be kept on the floor "until the Senate has a chance to vote on it."

Constitution Enemy Propaganda

Editor Constitution: In a letter in "The Pulse of the Public" by Anita Colquitt she states: "We have swallowed our pride, bitten our lips and accepted the pushing around from those of the aristocracy who believe in social equality for the Negro."

Just why she should accuse those of aristocratic lineage of being advocates of "social equality" is beyond me! I think if she would take a second look at those who do advocate social equality she will find them either "crackpots" or paid workers for the FEPC. No true aristocrat would be so utterly stupid as to desire amalgamation of the two races. There has been much SECRET commingling of the white and Negro races in the past. It has no doubt bettered the mental capacity of the Negro, since all the Negroes who have attained any prominence in education, music, literature and the sciences have been of mixed blood (of white and Negro).

I believe most people of good will and education desire to see the Negro given better industrial education, more training in vocations and skilled trades, more economic security as citizens, and a greater opportunity to develop all possible talents in music, drama and self-respect. But to advocate social equality, which presupposes intermarriage, should be regarded by any intelligent American, white or black, as nothing short of enemy propaganda (of both races).

(MRS.) MADGE CARTER.
Athens, Ga.

Fight for FEPC Is Not Lost, Schwellenbach Tells N. Y. Rally

P. M. New York, N. Y. Fri 2-1-46

President Truman is just as determined as President Roosevelt was that a Fair Employment Practices bill be made a law by Congress, Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach told an FEPC mass rally at Madison Square Garden last night.

"I know how disappointed you and all your supporters must have been when you had to abandon temporarily the struggle in the Senate," Schwellenbach said. "But you must realize that you did not lose the battle. You were not permitted to have a decision, or you would have won. You did not lose a war because the moral issues which make up this cause are never lost. They will always prevail."

Comparing the FEPC setback with the dark days at Bataan, Schwellenbach called on Americans to "be firm in our determination to proceed with this righteous cause."

There is a moral obligation on the Government, he said, to insure all Americans the inalienable right to work, regardless of race, color, creed or national origin: "If this right is denied, then the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness becomes meaningless."

The Labor Secretary pledged that the struggle for FEPC legislation will go on "with constantly renewed effort."

"The peoples of the world who yearn for the blessings we sum up in the word 'democracy' are watching us," he said. "They are hoping and praying that we shall not fail them."

"We in the Administration in Washington bear the responsiility of treating justly and giving equality of opportunity of employment to the minorities. It is but honorable that we should do this justice and provide this equality. By doing so we preserve the principles of justice and equality for all Americans."

Other speakers were Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, honorary chairman of the rally; Fiorello H. LaGuardia, former mayor; Senators Wayne Morse (R., Ore.), Dennis Chavez (D., N. M.), and Robert Wagner (D., N. Y.); William Green, president of the AFL; James B. Carey, secretary of the CIO, and A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

The rally was sponsored by the New York Council for a Fair Employment Practice Commission, which is composed of more than 30 civic, fraternal and trade union organizations, including the National Bar Assn., the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and the Central Trades and Labor Council, AFL, the New York State CIO and regional offices, and the Anti-Defamation League.

FEPC Backers Agree to Vote On Cloture

Post Washington, D.C. 2-8-46

Move Won't Carry, Bill to Be Shelved, Legislators State

By the Associated Press

Backers of the Fair Employment Practices bill virtually threw in the sponge late yesterday and arrangements were under way to end a four-week filibuster which Southerners have conducted against the measure.

The Senate agreed to vote at 4 p. m., Saturday, on a motion to limit debate. On all hands, legislators predicted privately that the two-thirds majority needed to carry this motion would not be forthcoming, and that the bill would be shelved.

The measure would have set up a three-man commission to guard against discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color or religion.

State's Rights Invoked

Southerners, on their long fight against the bill, argued variously that it was an invasion of State's rights and would increase racial tension. Senator Bilbo (D., Miss.) contended it was an attempt to "mongrelize" the American people by letting down barriers between the white and Negro people.

Some Northerners also opposed the bill, although stating their agreements with its objectives, but many others backed it as necessary to end injustices and vindicate the principles for which the war was fought.

Supporters of the bill agreed shortly before 6 p. m. to a series of parliamentary moves which cleared the way for the cloture (debate limitation) vote. Pending questions before the Senate had to be disposed of, as majority leader said, "like so much underbrush" in order to get a filibuster-ending action.

The pending business for some time had been a motion to amend the Senate's Journal. Barkley recently brought in a petition for cloture on the bill. The chair, then occupied by Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.), ruled that the cloture petition was not in order and Barkley appealed from this ruling.

Then the chair, upon Barkley's motion, ruled that the Barkley appeal was debatable. For the last few days, Senator Ellender (D., La.) has held the floor and blocked positive action on the legislation.

But Wednesday night the FEPC opponents conferred behind closed doors and they announced a plan for ending the deadlock, a plan which they said had been well received by the proponents of the bill.

Late yesterday the decks were cleared when Barkley first withdrew his appeal from the chair's ruling, and Senator Hoey (D., N. C.) withdrew his motion to amend the journal.

A vote on cloture would have been held at 1 p. m. Saturday, under the rules but it was postponed until three hours later since Senator Chavez (D., N. Mex.), floor leader for the bill, had notified the Senate that he would be unable to be present at 1 p. m. because of the marriage of his daughter at 12 noon on Saturday.

Dr. Schieffelin Scores N. Y. Times

Black Dispatch Oklahoma City 2-16-46

NEW YORK — (ANP) — William J. Schieffelin, long time friend of the Negro took the New York Times to task for its attitude on the FEPC as expressed in a recent editorial. Said Mr. Schieffelin; 'I am amazed at the discussion in the editorial, 'The FEPC Problem.'

"This act is not an attempt to make people tolerant by the use of a policeman's club; prejudices, which are opinions, cannot be changed by law, but discriminations, which are actions, can be prevented.

"Is it fair to imply that the FEPC is a new experiment? The important successful work of the wartime FEPC has convinced the majority in congress that is should become permanent. Hence the filibuster. Sen. Bilbo knows that the Federal FEPC will be effective.

"It is a shame that the Times sides with him that state and local legislation should be the solution of the question? The idea of referring the question of the just rights of thousands of unwilling majority are more harm than good to the very minority willing to comply if the unwillingness to be legally coerced. In many communities, this will simply doesn't exist. It will have to be created by education in time by state and local law. The federal government, with all its powers, cannot change

"Discrimination is always hard to prove because it involves the

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS IN AN INSURGENT MOOD

Their Present Filibuster Is a Sample of Opposition Truman Must Expect

New York Times 1-27-46

By C. P. TRUSSELL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—The Senate once more is in the throes of a genuine and relentless filibuster and it's a case of "those Southern Democrats again."

For orientation at a time when reconversion action by Congress is demanded to stem economic crisis, it should be added, objectively, that after seven days of Senate blockade little if anything material to the Administration's reconversion program has been directly checkmated in that body for as much as ten minutes.

The measures about which President Truman in his broadcast to the people complained the Congress had been "distressingly slow" are not yet prepared for floor action except possibly the minimum wage measure, and this has a virtual promise of right of way, filibuster or not, when it is ready for voting tests.

The current Senate contest over the bill to create a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission goes beyond and deeper than the headline aspects of the struggle. It reaches, perhaps significantly, into the 1946 and 1948 elections.

Discord in Party

1-27-46

The White House pressure continues and the intraparty discord appears to multiply. The latest cue came when Senator Chavez of New Mexico fooled the Southern Democrats with his surprise calling up of the FEPC bill when they felt secure under a supposed agreement to mark time and bring nothing up while Congress awaited the President's message on the State of the Union.

When Senator George of Georgia arose after the FEPC bill was brought before the Senate he served this notice:

"If this is all that Harry Truman has to offer, God help the Democratic party in 1946 and 1948," and caused Senator Overton of Louisiana to add, off-stage:

"The Democratic party is shot to hell."

Southerners Change "Regulation"

The Southern Democrats represent, according to their arguments and votes, a conviction that the Administrations of both Presidents Roosevelt and Truman have sought to regulate the tastes, customs, habits and manners of the people of the United States (particularly of those below the Mason and Dixon line), "nationalize" industry and employment, badger private enterprise, fill the country with aliens, and while deficit-spending the nation into paralysis, deliver it into the hands of Communists and their fellow-travelers.

Southern "liberals," on the other hand, contend that these convictions are self-imposed and represent those of only perhaps "10 per cent of the population of the South which voting under poll tax rules send these Senators to the Congress and keep them there."

As to the prospective administration of the FEPC bill, if it should be enacted, those representing the South in Congress (except Senator Pepper of Florida) see an example in the organization and operations of the temporary wartime FEPC unit created by President Roosevelt's executive order. They say that though this FEPC was assigned to prevent discriminations against wage-earners because of race, creed or color, out of 169 employes of FEPC about 120 thus far employed are Negroes.

Voting Tests Awaited

1-27-46

On the principle of non-discrimination in employment, Congress professes as a whole no disagreement. There is serious discord, however, over specific provisions which have been written into the bills at hand, not only resented by Representatives of the "Solid South" but by men among the controversial measure's most ardent supporters. Voting tests thus still must be made before it is shown conclusively whether the FEPC bill is, after all, just another war between the Blue and the Gray.

This writer has seen gusty proponents of the FEPC thesis actually shudder over some of the potentials of the legislative draft that has undergone Senate blockade with the original authorship still a matter of conjecture. If the present measure ever gets to either Congressional floor it is conceded that it is due for a drastic overhauling by both friends and foes for, as only one example, it would deny the rights of trial by jury to those accused by FEPC agents vested with what is viewed in Congress as astonishingly broad powers.

1-27-46

As to the broad political picture, it is suggested on Capitol Hill that President Truman, if he seeks or hopes for peace with the potent Southern element of his party, upon which he must depend largely for victory at the polls this year (for Congressional control) and in 1948 (for his own National Administration), might do well in his future recommendations for Congressional action to look into the details as well as into the over-all principles of the proposals which he puts on his "must" lists.

Byrd and the FEPC Bill

Times-Dispatch, Va.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

A current news item says that Senator Harry F. Byrd called a conference of the Senators who are opposed to President Truman's "Fair Employment Practice" bill. The conferees agreed to filibuster against the bill. This is interesting news to us who are called "John Q. Public." Filibuster means just one thing—endless talk, on every conceivable subject, by a minority, to prevent the passage of legislation favored by a majority. For example, Huey Long in his filibustering days discoursed at length on the merits of "pot likker."

1-25-46

The President's bill presents controversial questions which must be answered sooner or later; why not now? If Senator Byrd believes that it should not pass, he may vote against it, argue against it in straightforward debate and offer amendments to it. To connive with others to hold up the important work of the Senate and deliberately plan to gas the bill to death is an entirely different matter. A Gallup poll shows that 74 per cent of the Democrats of this country favor the bill. What right has this minority group of Senators to delay action on this important legislation by filibuster tactics? What right have they to hold up other vital domestic and foreign affairs legislation while they blast the Senate with hot air?

1-25-46

By ringleading this filibuster, Senator Byrd has departed from his widely publicized "economy in government" program. Where is the economy in wasting the Senate's time, the taxpayer's money and holding up the whole reconversion effort with "pot likker" oratory to supplant majority rule by minority manipulation? What a spectacle this filibuster presents to the world at large, especially to those countries upon which we urge the adoption of our democratic "way of life"! What are the "John Q.'s" going to do about it? Particularly, the John Q. Democrats of Virginia in the coming Democratic primary?

ROBERT L. NASE.

Richmond.

SOUTHERNERS CONTINUE FILIBUSTER OVER FEPC

Birmingham Age Herald 1-19-46

Alabama

BY EDWIN B. HAAKINSON

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—(AP)—An anti-FEPC filibuster by Southern senators halted legislative action in the Senate today with a prospect this may continue indefinitely.

Sen. Overton (D., La.), co-leader of Southerners opposing establishment of a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission, held the Senate floor for three and a half hours and promised to keep on "at least 30 days."

A truce recess over the week-end, with the Southerners still in control, finally was agreed upon at 2:30 p.m. (CST) as a mark of respect to the late Rep. Joe W. Ervin (D., N. C.), who was found dead in his apartment here Christmas day.

Before few senators but with public galleries crowded, Overton discoursed at length on the fine service of Senate clerks, official reporters of debate, and government printers of the Congressional Record.

From time to time other Southern senators asked questions to give him a pause.

Pending as the Senate recessed was a motion by Overton to amend The Journal record to show that the Senate chaplain prayed Thursday and to include the text.

Supporters and opponents of the proposal to establish a permanent FEPC with broad anti-discrimination powers, planned strategy parleys during the recess.

The Southerners conceded they were caught napping yesterday when Sens. Murray (D., Mont.) and Chavez (D., N. M.) teamed up in a surprise move to get the controversial measure before the Senate by a vote of 49 to 17.

After a forenoon caucus today the Southern senators staged a quick recovery.

Sen. Tydings (D., Md.) interrupted at one point to suggest by questions that the FEPC bill be put aside to permit Senate action upon legislation dealing with "labor-management problems."

From the Readers

N. Y. Times

Filibuster

1-29-46

Dear Editor:

How can those filibustering Southern gentlemen, who have promised to talk 30 days if necessary, justify such reprehensible conduct? What will the Chinese, the African peasants, the Indians, the South Americans, and the Japanese think about democracy, when they read of such behavior by the world's largest and leading democratic law-making body?

New York JAMES C. THOMAS

A Chinese friend of mine remarked to me yesterday:

"What a peculiar brand of democracy you Americans have! A small group of greedy businessmen are jeopardizing the entire life of your Nation, and your chosen representatives in Congress are considering legislation, not to curb individuals, but to suppress the people who even dare question their power."

And then he added:

"Is that the same kind of democracy you Americans want the Chinese to have?"

Keyport, N. J. PAUL WAIVERS

1-29-46

I want to recommend that the citizens of the U. S. A. go on strike against the Congress. We should place a picket line around Capitol Hill and refuse to pay the members of Congress until:

¶ They adopt the rule that all voting will be done by roll call.

¶ They limit the time for debate on any bill to not more than 30 minutes for each member of Congress.

¶ They agree to take action on the measures recommended by the President in the order that he desires—with no more than two weeks for debate.

Let's close the place down until it gets its house in order to do business in an efficient and democratic way!

THE REV. JOHN B. ISOM

Spartanburg, S. C.

1-29-46

Some people would seek to think that a Congressman or a Senator is some sort of god—and that theirs (the people) is but to do or die. Well, you can go out and die, brother, not me! I'm not going out to die for some intolerant, race-baiting fifth columnist that has the brazen nerve to call himself a statesman. Instead, I'm going to try my damndest to see that they are not sent to the halls of Congress anymore. I have one vote, and by golly, he's not going to have it.

Remember, the little guys—you and I—are still the No. 1 guys in this country. The men on Capitol Hill take orders from us—and they'll listen to us if we want them to!

Cleveland A FIGHTING OHIOAN

Filibuster

New Republic

The Senate filibuster against the FEPC is a grim and melancholy spectacle, and two others are now looming: Senator Bilbo threatens to hold up the loan to Britain by this means, and several Southern Senators are promising similar action against OPA price ceilings on cotton. Meanwhile, national business of the greatest urgency is blocked by a little group of men, nearly all of whom were elected by a tiny minority of the voters of their respective states. One sure cause of the rise of fascism in any country is impatience with a breakdown in normal legislative procedure. We cannot much longer endure the defiance of the democratic process by this handful of men.

Angry George—'God Help Us'—Lashes at Truman, FEPC

Atlanta Constitution

By GLADSTONE WILLIAMS
Constitution Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—In a scathing speech on the senate floor, Sen. George Thursday openly rebuked President Truman for urging passage of the Fair Employment Practice Commission bill.

"If the President of the United States has nothing more important to submit to the American people in a time of industrial crisis, when the very life of this nation is at stake," he declared, "then I must say to the President that I will follow the best course that my judgment leads me to follow."

A few moments later in his speech, delivered in a fiery tone and with great vigor, the Georgia senator added:

"If this is all that Harry Truman has to offer, God help the Democratic party in 1946 and 1948."

Spirited debate on the controversial Fair Employment Practice Commission bill was touched off by the action of the senate in voting to take up the measure. The vote came after a surprise move to this end, offered by Sen. Chavez, Democratic, New Mexico.

Sen. Chavez was immediately denounced by some of his Democratic colleagues, who accused him of perpetrating "one of the biggest double-crosses seen in the senate in years." It was claimed that he had previously given assurance that the measure would not be brought up at this time.

In the discussion that followed Sen. George took the floor and delivered a vitriolic attack on the sponsors of the legislation, which would prohibit discrimination in employment against persons because of race, color or creed.

With the nation now plagued with industrial strife, the Georgia senator said this was no time to take up controversial legislation of the kind. Indirectly he laid the blame for the senate maneuver on President Truman, who in his recent fireside talk to the nation urged, among other things, that pressure be brought on congress to pass the fair employment bill.

He charged that Truman's action on thet measure had the effect of "notice to the American people that the American senate has no concept of the responsibility resting upon it."

Other southern senators echoed the Georgian's attack and it was apparent that a determined filibuster will be waged to defeat the 10 inspectors are leaving inspection sheets at approximately 5 places a day and that the entire number will have been surveyed within the next 30 days.

When an inspector leaves the inspection slip, it is supposed to be posted on the wall of the restaurant so that patrons can see its rating. If defects are found, they are noted on the inspection sheet and the owner is told to take the proper steps to eliminate the objections.

The text of the George speech follows in full:

"Mr. President: The action taken by the senate in taking up Senate Bill 101, the so-called Fair Practice Bill, a bill to control and regulate by senate will in the field of human relationships, at at time of crisis such as our country faces today, is notice to the American people that the American senate has no concept of the responsibility resting upon it.

"Not only that, Mr. President, when the senate met on Monday the distinguished majority leader (Mr. Barkley) asked that nothing be done until the President's message was submitted. Many of us were laboring under the definite impression, induced by the action taken at that time, that no controversial matter of any kind would be brought up at this time.

"I do not criticize senators who are pledged to support the FEPC bill for voting as they did. I criticize the Democratic party for bringing it up under explicit conditions that at least no controversial matter would be presented to the senate at this time, until the President's message had come before this body.

"Mr. President, my party can take whatever course it will, but there are men on this side who are free men. They will not follow the party's will. I wish to serve that notice now. I serve it in all sincerity. If the President of the United States has nothing more important to submit to the American people in a time of industrial crisis, when the very life of this nation is at stake, then I must say to the President of the United States that I will follow the best course that my judgment leads me to follow.

"Senators can do as they please. It was well known that many of us had been here since the 31st of December, cutting short the vacations which we needed badly to work on assigned committee duties and responsibilities. Every senator knew that no highly controversial matter was to be called up today, until the President had submitted his message. If this is all that Harry Truman has to offer, God help the Democratic party in 1946 and 1948.

"At a time when the very life of the nation is at stake, we are called upon to consider a bill to compel people in the field of human relationships to do what their judgments directs them not to do. We are called upon to go Nazi. We are called upon to go totalitarian. I have no quarrel with any senator who has promised to do it. I know that many senators have promised, but I have not promised to do it, and I will not do it.

"Mr. President, I wished to make the record plain that at a time when some of us, at least, are trying to comply with the orders of the senate itself, a most highly controversial matter is thrown into the senate."

Southern Senators Formally Organize To Block FEPC Bill

Birmingham News

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—(AP)—A group of Southern senators formally organized today to block Senate actio non the FEPC bill.

At a meeting in the office of Sen. Byrd (D., Va.), Sen. Overton (D., La.) and Russell (D., Ga.) were chosen co-leaders of the Southern group, apparently preparing for an extended filibuster.

After the session, Overton told reporters:

"You can say that we propose to fight this bill with every weapon in our sheath."

Overton estimated that 15 senators from Southern states attended the conference.

The worriest filibuster since Huey Long's time threatened on Capitol Hill today as the Senate plunged into a knock-down, drag-out fight on the dynamite-packed FEPC bill.

The advance billing had Capitol Hill harking back to the 1930s when Long, as senator from Louisiana, went on a filibuster marathon during which he discoursed on a myriad of subjects, including the merits of Southern "pot likker."

* * *

A SOLID PHALANX OF SOUTHERN SENATORS, all pledged to talk plenty, lined up against the fair employment practice bill which would establish a permanent committee to eliminate racial and religious discrimination in industrial and governmental employment.

"I'm going to talk against it as long as God gives me breath," Sen. Ellender (D., La.), told a reporter.

Sen. Eastland (D., Miss.), promised that he and Sen. McClellan (D., Ark.), would offer 1,000 amendments to the FEPC legislation between them. Eastland said he would talk "two years" if necessary.

Sen. Bilbo (D., Miss.), who knows a filibuster when he is in one, informed newsmen he intended to speak twice—"30 days at a time"—against the measure which has been endorsed repeatedly by President Truman.

The unexpected motion which called up the controversial bill before the Senate yesterday took its Southern opponents completely by surprise. A hurried strategy session was ordered, but they made no bones they would use everything in the rule book in their effort to block a vote.

EASTLAND ASSERTED that consideration of the bill had been "promoted by labor unions to stave off anti-strike legislation."

A prolonged filibuster on FEPC would have the effect of stalling Senate action on all other pending legislation.

It also undoubtedly would impose a further strain upon relations between the president and some members of Congress.

There was a hint of this in the acid comment of Eastland yesterday. The Mississippian told his colleagues he questioned whether Mr. Truman was "competent" for the presidency if he "has the idea this is the most important bill to take up at this time."

Threats Again Fill Air Over FEPC Moves

Threats of "filibuster" and talk of cloture yesterday followed a move by Senator Dennis Chavez (D., N. Mex.) to call up permanent PEPC legislation "at the earliest possible time after the reconvening of Congress."

Southern Democrats, solidly opposed to the Truman-indorsed bill, replied that they "will talk as long as necessary to defeat the bill."

"I'll have 1,000 amendments," said Senator James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) who once threatened to offer every bill in the document room if necessary to beat antipoll tax legislation, facing the same opposition.

Cloture Petition Possible

Senator Wayne Morse (R., Oreg.), said he and others will join in circulation of a cloture petition if a filibuster develops against the proposed fair employment practices law. An amendment to the bill jointly introduced by Senators Morse, Joseph H. Ball (R., Minn.), and H. Alexander Smith (R. N. J.), would make the law apply to firms employing more than 25 persons instead of six, and provide for court review of the facts in FEPC decisions.

Indicating he will accept the amendments, Chavez told newsmen they "greatly improve the prospects of passing the bill, and will win votes for cloture if a filibuster develops."

A two-thirds vote of the Senate is necessary to shut off debate. One leadership source said cloture is unlikely, since many friends of FEPC are opposed on principle to any limitation in Senate debate.

Anxious to Avoid Battle

Senate leaders, anxious to avoid a pitched battle at the start of the session, meanwhile may appeal to Chavez to put off his FEPC motion until after the President's message on the state of the Union next Thursday.

They want to start the session's business off with the cutback appropriation bill, but this must be reintroduced and passed by the houses before the Senate can take it up. The President pocket-vetoed the cutback bill, because it returned the United States Employment Service to the States in 100 days. The new bill is expected to omit the USES rider pending consideration of compromise legislation.

Chavez, however, served notice he will not yield FEPC legislation for any bill except one dealing with Army demobilization.

"Other legislation is pending before Senate committees and is not ready for action as yet, but this bill is," he said. "I will only give way to one other piece of legislation, that pertaining to demobilization of the servicemen."

Chavez said he thought the FEPC bill should be first up "in keeping with President Truman's words to the country." Aside from the fact that it is the only Truman-recommended bill actually before the Senate, Chavez said it has been awaiting Senate action since last spring.

"If the Senate wants to turn it down, well and good, but it has been standing inactive long enough," said Chavez.

More than 75 per cent of Argentine foreign trade is handled through the port of Buenos Aires

The FEPC Filibuster

Birmingham Post

This paper has gone on record as deploring the Chavez maneuver to bring the FEPC bill before the Senate. There was nothing in the situation which gave this legislation the color of paramountcy, and the effect of its being projected at this juncture is divisive in a way which makes the whole business inopportune and impolitic. It would have been much better if Sen. Chavez had held his horses until after the delivery of the president's annual message. But to say that is not to approve the filibuster with which Southern senators have greeted the measure. That is an entirely different proposition. If Mr. Chavez was too hasty, the senators who have been sounding off since he showed his hand, and not the senator from New Mexico, must be held responsible for the unpleasant spectacle the upper chamber of Congress is making of itself. 1-25-46

Sen. Chavez has insisted that the bill could have been acted on during the interim between the opening of the session and the receipt of the president's message. Moreover, the senator has declared himself to be willing to put the bill aside whenever urgent legislation is ready for action. That is his reply to the charge of having brashly injected into the situation something intended to make impossible anything except the performance which has been staged on the Senate floor. A vote could have been had promptly, if the small group of senators who oppose the legislation were willing to put the matter to the democratic test. It is that fact which has aroused the country to the evil inherent in a filibuster.

* * *

Once this travesty on legislative procedure is launched, the country is made aware of the fact that a mere minority of senators can, through the privilege of unlimited debate, prevent the majority from registering its will. That is surely violative of a fundamental principle of our democratic system. But a filibuster is objectionable for still another reason. It brings out the incredible intolerance of some senators. Here is a man like Russell, of Georgia, denouncing aliens because they would be benefited by a permanent FEPC. And here is Eastland, of Mississippi, discerning the example if not the hand of Russian "totalitarianism" in a bill directed against discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color or place of origin. 1-25-46

It may very well be necessary to alter the Chavez measure to make it a reasonable expression of national authority. It is questionable whether it would serve the principle it affirms. But the bill is not a constitutional amendment. It does not involve the wholesale and sweeping intrusion which its enemies profess to see in it. It does not apply to the housewife hiring a cook, every business man employing a stenographer. The federal government has limited jurisdiction. It cannot impose rules upon the relations which concern the overwhelming mass of Southerners. It can make itself felt only in such industries and businesses as come within the purview of its constitutional prerogative.

Even if this were not true, would there be sound excuse for a filibuster? It is not strange that cloture is now in the offing. By a two-thirds vote, debate can be limited. The ground is being cleared for just such a development. If that happens, the credit for lifting the Senate out of this mess will go to the Republicans.

IN THEIR FILIBUSTER AGAINST THE BILL TO create a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission, a handful of wilful Southerners are causing serious people throughout the world to question the adequacy of our legislative system. In no other country would it be possible for a tiny minority in a legislative chamber to stop all action for an indefinite period. It is bad enough that there should be delay in setting up an agency empowered to stop racial discrimination in the field of employment. But the filibusterers, who in theory are members of the majority party, are prepared to obstruct indefinitely not only this vital part of the President's reconversion plans, but his entire program as outlined in his message to Congress. They are able to do this only because a considerably larger group in the Senate, including many supposed supporters of the FEPC, is unwilling to discard the hoary Senate tradition of unlimited debate. The fact that the present deadlock could last for more than a week despite an exceptionally heavy legislative calendar points to the need for a fundamental revamping of the Senate rules. But the immediate need, if still more time is not to be wasted, is for a public uprising to demand prompt adoption of the cloture rule.

2-2-46

Why NMU Delegates Fight for FEPC

The Daily Worker

The 20 delegates from the National Maritime Union, who left last night for Washington, along with other groups, are determined to impress on the nation's legislators the importance of a permanent FEPC.

New York

Stafford McKenzie, Negro seaman of 125 Brooks Ave., Bronx, one of the delegates, said: "I am fighting for the FEPC because it is the only way Negroes and other minorities can be assured of a job. Some Senators refuse to pass a FEPC law. We are going to Washington to see that those who want to pass it know we back them up and to have the others know we want them to pass it too."

N.Y.

"The FEPC is very important for the working class," declared **Charles Patrick of 409 Macon St., Brooklyn.** "It is the only thing that will insure the people that there will be no discrimination in jobs by employers."

1-17-46

Heriburto M. Berroero, Puerto Rican, 33 W. 111 St., asserted: "The FEPC is the only thing that will give economic security to the people without discrimination. I have two children and I know that without the FEPC I'll have no way to support them."

James Ochandera, 1552 N. E. Miami, Fla.: "There should be a fair chance for all people, without discrimination for jobs. The FEPC makes that a law. That's why I support it."

1-17-46

Vern Carrell, white seaman, P. O. Box 566, Fort Scott, Kan.: "In Kansas there is a wage differential. White workers make more than Negroes. With the elimination of discrimination in wages and employment all workers will be able to get better wages."

Richard Solano, 5530 Cornell, Chicago: "We hope to do a good job on the FEPC in Washington, because the issues are clear-cut. There must be an FEPC for jobs for all people, especially minorities. Some Congressmen don't realize how we feel about it. We're going down to tell them."

1-17-46

Vern Clark, Seattle, Wash.: "The Constitution of the United States says the government is for the people and by the people. Well, we're the people, and we want that FEPC bill passed. We want equal opportunity in employment. As an Irishman I know what discrimination means."

Charles Marrichisi of 224 E. 112 St.: "My parents were born in Europe. I want to be sure I will have a job without discrimination. The FEPC is the only way."

George Weston, 100 St. Nicholas Ave.: "The FEPC is necessary to have the American democracy practiced in America. Without an FEPC we'll have fascism here as in Germany. As a torpedoed seaman I don't want to see that happen here."

1-17-46

here."

Also on the delegation is Clarence Wardell of 204 W. 145 St., who spent three years and nine months in a Japanese prison camp, and who wants a permanent FEPC to hold some of the gains for which the GIs fought.

REPUBLICANS MOVE TO BALK FILIBUSTER

The New York Times

1-20-46

39 Senators Will Ask Majority to Keep Sessions Going Till 6 P. M. to Fight FEPC Foes

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—Thirty-nine Senate Republicans decided today to propose to the majority leaders that the Senate be kept in session until 6 P. M. daily until the filibuster against the Fair Employment Practices Bill is ended.

They also appointed a five-man committee to study methods of resisting the filibuster and to determine specifically whether the cloture rule could be invoked against the filibusterers' successful use of a motion for correction of the Senate Journal to delay action on the bill.

1-20-46

These decisions, taken at the regular weekly meeting of the Republican Senatorial Policy Committee, represent the "overwhelming sentiment" of the minority against the efforts of Southern Democrats to prevent a vote on continuance of the FEPC, according to Senator Joseph H. Ball of Minnesota, one of those appointed to the procedural committee.

Senators Harlan J. Bushfield of South Dakota and Eugene D. Millikin of Colorado, Republicans, joined with fifteen Southern Democrats last Thursday in opposing the motion to take up the FEPC bill, but twenty-six Republicans voted for it compared with twenty-two Democrats.

1-20-46

Senator Wallace H. White Jr. of Maine, the minority leader, who presided over the Republican strategy meeting, said that he would "respectfully suggest" to Senator Alben W. Barkley, the majority leader, that the Senate remain in session at least until 6 o'clock. There is no question at present of holding all-night sessions, he added, "though it may come to that."

Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon, another member of the Special Committee on Procedure, declared, however, that the filibuster presented a crisis which would determine whether a "wilfull minority" could prevent the majority from imposing its views, and that he stood ready to spend twenty-four hours a day in the Senate chamber to help bring the FEPC bill to a vote.

Mr. Morse asserted that it had been agreed before the Senate adjourned for Christmas that the FEPC bill would be brought up when it reconvened, and that this was the only bill on President Truman's "must" program which was now ready for Senate action. Two or three days should be sufficient to complete consideration of the measure, he insisted, clearing the path for other emergency legislation.

1-20-46

There seemed to be little prospect that the procedural committee, whatever it might recommend, would have much effect on the FEPC controversy. Mr. White said the committee had been instructed to report to the Republican leadership by next Wednesday, but added that even so there would not be time to do anything about changing Senate procedure and "we will have to fight this row out on the existing rules."

Members of the committee, besides Messrs. Ball and Morse, are Senators Robert A. Taft of Ohio, Kenneth S. Wherry of Nebraska and Forrest C. Donnell of Missouri.

Leaders of the Southern filibuster received news of the Republican action without apparent concern, and Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi said that even if the Republicans and the majority leadership found a way to invoke cloture, a two-thirds majority was required and "we've got the votes to beat it."

As for any change in the Senate rules, which permit unlimited debate on any measure unless cloture is invoked, Mr. Eastland pointed out that Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, one of the most determined opponents of the FEPC, is chairman of the Senate Rules Committee, to which such a proposal would be referred.

Another Southerner, Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia, said he would propose an anti-closed shop amendment to the FEPC bill when and if the Senate began to consider it.

Mr. Russell said he would propose adding to the present FEPC's ban on discrimination because of "race, creed or color," another ban to forbid discrimination based on membership or non-membership in any labor union.

1-20-46

"We've had lots of pressure from direction," commented Mr. Russell. the CIO and the PAC and it is time we had some from the other

Associated Press Wirephoto.

PICKETING THE FILIBUSTER—Wearing placards nominating various senators to the "dis/honor guard," these pickets parade near the Capitol in protest against the filibuster in the Senate on the Fair Employment Practices Committee legislation.

Stassen and Schwellenbach Rap Southern Filibuster On F.E.P.C.

'Only a Starter,' Maybank Says

Washington, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Senate filibuster by Southern Democrats opposed to legislation for a Fair Employment Practices Commission was deplored tonight by Harold E. Stassen and Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach.

Stassen, former Minnesota Governor who has been mentioned as a possible Republican presidential candidate in 1948, said it raised "an issue which should be decided by the people . . . in the elections that are before us."

Schwellenbach said the F.E.P.C. bill "is a test of our willingness to practice democracy as well as preach it."

Double Importance Stressed.

Both spoke at a dinner of the National Council for a Permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission.

Stassen declared the question "is not simply of the importance of legislation to safeguard the rights of minorities, but also of the importance of the establishment of a legislative procedure that will prevent minorities from wilfully blocking the decisions of the majority."

Schwellenbach recalled that he was a senator for six years and knew most of the senators now opposing the F.E.P.C.

"I never had any quarrel with them about the Senate rule which permitted unlimited debate," he declared, "but I always contended then and I still believe now that equally important and equally essential to the effective functioning of our Government was the full recognition of another Senate rule which provided for cloture (a time limit on debate) when it had approval of two-thirds of the senators voting."

Senator Maybank (D., S. C.) warned the Senate that the filibuster is just a starter if the bill becomes a law.

"I'd filibuster against the confirmation of anybody appointed to this commission. Anybody!" asserted Maybank, taking his turn in the five-day word-marathon blocking the legislation.

The senator referred to membership of a Fair-Employment Practices Commission which would administer the law.

FULL FILIBUSTER OPENS IN SENATE OVER FEPC BILL

Binding Ham, Va. Age Herald

Truman Is Challenged As Southern Group Starts Opposition

BY JACK BELL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—(AP)—A full-fledged filibuster of unforeseeable duration broke out in the Senate today following the adoption of a surprise motion to take up the controversy-packed FEPC bill.

1. All other legislation was hobbled.

2. Sen. Walter George, Georgia, asserted that "free men" on the Democratic side of the aisle would refuse to follow the administration in the matter.

3. Sen. Eastland (D., Miss.) starting to talk for "two years if necessary,"—questioned whether President Truman is "competent" to handle his job if he "has the idea this is the most important bill to take up at this time."

The measure, which has been endorsed repeatedly by Mr. Truman, would establish a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission to police industry, labor unions and the government against discriminations on account of race, color or creed. 1-18-46

Bilbo Is Aroused

Sen. Bilbo (D., Miss.), an old hand at filibustering, told a reporter:

"This bill is so vitally against the interests of the people of the United States and so manifestly unconstitutional and un-American that I propose to exercise by right to speak twice on the bill"—he paused—"30 days at a time."

Sen. Overton (D., La.) predicted without elaboration that the FEPC bill itself would not be discussed "tomorrow—or tomorrow—or tomorrow." He forecast that some "entirely new subject matter" would be on tap when the Senate meets again.

The bill cannot be displaced by a minority, but the discussions of the speakers do not have to have any particular connection with the matter at hand. 1-18-46

Eastland To Act

Under the parliamentary situation, the FEPC bill is due to come up again tomorrow after the expiration of the "morning hour"—no later than 2 p.m. Meanwhile, Eastland is expected to take advantage of the general business period just after the Senate reconvenes to call for a vote on his motion to discharge the labor committee from further consideration of the fact-finding bill for labor disputes. But the labor bill itself will have to wait on the FEPC matter.

Sen. Chavez had served notice before Christmas that he intended to call up the measure. A similar bill now is tied up in the House rules committee.

When Chavez actually made the motion, less than a third of the senators were present. Sen. Hill, Alabama, the Democratic whip, jumped to his feet to observe that it was his understanding that the New Mexico senator intended to discuss the bill today, but that he would delay his motion until later.

The Filibuster and the FEPC

Times-Dispatch

Editor of The Times-Disptch:

I read with keen interest your editorial on January 20, captioned "Filibustering While Rome Burns," deriding Senators Chavez and Meade, the sponsors of the FEPC bill, for having suddenly projected such a controversial issue into the congressional proceedings, and thus provoking a filibuster.

I must confess that I am unable to follow your line of thinking on the issue. I should think, Mr. Editor, that in light of the mawkish spectacle which is now taking place as a result of a coterie of Southern Senators blocking the nation's legislative machinery at such a crucial period in our history, your criticism would be directed at "Bilbo-Eastland and company," as you so appropriately labeled them. Never in the history of civilized man has a more ridiculous, idiotic and clownish performance been staged in the name of democracy. Yet, in the face of all that, you insist on plaguing the house of Senator Chavez, while you merely slap lightly, and then only by implication, the wrists of some few narrow-minded Senators, who are not only thwarting justice and the democratic principle of majority rule, but are also making the United States ridiculous in the eyes of the world.

Regardless of

In spite of your attempt to minimize the FEPC bill, it is both important and necessary. What about the minority groups? Don't you think that any legislation which will make it possible for them to have a fair and equal opportunity to make a decent living is just as important as giving Ben Fairless an additional $4 per ton on steel or Alfred P. Sloan, boss of General Motors, a boost in car prices, or Phil Murray a 30 per cent hike in the wages of his CIO workers? 2-8-46

It would be well for all of us to keep in mind that it was the sweat, toil and tears of our forefathers, irrespective of race, creed or color, that made America what it is today. Then the least we could do is to give every one an equal chance to earn an honest living.

Regardless of what is done or how it is done, if it is for the benefit of a minority group, it is certain to stir up some hostility and resentment on the part of prejudiced individuals. But is it fair to brand a law as no good just because some of us do not agree with it? If that be the case, there would be very few good laws passed. 2-8-46

A. E. BUTLER.

Richmond.

Charge Dewey With Brushoff In FEPC Plea

New York

N. Y. City Delegates Say Governor Refused to Receive Them

1-29-46

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Governor Dewey's mantle of liberalism is sitting a bit more uneasily today upon the shoulders of the aspirant 1948 Presidential candidate.

The Governor, reportedly closeted with advisers on the 1946-47 budget, refused yesterday to meet with a delegation of 20 New Yorkers who had come to enlist his support in the fight for a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission.

The delegation, representing 500,000 members of local, civic, and religious organizations, charged the Governor with "discourteous and evasive" reception, and delegated its chairman, Harold Kline, to remain in Albany indefinitely or until Dewey issues a statement.

Resolution—a resolution introduced Jan. 21 by Assemblyman Hulan Jack (D., Manhattan), to memorialize Congress to pass the FEPC Bill—and could not commit himself.

Terming the Governor "titular leader of the Republican Party," Jack, recalling his 1944 election pledge, the delegation requested Dewey to issue a public statement.

One member of the delegation, John Henry, American Veterans Committee field director for New York State, said:

"I feel as if I haven't accomplished anything. We have gotten insulted in Albany." Lieut. Gov. Joseph R. Hanley even said: "Dewey was not alone in turning a cold shoulder to the group. Dewey to issue a public statement to recalcitrant GOP members of Congress.

1-29-46

Dewey was not familiar with the Jack plished and been insulted in Albany." complete brushoff

How Randolph Aided Filibuster

Daily Worker New York N.Y.

By CLAUDIA JONES
(Second of a series)

In yesterday's article, we charged that the leaders of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, seek to make partisan capital out of the FEPC issue.

It is obvious that in so charging we diferentiate between the leaders of the National Council and the thousands whose pennies and dollars have helped the FEPC fight through this channel.

Now here are some facts:

1. Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, Randolph's co-worker, busted herself in sabotaging the Jan. 17th Mass Peoples Delegation to Washing called under the leadership of Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., and Councilman Benjamin J. Davis. The delegation included about 1,000 representatives from National Negro Congress, NAACP, Urban League, CIO and AFL, church, fraternal and youth groups. Members of that delegation reported that Mrs. Hedgeman deliberately urged many local groups not to come to Washington.

No progressive would take such a position, even with regard to the Feb. 28 rally for to do so would mean selfishly to hinder the fight for FEPC. Sat 2-23-46

2. Leaders of the National Council, as widely reported by Washington observers, were responsible for bringing up the FEPC bill first in the Senate. This made the fight harder. In the Senate, the poll-tax Republican bloc has always been most virulent in their attacks against democratic procedures.

RANDOLPH'S TACTICS

3. It was Randolph and Mrs. Hedgeman who worked behind the scenes to foil the plans of the most experienced, reliable and progressive group of Congressmen, the CIO, and other labor groups, and many Negro peoples organizations. The latter based their strategy on working for the House Discharge Petition to get FEPC to the House floor for vote. **It is this strategy that still remains to be accomplished if the FEPC bill is to be made law in this session of Congress.**

Progressive persons in the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, reflected concern over the ill-devised strategy followed by the Randolph-Hedgeman leadership, on the very day the filibuster began.

Since the mass delegation was in Washington just then, many of these progressives urged delegates to do something about the "surprise" move of Chavez and the resultant filibuster. This, the delegation did, and it obtained many signatures to the House Discharge petition, and laid the groundwork for the later fight to secure Senators' signatures to the cloture petition.

Here, however, is graphic proof of the insufficient preparation on the part of the National Council leaders to beat the filibuster. And such strategy played into the hands of the bill's enemies.

MOTIVE BARED

Does this mean that the National Council did absolutely nothing on FEPC? By no means. But Randolph's telegram to Bilbo's filibustering act, best reveals the **motivation of their strategy.**

Randolph proudly wired Bilbo that "while you are filibustering in Washington we are planning a Madison Square Garden rally, in which thousands of white New Yorkers are joining with fellow Negroes, Catholics and Jews in demanding fair employment practices."

While Bilbo was filibustering, progressive and labor forces recognized the filibuster as a danger signal requiring a heightened fight for victory on the FEPC— **in this session of Congress.** Not at some future date!

Had the National Council leaders plunged into this fight, instead of sabotaging the only mass Peoples March to Washington, ever held, they might have helped secure the eight votes which marked the difference betwen success or failure.

It is no wonder, then, that Randolph and Mrs. Hedgeman were more interested in corralling the angered sentiments of the Negro people for their own partisan purposes, than in fighting for FEPC now. Sat 2-23-46

More than pompous oratory is needed for speedy enactment of FEPC legislation.

There is a good idea there. For and labor will ask: Whose advice do Mr. Randolph and Mrs. Hedgeman seek in their strategy on FEPC?

Why have they in their forthcoming meeting deliberately excluded progressive and labor forces?

(These questions will be answered in the concluding article in Monday's Daily Worker).

The FEPC Bill

Richmond, Va., Times Dispatch 2-13-46

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

I am writing this letter as a reply to Mr. Creel's article in your paper on February 2. 2-13-46

Mr. Creel's orchid-throwing plus his use of the phrase, "We, the truly Southern people, do not want to have Negroes working and eating beside us," makes it obvious that he entertains a gross misconception of the contents of the FEPC bill. If Mr. Creel sees fit to familiarize himself with the implications of same, he will discover that it is minus a provision compelling members of one race to dine with members of another. Upon continuing his examination, he will, however, find a clause to the effect that there shall be no discrimination in employment due to race, creed, religious faith or national origin.

While Mr. Creel is busy felicitating the participants of the filibuster on, as he terms it, "their fine work," real Americans are busy lending their support to proponents of this bill, which seeks to assure all Americans an equal chance of obtaining employment in keeping with their qualifications.

Mr. Creel's desire to reward the Senators engaged in the filibuster will be fulfilled in the form of votes in the coming elections throughout the South. Hardly a redeeming feature is the fact that in the majority of these States the "filibuster experts" will be reelected solely because the masses will be denied the privilege of casting a ballot via the poll tax.

The above fact, and it is a fact, reflects the inevitability of the ultimate adoption of this essential legislation, as the masses will support it in the majority of the States, i. e., the States where they are free from the bondage of an unethical poll tax. 2-13-46

The FEPC bill is testing the very foundation of our democratic principles. The fact that it takes precedence over all other bills on the President's program indicates the desire of the true Americans to ascertain that these principles be upheld, and that the American way shall prevail.

MRS. GEORGE W. MOORE.
Richmond.

Filibuster on FEPC Still Blocks Senate

House to Weigh Weak Fact-Finding Bill Today

G. M. New York 1-28-46

By United Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The House returns today to consideration of President Truman's fact-finding legislation while the Senate is still deadlocked by a Southern filibuster against the Fair Employment Practices Bill.

A watered-down version of Truman's fact-finding bill is scheduled to reach the House floor by midweek. As reported out by the House Labor committee, it fails to give the boards power to subpena company records and does not provide for a "cooling off" period before strikes may be called.

The Rules Committee is expected to decide today whether the measure will be open to floor amendments. 1-28-46

8-Day Filibuster

Action on the Senate floor has been blocked for eight days by the anti-FEPC filibuster. A cloture petition under which each Senator would be limited to one hour's debate will be submitted today and voted on Wednesday. It will bear 40 or more signatures but stands little chance of approval since two-thirds of the members must approve it.

Meanwhile, members of the Senate Education and Labor Committee predicted that they eventually will report out a fact-finding bill along the lines recommended by Truman. Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.), said he favored a bill similar to the Railway Labor Act, from which the President drew several features of his proposed measure.

Other Measures

If the Southern filibuster can be broken or the FEPC bill shelved, the Senate has two measures ready for consideration. One would raise minimum wages from the present 40 cents an hour to 65 cents and the other would set up a commission to study Presidential succession. 1-28-46

The House today begins debate on a bill to return the U. S. Employment Service to the states on June 30, 1947, and on Wednesday it considers again a bill rescinding $52,000,000,000 in Federal appropriations.

The original rescission bill was vetoed by Truman because it contained a rider returning USES to the states July 1, 1946.

If the fact-finding bill is not ready for the floor by Thursday the House will consider legislation providing pensions for Congressmen, cabinet officers and heads of Government agencies.

To Skip FEPC For Major Bill

Washington Post

By Felix Cotton
International News Service Staff Writer

Senator Chavez (D., NM), said yesterday that he would be willing to have the Fair Employment Practice Bill laid aside in favor of any pressing legislation ready for Senate action. 1-31-46

He pointed out, however, that no other major legislation is ready for Senate consideration right now. He said he would insist on keeping the FEPC bill before the chamber until "a labor disputes or demobilization bill" or some other important measure comes along.

A strong movement is getting under way in the Senate for quick action on a fact-finding labor disputes bill. Demobilization legislation is not contemplated, however.

Chavez declared that FEPC backers would proceed with their efforts to hold the Senate continuously in session, beginning today, in an attempt to break the southern filibuster against the FEPC bill.

Charges Sitdown Strike

The New Mexico Senator accused Southern Democrats of "conducting a sitdown strike." He added:

"The situation has reached a point where the FEPC bill is immaterial. The question is whether the Senate shall function or be tied up by a strike that in my opinion is as damaging as any work stoppage in the country."

Asked about the proposal of Senator Morse (R., Oreg.) to place cots for the Senators in the Senate corridors if continuous sessions are held, Chavez replied:

"That would be one way which a Senator could get a little rest."

Senator Morse made this suggestion as a means of keeping 49 Senators, or a majority of the membership, on the floor or sleeping nearby in order to hold the Senate in session around the clock.

Filibuster to Resume at Noon

The filibuster will resume today when the Senate meets at 12 p. m., EST. 1-31-46

The Senate will take time out this afternoon to listen to President Truman's double-barreled message on the state of the Union and the budget. The reading of this message, about 25,000 words long, will consume a good part of the afternoon.

Senators who take a middle-of-the-road viewpoint in the FEPC controversy doubt that continuous sessions will be held, although they say it might be tried out for a day or so.

They recall that a caucus of Republican Senators decided against the idea, and recommended instead daily sessions lasting until 6 p. m., EST.

It was learned yesterday that adoption of this suggestion is being considered by leading Democrats. If the contemplated arrangement is worked out, the Senate probably will meet at 11 a. m., Eastern standard time, beginning Wednesday, and stay in session until 6 p. m. each day as long as the filibuster lasts.

To Discuss Strategy

Southern Democrats will meet in the office of Senator Overton (D., La.) this morning to discuss strategy in the light of the move for continuous sessions.

Overton said the Southerners were "not world-wide." He remarked: "We are going to make that journal a perfect work of art."

1-31-46

Southern Democrats in the Senate, while we will only have to have two or three present. They'll get tired of that pretty quickly.'

He added: "They (the FEPC backers) will have to keep 49 Senators in the Senate. Overton said the Southerners would continue to offer amendments to Thursday's Senate Journal.

Chavez Willing

The Washington Post

Filibusterers Threaten Violence Against FEPC

Daily Worker New York 2-8-46

Sen. James O. Eastland of Mississippi has threatened to do everything within his power to nullify the provisions of FEPC if it becomes the law of the land.

Sen. Olin D. Johnson of South Carolina has hinted that mass lynchings would be on the order of the day in his state if the FEPC bill passes.

These shocking statements by two filibusterers against fair employment are down in black and white in the Congressional Record.

Eastland's defiance of the law came in an exchange with Sen. Chavez of New Mexico, sponsor of the FEPC bill. Here it is, from the Congressional Record of Jan. 25:

MR. CHAVEZ: The Senator from Mississippi stated, or some other Senator stated—I may not be correct in stating it was the Senator from Mississippi—during the debate in the last few minutes that if this bill became a law it would be nullified. I should like to ask the Senator from Mississippi, or whoever made that statement—

MR. EASTLAND: I made that statement.

MR. CHAVEZ: Would he nullify it?

MR. EASTLAND: Would I nullify it?

MR. CHAVEZ: Yes.

MR. EASTLAND: Yes, I would take great pleasure in doing everything within my power to nullify its provisions.

(End quote from Congressional Record.)

Here is Johnson's revealing statement, from the Record of the same day:

MR. JOHNSON: Let me throw out this warning: there are things not covered by this bill. We have in the South approximately 13,000,000 colored people, and the reaction against this kind of law, on the part of people who do not even fall under its provisions, will be such that it will cause hundreds of thousands and even perhaps millions of poor innocent colored people to suffer. I should hate to see the colored people in my state suffer because of this kind of legislation. Anyone who cares to go back to Reconstruction days will see what happened in South Carolina and in the South as a whole, when it was attempted to enforce laws in which the people of that section did not believe.

(End quote from Congressional Record.)

Johnson, in speaking of "what happened," was obviously referring to the brutal murders and lynchings by the Ku Klux Klan.

G.O.P. Will Try to End F.E.P.C. Filibuster

Courier-Journal Louisville

Washington, Feb. 5 (AP)—Senate Republicans agreed tonight to try to end the Senate filibuster over F.E.P.C. by demanding a vote on a petition to limit debate.

Senator Taft (R., Ohio), chairman of the Republican Steering Committee, announced this decision after a caucus of the 39 Republicans.

"We are not certain how this can be done but we will use every possible means of securing a vote on closure (debate limitation)," Taft said after the conference.

Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.), regular presiding officer in the Senate, ruled Monday that a cloture petition signed by 48 senators, both Republicans and Democrats, could not be offered under the existing parliamentary situation.

Will Confer With Leaders.

Taft said he would confer with Majority Leader Barkley (D., Ky.), and Senators Chavez (D., N. M.), floor leader for the F.E.P.C. bill, and Senator Russell (D., Ga.) in hopes of getting the agreement to vote on cloture.

Senator Eastland (D., Miss.) told the Senate that F.E.P.C. supporters want to "tear down the partitions between white and black restrooms and create social equality" between the races.

The Mississippian's statement was made during a series of acrid exchanges between supporters and opponents of the Fair Employment Practices Commission measure which has locked the Senate in a filibuster for 14 consecutive sessions.

Although Eastland controlled the floor for most of the day, he yielded several times for lengthy speeches and questions.

Guffey Attacks Opponents.

Senator Guffey (D., Pa.) in a prepared speech said that a permanent F.E.P.C. had been pledged by the late President Roosevelt by President Truman and by the Republican Party.

"It is a discordant note in this great democracy that a small group of men, through misuse of legislative privilege, can block ... the will of a majority," Guffey said, adding that economic equality "is the sole issue of this bill and the issue of social equality has been dragged in as a red herring to confuse the gullible."

Russell said the wartime F.E.P.C. created by President Roosevelt had used "pressure" to end the separation of white and colored rest and dining rooms in Government agencies.

SENATORS WRANGLE AMID FILIBUSTER

New York Times

Republicans Demand Closure Show-Down—Motion to Recommit FEPC Measure Blocked

Sat.

By C. P. TRUSSELL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—The second day of the third week of the filibustering in the Senate against the bill to create a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission found sponsors of the measure quarreling openly, with Republicans demanding an immediate showdown on closure to limit debate, voicing doubt that some Democratic proponents really favored the bill and seeking to send it back to committee for drastic modification.

For the Democratic proponents, Senator Chavez of New Mexico, co-author of the bill, did his best to explain that the parliamentary situation created by Southern Democrats had made it impossible for him to file the closure petition and that it was awaiting more than the forty-five signatures it bears.

Senator Capehart, Republican of Indiana, sought permission from the chair to enter a motion to recommit the bill for a thorough revamping. Senator McKeller of Tennessee, the presiding officer, said he could not entertain such a motion since Senator Byrd of Virginia held the floor and was not yielding for motions. Mr. Capehart appealed to Senator Russell of Georgia, floor manager for the filibusterers, for "advice on some way this issue can be brought to a head."

Senator Russell suggested that when the appropriate time arrived—and it had not yet arrived—Mr. Capehart might move that "the FEPC bill be recommitted to the Senate Education and Labor Committee with instructions that it bet committed to the grave."

Senator Wherry, the Republican whip, stated that he had circulated the closure petition and that the first twenty names affixed to it were those of Republicans. Then, he said, he turned it over to Mr. Chaves a week ago yesterday and no attempt had been made to make it active, though sixteen signatures were sufficient.

Mr. Chavez said he would attempt to put the closure petition in action next Monday. Senator Taft, Republican, of Ohio, who is for closure but against FEPC bill, said he would "insist" that it be filed that day.

Meanwhile, Senator Hawkes, Republican, of New Jersey joined the Southern Democrats in fighting the FEPC bill, though declining to enter the filibuster. He contended that the measure, if enacted, would "destroy the American system of free enterprise," and thus broke openly with his colleague, Senator Smith. He denied that it would solve the "Negro question, the Jewish question or a religious question" and held that it would "just add another Government control to fixing wages and prices, allocation of materials, competition with business and taxation that kills profit and initiative."

When Senator Byrd read telegrams from the Governors of eleven Southern States which asserted that the opposition to FEPC by their Senators bespoke the sentiment of the people and said that the pending bill "proposes to establish another costly, powerful and inquisitorial bureau of the Federal Government; to send its strong arm into the daily transactions of virtually every man's business in America and to tell employers whom to hire, whom to fire, and whom to promote, at a time when centralization of power in the Federal Government has reached such a point as to seriously threaten the American way of life."

The undertaking, Mr. Byrd said, would mean: That approximately 1,500,000 business firms employing six or more persons, or a total of some 22,500,00 persons, would have to be policed and inspected to see that the provisions of the bill were carried out.

Sen. Ellender States Opposition To Mixed Delegation On FEPC

The Louisiana Weekly New Orleans Louisiana 1-26-46

"I don't think FEPC is good for the South, nor do I think it is what the people want," so said Senator Allen J. Ellender, concerning the visit of seven delegates last week to the office of the Senator in Houma, La. Ellender disagreed that it was a fair law by giving what he called an example. "Do you think it's fair that a Negro is appointed Governor of the Virgin Islands when 60 per cent of the land is owned by 30 per cent of the population which is white?"

Here Dr. George Talbert was anxious to make reply on that issue, but it was the strategic plan of the delegation that the Negro delegates should not speak.

From all appearances the delegates observed that Ellender took advantage of the strategy by completely ignoring the presence of the Negro delegates. And in so doing he implied more than once by his evasive discussion that the Negroes present were not only unable to speak but incapable of doing so.

"I think the FEPC will put the Negroes 10 years back in their progress." Just what was the Senator's mental conception of the relationship between fair employment and progress was never found out, the delegates admitted in a personal interview with the press.

Rev. Father Vincent O'Connell (appointed spokesman of the delegates) took the Senator up on his tendency of making an entirely Negro issue of the bill and reminded that Jews, Catholics and Mexicans were discriminated in employment the same as Negroes. So did the priest explain that the bill was a measure to protect the right of a man to obtain work for a living wage. Father O'Connell further stated that if the FEPC is not passed these discriminated minorities are likely to join with other forces similar to a stick of dynamite. "Remember, they will have nothing to lose," the priest warned, once the security of a job and a living wage is denied them.

The members of the FEPC delegates to Houma were: Mrs. Wylene S. Dorsey, chairman cared that they are not through; Mrs. Mary B. Allen, secretary; Dr. Father Vincent J. Ellender. They intend to follow him to Washington, as George Talbert, Father Vincent J. Ed. Starnes, CIO, Mr. Ed. Starnes, CIO, Friend, chairman and Mrs. Joseph Friend, chairman of the Board of the Urban League.

A Political Plot That Misfired

The Courier Journal, Louisville Kentucky

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Inside fact is that it was a fluke which caused the F.E.P.C. filibuster to be launched at the start of the Senate session. Dixie Democrats had agreed with Senate Majority Leader Barkley to hold up the fight until after President Truman had delivered his "State of the Union" message.

1-27-46

Senator Chavez of New Mexico, chief Democratic sponsor of the fair employment practices bill, was agreeable to this postponement. But what he did not know was that seven Republicans, led by Senators Wayne Morse of Oregon and Joe Ball of Minnesota, held a secret meeting where they hatched a plot to take the F.E.P.C. bill away from him.

They planned to urge immediate consideration of the bill, in order to attract liberal support to the Republican Party.

Chavez Got a Tip

1-27-46

On the morning of their surprise move, someone tipped off Democrat Chavez that Republican Morse had a stack of papers on his desk, all set to launch a campaign for F.E.P.C.

Chavez was on his feet in a minute, demanding to be recognized. Morse also was on his feet, but Senator Francis Myers, a Pennsylvania Democrat, recognized fellow-Democrat Chavez.

There was a touch of irony in this. For Senator Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee, a bitter foe of the bill and president of the Senate, inadvertently gave the F.E.P.C. a helping hand. He had surrendered the gavel to Myers, a Northern Democrat, and gone out for a sandwich. Had he been presiding he might have recognized a foe of F.E.P.C. Since then, he has been careful to let only Southern Democrats preside over the Senate.

1-27-46

Strategy of the anti-F.E.P.C. filibusterers in debating the Senate Journal is about the smartest thing they could do, since it is impossible to invoke cloture (limit debate) while an amendment to the Journal is being discussed.

It's Nothing New

The same tactics were used in 1922, when Senators Pat Harrison of Mississippi and Oscar Underwood of Alabama, filibustering against the antilynching bill, used up several days discussing the chaplain's prayer, questioning the authenticity of names and initials in the Journal, calling for quorums and other time-killing tricks to block Senate action on lynching.

Finally, Senator Sam Shortridge of California threw up his hands and agreed to withdraw the controversial measure, which he had sponsored.

1-27-46

It takes a two-thirds majority to limit debate by invoking cloture, and only four times in history has this been successful—in 1919, when the treaty of peace with Germany was being considered; in 1925, on the question of adhering to the World Court; in 1927, on a motion to agree to House amendments to the national bank bill, and again the same year when a bill to create a Bureau of Prohibition in the Treasury Department was being debated.

Note—Longest one-man filibuster in Congress was conducted by Senator Bob La Follette, Sr., who held forth 18 hours and 23 minutes against the Aldrich-Vreeland financial bill in 1908. Huey Long spoke 15 hours in his famous "pot likker" filibuster against farm provisions in an extension of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

1-28-46

Hundreds Join To Bring FEPC Plea to Capital

The Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

1-15-46

Hundreds of men and women will gather at the information booth in the Pennsylvania Station at 6 a.m. Thursday to join the mass FEPC delegation to Washington.

Information was still pouring in yesterday to the People's Committee, 132 W. 138 St.; the National Negro Congress, 307 Lenox Ave.; the Negro Labor Victory Committee, 308 Lenox Ave., and to Councilman Benjamin Davis' office, 200 W. 135 St., giving names of organizations and numbers of delegates each will send.

No limit has been set on the number to go. Because of the housing shortage in Washington the delegation plans to complete its work and leave the capital the same day.

1-15-46

The call for the delegation was issued two weeks ago by Councilman Davis and Rep. Adam Clayton Powell under the slogan **"All Out to Washington, Jan. 17, for a Permanent FEPC!"**

Leaders of the delegation plan to talk with President Truman about the FEPC and to solicit support of Democrats and Republicans in the House and the Senate with a view to getting enough signatures on the House discharge petition to send the bill for a permanent FEPC to the floor for debate.

IWO DELEGATES

The International Workers Order is sending one delegate each from the City Committees and the New York Council of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order. Several branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are sending delegates, as are also the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, International Labor Defense, Negro Veterans Organizing Committee, United Optical Workers Union, National Maritime Union, Local 445 of the Iron Workers Union, Teachers Union, PAC community groups, Dictograph Sales Corp. of Jamaica, Metropolitan Coordinating Council, Coordinating Committee of Queensbridge Housing Project, Negro Women, Inc.; Dunbar Housewives League, Brooklyn Interracial Assembly, Local 6 of the Hotel and Club Employes Union, State, County and Municipal Workers, National Negro Congress, People's Committee, Negro Labor Victory Committee and Communist organizations.

The Hotel and Club Employes Union will be represented by eight delegates, two of them Negroes, and all rank-and-filers active in the shops. The NMU is sending 20. The Trade Union Committee for Jewish Unity will be represented by Max Perlow, its chairman, who is also secretary-treasurer of the United Furniture Workers of America.

1-15-46

The National Negro Congress will be represented by Revels Cayton, newly-elected executive secretary, and the Teachers Union by Rose Russel, legislative representative.

Cayton last night appealed for cars to join a motorcade tomorrow (Wednesday) evening for a tour of the city in behelf of the FEPC delegation. The motorcade will end in a mass meeting on Seventh Ave. between 135 and 136 Sts.

THE WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

By Drew Pearson

Hastened the Filibuster

Wild, Windy Band Still Filibustering on FEPC

G. M. New York, N.Y.

Faint Hope Raised That They'll OK Cloture Rule

1-24-46

By Charles A. Michie
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24. — A wild and wordy little band, the Southern Senators, still rode a firm seat in the Senate today as they steered a dull and overripe filibuster against a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission into its sixth day.

Only light on the dreary picture was a faint hope that Southern Democrats would agree to invoke cloture—if they are sure they have the votes to beat it. Cloture is the only rule of the Senate which will stop a Senator from talking. And it requires a two-third vote of the chamber. The hard-talking members from the cotton fields of the deep South claim cloture cannot be invoked because they're not really arguing about FEPC at all. They're talking about amending the Senate *Journal* for last Thursday—a technical fact.

Words on Prayer

The Chaplain's prayer was left out by mistake when the *Journal* was printed. "Of course we must answer the *Journal*—not even a prayer!" checked Sen. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) when he was carrying the ball for the filibusterers late yesterday.

Sen. Dennis Chavez (D., N. M.) rose. "The Senate certainly needs a prayer," he said, and sat down.

Eastland and Sen. Burnet R. Maybank (D., S. C.) played pattycake and Amos and Andy on the Senate floor through yesterday's session—Eastland throwing Maybank his lines in the form of questions. The exchange attained a ludicrous low as the afternoon wore away and the temper of the galleries with it.

1-24-46

The crushing grip the Southerners hold on the Senate was demonstrated clearly at the opening of yesterday's session. On motion of Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.), the Senate voted 48 to 20 to table the Chaplain's prayer amendment. But it didn't work.

Hoey Steps In

As soon as the vote on the prayer was over, Sen. Clyde R. Hoey (D., N. C.) offered another amendment to the *Journal*. He wanted the names of Senators who didn't answer the first quorum call Thursday inserted. And it went on from there. Taft snorted that such an amendment was "frivolous." He rose to a point of order on the amendment. He was overruled by Sen. Kenneth McKellar (D., Tenn.), President pro tempore of the Senate, who was presiding. Sen. Claude Pepper (D., Fla.) was ruled down by McKellar a moment later.

McKellar, who blandly ignores rules of the Senate helps to tighten the Southerner's grip. Hhe arbitrarily refuses to recognize members on legitimate points of order and is in a position to block any attempt from the Republican side of the aisle to move to invoke the cloture provision.

McKellar is a Southern Democrat, by the way. Very nice if you own and operate a filibuster to have the man in the chair keeping the opposition out of your hair as McKellar did. And he appoints any others who climb to the same seat when you step out for a breather. So far they've all been Southern Democrats.

Hoey, a caricaturist's idea of a Southern Senator with swallowtail coat, red carnation and mane of white wool, had his little say first, about an hour and a half's worth. All about how swell the Southerners treat the Negroes. Just think of it, 7433 Negro teachers in North Carolina alone. Of course, all in Negro schools teaching Negroes.

'No Race Problem'

"There is no race problem in North Carolina," he said with a machine-gun delivery. "I've heard more about it here in Washington than a lifetime in my own state." time ago.

swered yes he did. The FEPC bill is also "a Communist attempt to destroy our country" and "rape of the Magna Charta" and so on. I think I go home.

1-24-46

Maybank, who was second man in the word marathon, didn't have fair. He'd ask the questions in the much of an audience, one Republican and seven Democrats at 1:40 p.m. And they weren't very interested in either the history of S. C. or some loud remarks about petbaggers and scalawags" tried to ruin that fair state.

Then Eastland made it an af- ed speeches and Maybank would answer that he certainly did think "car-"Doesn't the Senator from South Carolina think the CIO is run by some carpetbaggers?" And Maybank an-

All-Night Sessions to End Filibuster Asked in Senate

Daily Worker New York

By ROB F. HALL 1-25-46

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—A call for all-night sessions or any other measures necessary to break the filibuster and force a vote on the bill for a permanent FEPC was issued today by Sen. Glen H. Taylor (D-Ia).

"This is not democracy, this is rule by small minority," said Taylor.

"I hope that those who really believe in democracy will stand by their guns and not yield to this legislative blackmail."

The statement of Sen. Taylor is a warning against a maneuver by certain Senators who would make a halfhearted attempt at quick cloture (limiting debate), failing that, they would agree to displace the FEPC bill. 1-25-46

This would end the filibuster, but would not break it. Supporters of FEPC insist that it must be broken not merely ended.

Today this was the most serious danger. Sen. Wayne Morse (R-Ore) and Sen. James Mead (D-NY) were circulating a petition for cloture. At the same time they stated that it had little possibility of succeeding. Morse, Mead and others, it is said are prepared in this event to drop the fight.

Majority leader Barkley stated that he would vote for cloture.

Meanwhile, it is obvious that the filibuster is also standing in the way of other important legislation, including steps toward a solution of the strike situation.

Sen. Harley Kilgore (D-WVa) announced his intention to introduce, together with Morse and Sen. James M. Tunnell (D-Del) a resolution to authorize the Senate Committee on Labor and Education to investigate "the facts behind the charges and counter-charges of labor and management." The investigation is considered a necessary prelude to legislation repealing Section 722 of the Internal Revenue Act of 1942 under which corporations will receive enormous tax rebates to make up for losses they incur as a result of strikes.

But such a resolution cannot be introduced until "the legislative situation in the Senate permits," Kilgore said.

Some Senators are arguing that in order to get action on Kilgore's resolution the Southern Democrats should be appeased and FEPC displaced. But progressive circles insist that the only correct method of opening the way to consideration of the Kilgore resolution is to break the filibuster, get a vote on FEPC, and proceed to act on the resolution. 1-25-46

Any other solution would serve to defeat FEPC and encourage the poltax bloc to continue obstructionist tactics.

Meanwhile, popular resentment against the filibuster reached here from southern states. Senators saw a resolution adopted at a meeting of more than 1,000 persons in Atlanta, which characterized the filibuster as "disgraceful" and as "a gross misrepresentation of the majority of the people of Georgia and the South." The Atlanta meeting, one of a series held by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, described the filibuster as "an ignoble attempt by a minority to gag the action of a majority and a serious threat to the democratic process."

According to the SCHW, similar resolutions have been adopted by more than 10,000 southerners during the past fortnight in Nashville, Birmingham, Mobile, Jacksonville and Savannah. In Mobile 5,000 attended the rally, it was reported.

Sen. John H. Bankhead (D-Ala) was droning on this afternoon on the floor of the Senate in the sixth day of the filibuster. The subject on which, technically, the debate was hinged was the motion by Sen. Clyde R. Hoey (D-NC) to amend the Journal of Jan. 17. 1-25-46

"Now you are turning your backs on your old friends," Bankhead told Republicans, "and joining the Bolshevik crowd, the Communist crowd, the National Socialist crowd."

Polltaxers' Action on FEPC Scored By Noted Southerner

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The following telegram was sent to Pres. Truman and Senate Majority Leader Barkley by Marshall Wingfield, past national commander in chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans of Memphis, Tenn.:

"The tactics of the southern Senators in filibustering against the Fair Employment Practices Bill is a betrayal of the democratic sentiment and principles of the southland. You deserve the commendation of all fair-minded people for your stand on this issue. Reactionary southern Senators of the type of Bilbo and McKellar represent the elements of frivolous, prejudiced and narrow sectionalism which is passing away. This filibuster must be defeated and the right of man to earn bread for himself and his family recognized without regard to race, creed, color or nationality. There are many southerners who yearn for the day when we will be represented again in Congress by men with the same conception of forthright democracy advocated and practiced by Jefferson and Jackson, and with the same warm human spirit of Robert E. Lee."

Southerners Agree to Vote On Cloture

Times-Dispatch Richmond, Va.

FEPC Opponents Predict Victory

2-8-46

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—(UP)—The Senate today agreed to vote Saturday whether to limit debate to end the Southern filibuster against the permanent fair employment practices bill.

Southern Senators agreed to permit a vote on cloture—limitation of debate—because they feel sure the FEPC supporters cannot muster the two-thirds vote necessary to adopt it.

If the Southerners win, the FEPC supporters are expected to drop their fight for passage of the bill.

The cloture petition tonight bore 48 signatures. The Southerners predicted that everyone else voting would oppose it.

Barkley Opens Move

Senate Democratic Leader Alben W. Barkley (D-Ky.) opened the procedure to untangle a maze of motions and countermotions which have tied up the Senate since FEPC was called up January 17. He acted after a day-long series of conferences between opponents and supporters of FEPC.

Earlier, Republican Leader Wallace H. White, Jr., of Maine, had thrown his support to the Southerners by saying that he would vote against cloture. 2-8-46

White assailed "the evils" of the bill and said that even its supporters admit "defects." In opposing cloutre, he denounced exercise of "uncontrolled power" by majority members of the Senate.

The chamber will vote on the so-called gag rule at a special 4 P. M. session. Ordinarily the vote would be at 1 P. M., two days after the cloture petition is filed, but the postponement was asked by Senator Dennis Chavez (D-N. M.), whose daughter is to be married at noon.

Hoey Speaks

The petition was accepted without objection. Before Barkley submitted it, and withdrew his appeal from a ruling that it could not be considered until the Senate approves the journal of January 17. The Southerners began the filibuster by demanding that the journal of that date be amended. It thus was the official business on the floor and took precedence over everything else.

Before the Journal was approved, Senator Claude M. Hoey, (D-N. C.), withdrew his proposed amendment to it—a request that it include the names of Senators who did not answer the roll call on January 17. 2-8-46

He then said, "I want to thank the Senate for the fine consideration it has given this proposal—about two weeks. But since the Senate has not seen fit to approve, I withdraw it."

Thus, the filibuster which had kept the "most staid chamber in the world" in turmoil for almost three weeks, seems to have ended.

Senate Leadership

Washington Post Washington, D.C.

The duty of a majority leader in the Senate has seldom been discharged with greater dignity and courage than were displayed on Thursday by Senator Alben Barkley of Kentucky. He rose to accept responsibility for the fact that a bill to create a statutory fair employment practice commission is now before the Senate and to express his own feelings about the pending measure. The restraint and calm with which his words were delivered took nothing from their force.

"When we passed the draft law subjecting every able-bodied man in this country between certain ages to compulsory service in behalf of his country, in behalf of our institutions, in behalf of our way of life and our form of democracy," Senator Barkley said, "we made no exceptions, we made no exemptions on account of race or color or ancestry. Mr. President, so far as I am concerned—and I do not assume to speak for anyone but myself—so far as I am concerned as a Senator from my State I do not see how I, having voted to subject men to compulsory military service in behalf of our institutions in wartime, can refuse to vote for the same kind of democracy in peace when the war has been won." 1-28-46

Senator Barkley expressed himself just as unequivocally on another point. "I have always felt," he said, "and I now feel—and I say this without offense to anyone, because I have the highest respect and deepest affection for every member of the Senate—that the filibuster as a legislative institution is unjustifiable and indefensible." It is fitting that these sober words should have come from the majority leader of the Senate. It is heartening that they came from a representative of the South. Perhaps many of his constituents will disapprove of what he said; he considers it his business not to echo their prejudices but to express his own conscience. He has offered to the Senate leadership by example and enhanced the respect and esteem in which he is held by his countrymen.

The Recent Filibuster

Courier Journal Louisville, Ky.

Thank you for your most pertinent editorial "All the Senators Must Share the Onus." It is a deplorable thing that we, as intelligent constituents of a so-called democracy, sat supinely by and permitted a few Senators to prolong this most reprehensible of filibusters. We could have deluged Washington with telegrams and letters asking that an end be put to this "narrow and dubious tradition," but we didn't. When will we, as American citizens, learn that our Senators represent us? As long as we indulge in the platitudinous mediocrity of doing nothing about our Government, just so long will obnoxious minorities rule, as in the recent filibuster. 2-18-46

F.E.P.C. Bill, but the filibuster itself, is indubitable. That we should ever have more than pained personal solicitude for national problems is, perhaps, too much to expect.

Thanks again for an excoriating editorial. May consider as incidental not only the shelving of the F.E.P.C. but the shelving of the we have more of them!

MARY STEWARD AYERS.
Louisville.

Poll Tax Senators Told They Do Not Voice Will Of "Free South"

The Atlanta Daily World Atlanta Ga.

1-19-46

Southern Conference Head Says George Holds Job By Poll Tax Mercy

WASHINGTON — (N N P A) — Terming the tactic of southerners against the consideration of a Fair Employment Practice Commission as a disgrace the Southern Conference for Human Welfare headed by Dr. Clark Foreman of Georgia, told Senate Majority Leader, Albon Barkley, who endorsed the measure in these words: Senator George, elected by a small minority of Georgians before that state was purged of the poll tax, does not represent the free people of his state or of the South.

"The Southern Conference for Human Welfare not only believes in Fair Employment Practices but in the right of the Senate of the United States to decide this issue by majority rule.

"Filibustering which prevents the Senate from voting is a disgrace to this country and the democratic process. We refuse to believe that your leadership can be destroyed by a small group of poll tax filibusterers and we urge you to keep the bill on the floor until the Senate has a chance to vote on it."

1-19-46

FIGHT CONTINUES

Meanwhile, here at the Capitol, a seldom used device was resorted to in the Senate to continue the filibuster against the bill to create a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission when Senator John H. Overton, Democrat, Louisiana, objectto despensing with the reading of Thursday's journal of proceedings.

At the beginning of the season, Majority Leader Barkley of Kentucky, following his custom, asked unanimous consent that the journal be approved without reading Senator Overton objected, insisting that the clerk read the record of the entire proceedings of Thursday. Acting Senate President, Kenneth D. McKellar, ruled that the record had to be read for the purposes of direction and the clerk began the reading.

1-19-46

This device delayed Senator James O. Eastland, Democrat, Miss., in resuming the filibuster he began yesterday after Senator Dennis Chavez, Democrat, New Mexico, spoke in favor of the bill. Senator Overton admitted that if a vote were taken the Senate would approve the measure. His admission was made when Overton refused to yield for any purpose other than questioning Senator Millard D. Tydings, Democrat of Maryland, who voted to take up the FEPC bill, asked a series of questions, one of which was whether Overton thought it possible to dispose of the bill, even if it debated for the next 30 days. Overton replied, "No."

1-19-46

SOUTH'S DEMOS RAP LEADERSHIP

Birmingham Ala. Herald

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—(AP)—Two Southern Democratic senators expressed dissatisfaction today with the attitude of the party's leadership toward their section.

Participation in the Senate's filibuster on the Fair Employment Practices Commission bill, Sen. Overton (D., La.), asked, "How long will the National Democratic Party continue to bite the hand that feeds it?"

Sen. Stewart (D., Tenn.), who held the floor at length, promised to "keep my eye on Democratic National Chairman (Robert E.) Hannegan from here on out" because of the administration's sponsorship of FEPC.

Stewart said he wondered if Hannegan had advised President Truman that it was politically expedient to press for passage of the bill and whether "the Democratic chairman has forgotten that he must consider the problems of the South along with other sections."

"I wonder if he thinks a Democratic president can be elected in 1948 without the aid of Southerners and that the so-called yellow dog Southern Democrats will be expected to fall in line with whatever the party does," the senator added.

2-5-46

He said he was "surprised and disappointed when President Truman asked for passage of this bill." He added:

"I fear politics is being played with delicate matters of human rights and duties."

Overton asked if Stewart recalled that the anti-lynching and anti-poll tax bills also were sponsored by Democratic presidents and then made his remark about the party biting the hand that feeds it.

Sen. Eastland (D., Miss.) said, "It is uncanny how similar the procedure set out in the FEPC bill is to court procedure in the Soviet Union."

Filibuster Echo: Tydings on Majority Rule and the Right to Work

Nwy. Newsweek

That Millard E. Tydings, 55-year-old senior senator from Maryland, speaks his own mind has never been denied by his colleagues. Back in 1933, the lanky Marylander, striding angrily back and forth on the Senate floor during a debate on an appropriations bill, had summed up his own creed: "If I can't vote my sentiments here, to hell with this job."

Last week, the sharp-tongued Tydings, watching the Southern filibuster against the bill to establish a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission (NEWSWEEK, Jan. 28), rose again in such a mood. Plainly disgusted, the senator held the floor for more than an hour. When he had finished, the Senate knew one thing for certain: The Tydings lash had lost none of its sting.

Stand Up! Stand Up! *Senator Tydings:* "I cannot help feeling that there is such transparent hypocrisy behind this whole proposal that it is not worthy of the thought or the debate of the United States Senate . . . There are senators who will not vote for the right of a man to work irrespective of whether he belongs to a union, who are asking that he have the right to work no matter what his race, color, or creed may be. Who is going to be fooled by such a position?

2-4-46

". . . I would assume that those who favor this proposal would have no objection to the inclusion of the words, 'or because of his membership in or lack of membership in a union' . . . I will ask any senator on the other side of the aisle or on this side, who favors the bill as it stands, if he would support such an amendment to the bill? . . . (Seven members arose, all Republicans—Ferguson of Michigan, Langer of North Dakota, Shipstead of Minnesota, Capper of Kansas, White of Maine, Butler of Nebraska, and Ball of Minnesota.)

"How many senators would continue to live in the apartment house in which they now live, if it were inhabited equally by other citizens of our country whose color is different from theirs? Stand up! Stand up! Let us have some exhibitions of the equality about which we are all boasting here. I do not see any senator standing . . .

"We speak of liberals. Are you a liberal? If you are a liberal, knock the shackles off the working people of America and give them the right to earn bread without compelling them to join any movement, religious or otherwise, as a prerequisite to obtaining work. That is the only real freedom that men have. This proposal is but a convenient sham . . . This is simply a political shenanigan and with few exceptions the Republican party is determined to make capital with the colored vote. Let us have some truth in this body . . ."

New York

Sen. Dennis Chavez, New Mexico Democrat and co-author of the FEPC Bill: ". . . Since the senator has the moral courage to stand here and make the suggestion he has made, will he vote for cloture* . . .?"

2-4-46

Senator Tydings: "No, I will not vote for cloture and I will tell the senator why. Cloture is predicated on the theory that the majority can do no wrong; cloture is predicated on the assumption that might makes right; cloture is predicated on the idea that the voice of the individual, for which this country was founded . . . may be set to naught. . ."

Sen. Glen H. (Cowboy) Taylor, Idaho Democrat: "Is not democracy predicated upon the rule of the majority?"

Senator Tydings: "The rule of the majority. The rule of votes. Majority to hades. The rule of petty political preference . . . The rule that has brought more bloodshed and turmoil and cruelty on this earth than any other thing I know of. Of course it is necessary to have it as a yardstick in order to do business, but let us not fool ourselves with the silly thought that majorities are always right. It was the majority of this body that struck down the League of Nations . . ."

The Attack Barehanded: *Senator Taylor (later):* "The silence here following the questions the senator from Maryland has propounded in his speech is, I think, because the other members scarcely believe it is worth-while to answer such arguments . . . I think that all this is just a left-handed attack against labor unions."

Senator Tydings: "I care not whether it is a left-handed, a right-handed, a front-handed, or a back-handed attack. The senator, if he has any conscience, and I know he has, knows it is the truth; and the truth is the only thing that really matters."

Senator Taylor: "It is the truth that a man cannot work in some plants unless he is a member of the union . . . But that is a majority rule."

Senator Tydings: "Oh, pshaw!"

Senator Taylor: "It is a rule by a majority of the union."

2-4-46

Senator Tydings: "Then, if the majority of the people were to rule that the colored man should have no vote, no right to work, no chance to go to school, the senator would say, 'That is all right, the majority have ruled' . . ."

Senator Taylor: "I would vote against the proposition, but would still say that the majority decision rules in a democracy."

Senator Tydings: "Perhaps the senator from Idaho would accept it, but I would go out and join the Army. When that day comes, I say it is time for all of us to join the Army."

*A rule limiting debate so that a vote can be reached. It requires a two-thirds vote to impose it, hence filibusterers can block its adoption.

Wide World

Tydings: "Majority to hades"

NECESSITY FOR FEPC

To the Editor of The News:

I have just read Mr. Hartfield's letter on FEPC legislation in The News. I am quite in accord with his "between-the-lines contention" that such a law was unnecessary, and I agree with him for this reason:

In our so recently concluded war against fascism and race-hating nazism we the people, regardless of race or color, shouldered arms and vanquished the enemy. We the people bled and died for this great nation of ours.

So for that reason it should be a foregone conclusion that a working man (in a democracy) will rise to the limit of his ability with-out racial obstacles. But the fact that some necessary. It's a shame to have this blight on fascism and nazism is of the home-grown va-riety makes this FEPC legislation absolutely our democracy.

BURL MATTHEWS, JR.

Bessemer, Ala. 2-1-46

Filibuster Hides Republican 2-Face

Daily Worker New York, N.Y. 1-24-46

Rep. Joe Martin, head of the Republican caucus in the House, is reported to be highly elated over the Senate filibuster on the FEPC bill. 1-24-46

Failure of Republican members to sign the FEPC discharge petition in the House was highly embarrassing to the GOP. It put Rep. Martin on the spot.

To cover up his party's insincerity on the bill, he was afraid he might have to insist that Republican members sign the petition, whether he or they liked it or not.

Now he is relying on a defeat of the bill through the filibuster of the Southern polltaxers to get him off the spot.

This is a sample of Republican "sincerity" in fighting for FEPC. It is also a warning to all backers of FEPC that they have to fight a two-front battle.

While attacking the filibuster in the Senate, they have got to maintain their pressure on those Congressmen who have not yet signed the petition, which still needs about 50 names to reach the required 218.

Here are the Congressmen from New York—all Republican—who have not yet signed:

Edgar A. Sharp (Patchogue)
Leonard W. Hall (Oyster Bay)
Ellsworth B. Buck (Staten Is.)
Ralph W. Gwinn (Bronxville)
Ralph A. Gamble (Larchmont)
Jay LeFevre (New Paltz)
Clarence E. Kilburn (Malone)
Hadwen C. Fuller (Parish)
Clarence E. Hancock (Syracuse)
John Taber (Auburn)
W. Sterling Cole (Bath)
James W. Wadsworth (Genessee)
Walter G. Andrews (Buffalo)
Daniel A. Reed (Dunkirk)

Filibuster

2-8-46

Surely the happiest thing that could result from the present filibuster would be a change in the Senate rules of debate which make filibusters possible. Perhaps wider discussion of the case for a unicameral legislature might prove a slight stimulant to such reform. Unlikely as any change in our Constitution must seem, there are things to be said in its favor. The Senate is, after all, a relic of our 13 "sovereign and independent" States, surviving in an era when the dependence even of nations has been demonstrated, and the concept of sovereignty questioned. It is the least representative of the world's powerful legislative bodies; Senators from Nevada and Delaware rank with MP's from eighteenth century pocket boroughs. As the last of the strong "upper" houses, it may one day be called upon to justify its existence. And if that day comes, what Senator would not gladly forget that the Senate was ever the scene of a filibuster? S. L.

Washington, D.C.

Arlington, Va., Feb. 2.

FEPC 'Rules' vs. Majority Rule

Southern Bloc's Grip Threatens Constant Trouble

Q. M. New York 2-10-46

By ELIZABETH DONAHUE
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—As the Senate approaches final—and probably fatal—action today on the Fair Employment Practices bill, a bloc of Republican and Democratic progressives, vowing "it shall not happen again," faced the challenge of restoring majority rule in Congress.

While feelings engendered by the bitter debate still ran high, no Senator would today publicly forecast how the Southern Democrats' grip on the rules and procedures of the Senate can be broken. 2-10-46

Conceding that the ultimate doom of FEPC was sealed in back room conferences with a majority of both parties apparently in concurrence, the bill's proponents maintain they were forced to surrender because the rule-book was stacked against them.

The complex rule and the interpretation placed on it by the presiding officer, Sen. Kenneth D. McKellar (D., Tenn.) enabled the Southerners to hold out against FEPC in a 17-day filibuster and undermine the will of the Senate majority.

The McKellar interpretation concerned two rules. One states that during the morning business hour the Senate reads the *Journal* of the day before for amendment or change, a procedure which must end at 2 p.m.

At that hour, according to the first rule, the Chair must "lay before the Senate the unfinished business," of the day before.

The FEPC bill was "the unfinished business" and a second rule states that the Senate has a choice of disposing of unfinished business or of taking a recess or adjournment.

McKellar ruled that the *Journal*, not FEPC, was "the pending business," although the Senate by a broad margin voted to take up FEPC before the reading of the *Journal* started. 2-10-46

Senate Democratic leader Alben Barkley (D., Ky.) was said to have held the view that the FEPC was destined to defeat from the beginning; that the same fate awaits any renewed attempt to get the anti-poll tax bill or the anti-lynching bill before either House or Senate.

Barkley is reported to have predicted defeat for any measure which fires the racial prejudices of the Southern bloc.

In both houses the Southerners have strong allies in the presiding officers — McKellar and House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.).

The outlook for reforming the parliamentary procedure, especially in the Senate where the first two crucial tests on FEPC were lost because of McKellar's rulings, is believed dark if not hopeless.

Despite Barkley's pledge that at the first "appropriate" opportunity he would urge the Senate to "thresh out" the matter of the McKellar ruling, it was pointed out that the majority leader probably made an empty promise. 2-10-46

In order to change or amend the rules of the Senate, the reform would have to originate in the Senate Rules Committee where Chairman Harry Flood Byrd (D., Va.), McKellar and four other Southern Democrats hold the balance of power.

FEPC's Fate Hangs on Less Than 6 Votes

Sun 4pm 1-29-46

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The fate of the Fair Employment Practices Bill hung today on fewer than a half dozen Senate votes in a political free-for-all in which Republican and Democratic party strategists left it strictly up to Congress to decide the issue.

As a coalition of progressive Republicans and Northern Democrats gathered 44 Senatorial signatures on a petition to end the Southern filibuster against FEPC—which has sputtered along since Jan. 17—spokesmen for the measure looked for 51 signatories to insure passage of the bill this week.

Actually the petition is the forerunner of a move to invoke the rare rule of cloture—the only Parliamentary device which can silence a Senator. If the rule can be adopted the Southern orators will be silenced and FEPC can come to a quick vote. 1-29-46

Sen. Dennis Chavez (D., N. M.) predicted that a move to invoke cloture would not be put to the Senate before Thursday. This is because the proponents of the bill are expecting the return of at least four out-of-town Senators friendly to the measure.

Chavez, leader of the pro-FEPC bloc, said the effort to end the filibuster was "gaining strength" but he would not predict the outcome in view of the fact that Southerners remain in possession of the chair which would rule on the cloture petition.

Chavez said the Southerners might as well continue to talk.

"There's nothing else to be discussed," he told reporters.

As long as the filibusters yield for such purposes as speeches like the one made today in favor of a world disarmament conference by Sen. Tydings," he said, "some good purpose might be served." (*See story on page* 8.)

Chavez indicated strongly that the pro-FEPC group will hold their cloture fire until the Minimum Wage Bill, now ready to come out of Committee, is ready for floor action.

The strategy of FEPC supporters was made clear in a statement by Sen. James Mead (D., N. Y.), to a delegation representing 10 civic and religious organizations who visited a number of members of Congress. He said: 1-29-46

"It is my opinion that we should for the present devote all our time to securing as many signatures of Senators as possible to the cloture petition and we should refrain from filing the petition until every Senator from every state in the Union has had a full opportunity to affix his name to it."

After several hours of discussion of unrelated matters, Sen. Lister Hill (D., Ala.) took the floor to say at length FEPC "is the first step toward the nationalization of all industry."

THE PEOPLE SAVED FEPC IN '42

The Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

By CLAUDIA JONES

The people—Negro and white—from Republicans and politicians saved FEPC once before.

That was in July, 1942, when the FEPC committee was transferred as an "organizational entity" to the War Manpower Commission under the supervision of Paul V. McNutt. That was the time when hearings on discrimination against Negro railroad firemen were announced, although great reactionary pressure of protest from the Negro people, trade unionists and liberals, which resulted in the issuance of a new executive order (9346), reestablishment of the FEPC committee, and the reestablishment of the FEPC authority on the Capitol of regional offices in all parts of the country. Agreements followed to hire the Negroes, Paul V. McNutt called which outlined the responsibility of government for upholding the non-discriminatory principle.

This time—the people go to Washington to make FEPC a permanent law of the land. The eyes of the people everywhere will be on Congress and the Administration. 1-17-46

A Pacific Veteran Hears The Senate Filibuster

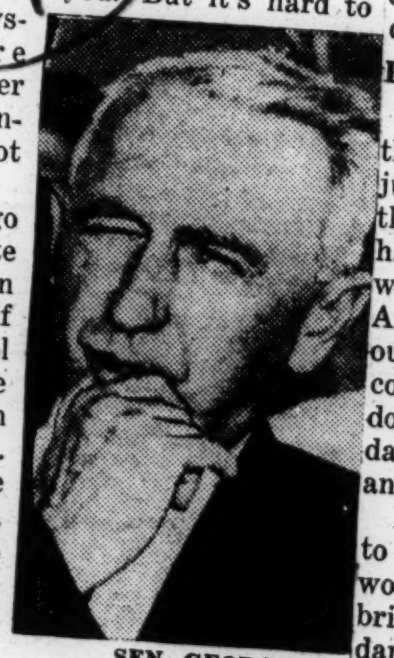
Daily Worker New York

2-1-46

By LESTER RODNEY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—How does the Senate filibuster against fair employment look to a veteran just back from overseas? That's what they asked me to report.

I'll try to tell you. But it's hard to do in a newspaper, where the stronger kind of GI language is not allowed.



SEN. GEORGE

I didn't go into the Senate gallery mad. In fact, that half mile to Capitol Hill from the Union Station kind of got me. Call me Alice in Wonderland, say it was because I'd been in the jungles for almost three years, but as I walked up the big, calm, white and dignified street, with the dome straight ahead, the Washington monument reflecting the noonday sun off to the right, noble sentiments of truth and justice flung across the massive government buildings, a mail truck with the legend "United States Senate Mail" rolling importantly down the otherwise empty avenue, through my mind, like the background music in a movie about Washington, ran the slow strains of "Glory Glory Hallelujah."

Then I went inside. 2-1-46

Down on the Senate floor there's a character with his hands high above his head, his fingers twitching dramatically. He is saying in a hoarse trembling voice loaded with Spam, "And since Lee handed the sword to Grant over at Appomatox, nobody, I say nobody, has made more progress on the face of this earth than the Negro in the South." This, they tell me in the press box, is Sen. George of Georgia. "High class filibuster today," one scribe adds wearily.

Now there's double-talk aplenty in the army as the boys still stuck in the Philippines would be happy to tell you. But this George makes some of those rear echelon colonels look like pikers. "I want the right to hire anyone in sympathy with my views," he growls on, "and that necessarily involves race, color, creed and what not."

PURE ARMY TOO?

Here's what I think about when I hear that. I think that if this George, who just, incidentally, has spent the war in the safety of the air-conditioned Senate, had been in charge of hiring the guys who saved the United States from the Axis, it would have been an army without a good many millions of a "race, color, creed and what not" that he doesn't like. It would have been a damned small and damned poor army and we'd all be up a creek today.

I wonder if he had been of an age to go overseas with the infantry if he would have balked at crossing a certain bridge thrown up on the island of Mindanao by combat engineers of a different color than himself.

Or if he'd happened to be wounded, bleeding and dazed with shock and sent to the 52d Field Hospital whether he would have objected to my hired services as a surgical tecnnician because I happen to have a different "creed or what not" than his. In a pig's eye he would.

2-1-46

PLENTY OF ABSENTEES

George turns it over at two o'clock to a smooth talking bird from Arkansas named Fullbright, who starts mumbling "despotism," "insidious" and "tyrannical." There are just about 12 of our 96 top lawmakers left in the chamber now—what a combat platoon they would make with 82 on the inactive list! Big words are bouncing off the bald domes in a ghost-like atmosphere.

What am I thinking now? I'm thinking of the vets I know who are looking for jobs, "ambitious, educated, will take anything," and the ones who are looking for houses—"Vet with wife and two kids, needs place to live, urgent, urgent, urgent." And this little handful down there mumbling and smirking and promising to keep it up for 30 more days.

Now Fullbright yields graciously to his "distinguished" colleague from Mississippi, Bilbo. I look closely at this little old man with the bird-like face to whom Meyer Levin was a "kike," John Bastione a "wop" and Dorie Miller a "N—r."

When he opens his mouth to talk of 30 more days of filibustering I think of him starting on a 30-day course of eating the small-print casualty lists of "kike," "dagos" and "n—s," who gave their life for their country and democracy while he was fouling the air with his Nazi poison.

The image of some of my good friends and good soldiers of the Pacific of every race, color, creed and "what not" is too strong before me now to take Bilbo. I put on my hat and coat and get out, back to the fresh air of the street leading to Union Station. 2-1-46

How does a GI, just back, feel about these filibusterers? I'll tell you. He feels that these guys belong on the other side and the damned war isn't over.

Hands Off, He Says

Editor Constitution: Anent the FEPC bill now pending before congress: 2-7-46

It is hard to understand just WHY this bill, which must be diabolic in its ulterior motive, should be thrust before the congress as a MUST measure, when the nation is confronted by so many grave and aggravating problems. Constitution

Can it be that it means just another long stride toward centralized government, with an added bureau to feed from the U. S. treasury, and with deliberate intention to further circumscribe free enterprise? WHO would be the beneficiary by the passage of such a measure? The average man can't see any necessity for such an act. Atlanta, Ga.

I sincerely appreciate the noble fight that our southern representatives are putting up against this apparently discriminative measure and hope that the bill will rot in some pigeon hole in the halls of congress.

For years, Civil Service has been functioning without apparent prejudice against any group because of race or creed. Why not let it alone as is?

Why should the government, through a small group of dictators, tell me or any one else just whom we should employ, with perhaps utter disregard for qualifications? Have we just completed the fight against foreign dictatorship only to have the yoke put on here at home?

J. L. SANDERS,
Carnesville, Ga.

Capitol Hill Schedule Set For FEPC Delegates Today

The Daily Worker New York N.Y.

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—A full schedule of appointments with both Democratic and Republican leaders beginning at 10 tomorrow morning (Thursday) has been arranged for the FEPC delegations by Dorothy K. Funn, legislative director of the National Negro Congress.

In addition to the appointment at 11:30 with President Truman, the delegates will see Sen. Alben Barkley (D-Ky) Senate majority leader; Sen. Wallace H. White (R-Me), Senate minority leader; Rep. John W. McCormack (D-Mass), House majority leader; Rep. Joe W. Martin, House minority leader; Sen. Dennis Chavez (D-NM), sponsor of FEPC legislation in the Senate, and others.

Delegates will make their headquarters in the caucus room of the Old House Office Building, and, after visiting Congressmen, will return to the caucus room at 4 p.m. There they will discuss the results of their work with members of the House steering committee.

It was announced today that additional speakers at the mass meeting tomorrow night (Thursday) will be Lucky Millinder, Negro band leader, and Cliff McEvoy, legislative representative of UE. The Golden Gate Quartet will also appear. The mass meeting will be held at the Asbury Methodist Church, 11th and K Streets, NW.

From the Readers

The Filibuster

Dear Editor: 2-8-46 N.Y.

Nearly half the Nation scarcely knows what is going on in Washington until they are told in plain words about the Bilbos in Congress who are working the Constitution backward to hamper rather than help our reconversion period.

Many Negro girls in the typing class of the Harlem Evening High School, where I am a student, did not even know that the FEPC bill is now fighting for its life in Congress. I told them that if they didn't at least follow the FEPC bill and the dirty road it is made to travel, then they needn't bother coming to school to improve their education, because they wouldn't need an education in the kind of

ob the Bilbo party would see fit to give them. . . .

New York

ROMONA SANTALI

* * *

In everything that has been said bout the filibuster, something of e utmost importance has been verlooked—that not only the U. S. mericans are concerned in the atter, but also, because of racial d religious reasons, other Amerians—Brazilians, Peruvians, Ecuaorians, etc.—are concerned. Of e 125,000,000 total population Latin America, only about 25,000,000 are whites—and almost all of these whites are Catholics. These Americans are viewing with fear, distaste, and astonishment this same democracy, that same equality. And we joined the fight.

A noted Brazilian newspaperman recently told me: "But now what are we supposed "During the war, we were con- to believe in—now that the U. S. A. stantly reminded that we were the leader, the idol of democracy, fighting for equality, for freedom against itself—now that a filibuster against oppression of any kind, of against the same racial groups of any manner contrary to democracy, which the population of almost all And we believed it because we the Latin-American countries is saw the example of the U. S. A. composed? We saw American soldiers—Negroes, whites, American-Japanese, Jews, Catholics, Protestants—all of them fighting side by side for that same equality. And we joined the fight.

"But now what are we supposed to believe in—now that the U. S. A., the idol of democracy, against itself—now that we are fighting a filibuster against the same racial groups of almost all the Latin-American countries is composed? "Can you blame us for distrusting the Good Neighbor Policy?"

GEORGE V. DE LA HUERTA

Washington, D. C.

41e 1946

FEPC (Filibuster)

ROGERS SAYS:

Tells Why FEPC May Be Sauce for the Goose And Not for the Gander

Courier Pittsburg, Pa.

By J. A. ROGERS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH has answered very clearly and incisively the objections of the New York Times to the FEPC bill. He shows that if the measure seems absurd, its opponents either have not seen or cannot see, how much more absurb is jim crow. Granting that the FEPC is absurd. well, absurd conditions need cures that seem absurd. Take the African ant-eater, than which there is no more ludicrous, "there ain't-no-such" animal in the world. But for it, however, no human being could live in parts of Africa because there is no deadlier, more devasting creature than ants. When they go on the march whole villages must flee. Therefore to the victims of ants the ant-eater is really beautiful. Similarly, however stupid the FEPC might seem to political termites and those whom they serve, to the victims of jim-crow it is most desirable. 2-9-46

Mr. Rogers

Recently, more than ever, the extreme stupidity and lack of logic in jim-crow was brought home to me again. For the first time in nine years I visited jim-crow land. Leaving New York City for Virginia, all the passengers sat where they pleased until they reached Cape Charles. Here they changed for the boat, and though they were still in Virginia, jim-crow began to operate. All the passengers entered on the jim-crow side and then the whites were herded off into a separate section.

* * *

IN THE jim-crow sections were two soldiers as fair in complexion and hair as any Scandinavian—I do not exaggerate—who were "colored." And moreover, white people, from time to time, came up into the Negro section. When the boat reached its destination, colored and white again mingled and got off as they pleased. On the return trip, exactly the same condition prevailed. For more than fifteen minutes the Negroes stood and sat in the white section in getting off.

If such a proceeding makes sense then I ought to be locked a mile deep in a padded cell. It is not only an insult to Negroes but an insult to the thinking of every normal white American. To find a similar condition one must go to barbarous South Africa. It certainly does not exist anywhere else in the New World. 2-9-46

And that brings me to the ethical aspect of the FEPC. The Bible says, "Righteousness exalted a nation." It does more than that. Suppose the dealing inherent in jim-crow was exercised in the law courts of this land, how long do you think America would last? There would be unceasing internal disturbance. Undiscriminating justice in a nation is the very breath of its existence.

The New York Times editorial and the opponents of the bill argue their case from expediency and not from what is right. But it is political expediency why the world is in such a mess today? Anyone with a sense of right could have seen, for instance, that Mussolini and Hitler were criminals of the worst dye from their start, but, because they were able to seize power, the United States, England, France, Russia, et al, recognized them and welcomed their envoys, which was outright collusion. Now these same nations are trying the very ones they aided with prestige, not to mention, money, as war criminals! 2-9-46

* *

OUR POLITICAL rulers are no doubt able men, intellectual, but when it comes to ethics, the salt of life, they are still children, one might say, morons. What hope can we ever have for world peace when such remain at the helm? None.

The purpoe of a jim-crow law is precisely that of the Nazi racial law, namely, to permit one group in the nation to rob and exploit another group. And candidly, my objection to jim-crow would be less if jim-crow did not run counter to every shred of reality and common sense. Here in America, we have, or rather had, two so-called races which have mingled and mated for four centuries. There is a vast amount of white strain in the Negro and probably as much Negro in the white. This anyone with any degree of ethical perception can easily see. It is nonsense to talk at this date of two races in America. What we have is an American people shading in imperceptible degrees from white to black, or vice versa.

Finally Bilbo and his supporters with their antics and their diarrhea of chatter are not harming Negroes as much as they are discrediting the United States Senate, particularly in the eyes of the younger white geenration, who, with justice, is becoming more and more fed up with the present political set-up.

Bankhead Cites South's Help to Negro

Richmond, Va. Times Dispatch

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—(AP)—A Dixie Democrat's plea that Southern Negroes "don't want social equality foisted on them" and a Northern Republican's opposition cry of "misnomer" today just about wound up the month-old Senate filibuster against the FEPC bill. 2-9-46

Tomorrow at 4 P. M., the talk-weary Senators will vote on a motion to enforce the rarely-used debate-choking cloture rule. All sides agreed the necessary two-thirds majority will not be mustered and the measure then will be shelved.

The bill would create a Permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission to prevent discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color or religion.

Bankhead Speaks

Senator Bankhead (D-Ala), one of several to speak against the bill today, said the South is "doing its full part by the Negro" and is spending as much per capita for his improvement as for the whites.

"Why do you want ta discourage that?" he asked, adding the Southern Negro is not asking for the bill.

"They don't want social equality foisted on them," he said.

He read figures to show that from August, 1943, when the temporary FEPC was created, until January, 1946, there were 8,715 complaints of discrimination and only 16 per cent originated in the South.

He argued the States could handle the problem themselves.

Hatch Opposed

Senator Wiley (R-Wis.) said he would vote against cloture. He called the bill a "misnomer" and said it would "stimulate" rather than prevent unfair employment practices. 2-9-46

He asserted it would create a "super-Gestapo in every corner of the land, destroy the constitutional rights of citizens, drain the Treasury of needed revenue, and put a dangerous instrument in the hands of spiteful individuals."

Senator Hatch (D-N. M.) opposed the bill because, he said, it is based on a "false" statement of principles. His colleague, Senator Chavez (D-N. M.) is its sponsor.

Hatch said there is no doubt that discrimination exists, but it "cannot be cured by an act of Congress."

Russell Brands FEPC Wedge For Socialism

Washington Post

Says Bill Regulates Wash. D.C.

Taste and Customs Of American People

1-27-46

Senator Russell (D., Ga.) told the Senate yesterday that the bill to create a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission is "an entering wedge to complete state socialism and communism."

Russell spoke on the merits of the measure but the parliamentary situation remained unchanged—the debate technically was upon a motion to amend the journal of Thursday's proceedings. Southern opponents of the bill adopted that tactic last week as a delaying device, and hold that as long as that is under discussion no gag rule can shut off debate.

"We who oppose this so-called but misnamed fair employment practice legislation see beyond it a dangerous and revolutionary measure," Russell said.

Assails Regulation

"We see in this bill the immediate nationalization of all jobs in all lines of industry," he continued. "We see the fundamental right of the employer as to whom he shall hire or fire taken away from him." He added that the measure "undertakes to regulate the taste, customs, habits and manners of life of all the American people."

The legislation would prohibit racial and religious discrimination i nbusiness.

Russell earlier had said the proposal would make a "lackey" of the President.

Declaring that proponents of the measure to establish a permanent fair employment practice commission "can't scare us" with talk of continuous sessions, Russell added that when he and his Southern colleagues get through "the public will understand what's in this bill."

The Georgian told a reporter the measure is the first one he has ever seen which would give a board "the power to order the President to do something without any option. It makes a lackey out of the President."

Wants Early End

His comment came after Senator Norse (R., Oreg.), reminding newsmen that President Truman had called anew in his state-of-the-Union message yesterday for action on a permanent FEPC, asserted:

"Congress should proceed without stalling or delay to stand up and be counted on the merits of the recommendations set forth. We ought to dispose of it this week and end the unconscionable filibuster that threatens majority rule in the Senate."

Filibuster Over F.E.P.C. Likely to End This Week

The Courier Journal Louisville Ky.

Special to The New York Times and The Courier-Journal.

Washington, Jan. 26.—It appeared likely today that the Senate filibuster on the bill for a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission would subside by the middle of the coming week.

Senator Taft (R., Ohio), a leader of the drive to block the filibuster, declared he would like to offer a cloture petition in the Senate Monday. 1-27-46

It generally was understood among the Capitol secretariat that the cloture petition would be moved Monday with a vote, under the rules, two days later. The Southern Democrats say they have the votes to defeat it.

The Senate's presiding officer, McKellar of Tennessee, probably would inform his colleagues that with important business pending it would be well to move on to another bill and return the F.E.P.C. bill to the calendar.

This would at one and the same time kill the F.E.P.C. bill for the present and raise the question as to which other bill must be considered next.

The only bills on the President's "must" program which would be ready for Senate consideration would be either the minimum-wage bill or the presidential succession bill. 1-27-46

While Southern congressmen would be generally opposed to the minimum-wage bill, it is not believed they would feel so strongly about that as the F.E.P.C. bill.

MESSAGE FLAYS FEPC FILIBUSTER

Birmingham, Ala. Age Herald

In a wire to Sen. Harry Byrd yesterday, Malcolm Cotton Dobbs, executive secretary of the Alabama Chapter of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, labeled the filibuster by Southern senators against the FEPC Bill as "disgraceful" and said it "flouts the best traditions of the South." 1-31-46

"Gov. Chauncey Sparks's telegram to you quoted in today's press and stating that the people of Alabama are 'overwhelmingly opposed' to passage of the FEPC Bill is not and could not be a true statement of the facts," the wire asserted.

"The great majority of organized labor in Alabama, representing well over 200,000 Alabama citizens, has long [illegible] on record in favor of Federal fair employment legislation. Likewise every organization of the Negro people who make up almost half our state population have spoken out in favor of the FEPC Bill. The Southern Conference for Human Welfare, with thousands of members in Alabama has also gone on record for passage of the FEPC Bill now before Congress.

"By requiring equal opportunity for the Negro people and equal pay for equal work the FEPC Bill would take us a long step forward toward the goal of advancing democracy and improving the conditions of all the Negro people and equal wages and working conditions of selves in favor of fair employment legislation through the election of public officials who will represent the whole people.

"We call on you now to end your "Neither Gov. Sparks nor your-the wire flouts not only long as the great majority are dis- FEPC Bill which flouts the best franchised by poll tax requirements the will of the Senate, but the best traditions of the South," the wire concluded.

We predict when all of the permitted to express them-fair employment the election of will represent

Southern Ministers Hit Filibuster

Daily Worker

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 7.—Seventy Baptist and Methodist ministers and laymen from the 13 Southern states today wired a protest to Senator Theodore G. Bilbo (D-Miss) for his unprincipled method of the filibuster in the assault on the Fair Employment Practice bill." 2-8-46

"We resent," said the wire to Bilbo, "your assuming the right to speak for Baptists and Methodists of the South."

The religious leaders charged Bilbo with "forming an unholy compact to delay the coming of social progress in the South and the coming of a world of brotherhood, peace and democracy." N. Y. N-Y.

The ministers acted when the Southern Conference for Human Welfare called to their attention Bilbo's recent statement in his Senate filibuster, as reported Jan. 31, that "I will take care of these Baptists and Methodists." Gi.

The ministers' wire added:

"The day is at hand when political punishments of this sort will be meted out in the New South to its reactionary representatives." 2-8-46

Dr. James A. Dombrowski, administrator of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, this week challenged the claim of Governor Jim McCord that no criticism could be found of the Senators who are opposing passage of the FEPC bill.

In a wire to Gov. McCord, Dr. Dombrowski said:

"More than 1,000 Tenesseans, including many civic leaders, have registered with the Southern senators their disapproval of a filibuster.

"Furthermore national organizations with aggregate membership in Tennessee running into hundreds of thousands, have officially endorsed the FPC bill."

Where the South is concerned no inconsistency is too great for politicians above the river. Some of the very ones who are making bitterest speeches against a mounted and mounting federal bureaucracy at Washington are trying to put over on the country (not merely on the South) an FEPC law that could bring the most intimately meddlesome and generally monstrous bureaucracy of all.

FEPC Bill Assailed as Attempt To Force Social Race Equality

Washington, D.C. Post 2-6-46

By the Associated Press

Senator Eastland (D., Miss.) told the Senate yesterday that FEPC supporters want to "tear down the partitions between white and black rest rooms and create social equality" between the races.

The Mississippian's statement was made during a series of acrid exchanges between supporters and opponents of the Fair Employment Practices Commission measure which has locked the Senate in a filibuster for 14 consecutive sessions.

Senator Chavez (D., N. Mex.), floor leader for the measure, shouted at one point that the filibusterers "are afraid of a vote."

"You don't dare let us vote on this because you know it will pass," Chavez yelled at Senators Eastland and Moore (R., Okla.).

Chavez Irritated 2-6-46

Chavez became irritated when Moore and Eastland said that "not more than two Senators" would vote for FEPC under a secret ballot. They implied that pressure groups had pledged other supporters.

Chavez pointed out that 48 Senators had signed a cloture (debate limitation) petition in an attempt to force a test vote. This was blocked Monday when Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.) regular presiding officer and FEPC opponent, ruled it could not be presented while the Senate technically was condemning the journal.

Senator Ellender (D., La.) joined in the contention that the FEPC bill was an attempt to mix the white and Negro races. He said he would have something to say about "mongrelization" later.

Recalling that he had talked for "eleven consecutive days against the Anti-Lynching Bill" some years ago, the Louisiana Senator said:

"I'm a little order now and I can hold the floor for 30 or 40 days."

Yielded at Times

Although Eastland controlled the floor for most of the day, he yielded several times for lengthy speeches and questions.

Senator Guffey (D., Pa.) in a prepared speech said that a permanent FEPC had been pledged by the late President Roosevelt, by President Truman, and the Republican party.

"It is a discordant note in this great democracy that a small group of men, through misuse of legislative privilege, can block . . . the will of a majority," Guffey said, adding that economic equality "is the sole issue of this bill and the issue of social equality has been dragged in as a red herring to confuse the gullible." 2-6-46

This brought a series of questions from Senator Russell (D., Ga.), one of the floor leaders for Southern senators opposing the measure. Russell said the wartime FEPC created by President Roosevelt had used "pressure" to end the separation of white and colored rest and dining rooms in Government agencies.

Russell asked Guffey if he would consider it an "unfair practice" under the proposed bill if separate rest and dining rooms were set up "for whites and colored persons."

"I do," Guffey replied.

"You would consider that discrimination?" Russell asked.

"I do," said Guffey.

"That's the whole difference between supporters and opponents of this bill," Russell told the Senate. "It is not a fight for economic equality as much as a fight to force social equality and intermingling of the races."

Compared to Russia

Much of Eastland's criticism of the FEPC bill was centered around his comparisons with Russian criminal law. 2-6-46

"Under this," he said, "hearsay is considered competent evidence, in fact anything is competent within the discretion of the trial examiner who is not a lawyer, as is the case in Russia where the judge is not a lawyer."

"A majority vote is sufficient to convict, rather than a unanimous vote. The only difference from Russia is that there three persons sit in judgment and under the FEPC there would be five."

When Eastland asserted that FEPC is "an attempt to export the governmental philosophy of harlem over the United States," Senator Mead (D., N. Y.) broke in to contend that Eastland had violated a Senate rule against making "offensive remarks against a State."

Senator Bankhead (D., Ala.), presiding at the time, ruled that Eastland's remarks were not offensive.

Filibuster Washington Post

Since the filibuster on the FEPC bill before the Senate began, there has been much criticism directed toward those Senators taking part in it. They have been called practically all printable names. They apparently feel that such a law is not in the best interest of the country and they are justified in trying to "talk" it down. I am not in agreement with those Senators for I think something should be done to insure every person an opportunity to secure work commensurate with his ability without having race, color or creed held against him. And the only way to insure this is to enact laws for this purpose. 2-1-46

I fail to see any great difference between the present filibuster being used to kill the FEPC bill and the practice of killing bills while in committee. In either case it is undemocratic. Either method of just a few men preventing legislation from getting a fair hearing is not my impression of justice. The only great difference is the fact that, in a filibuster, the people do have the opportunity of hearing about it and can, if they so desire, express their opinions to their Representative in Congress. As a rule, when something is killed in committee, the newspapers do not play it up as they do a filibuster.

G. C. B.

Washington, Jan. 26.

End To Filibuster On FEPC Is Expected

Birm. News Birmingham, Ala.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—(AP)—The key that may unlock the Senate's FEPC filibuster began to take definite shape today. 2-4-46

It is the $5,600,000,000 independent offices appropriation bill, on which the Senate appropriations committee may complete work Wednesday.

When the big money bill thus is cleared to the Senate floor for action, the argument that the Fair Employment Practice Commission measure is the only important one ready for debate will lose considerable force. The independent offices bill contains funds for such institutions as the White House.

The filibuster began immediately after Sen. Chavez (D., N. M.), called the measure before the Senate unexpectedly Jan. 17. It has tied up all legislation since.

In addition to the independent offices bill, a conference committee's substitute for the so-called "full employment" bill also will be ready for the Senate this week. Either measure conceivably could be used to displace the FEPC bill, provided opponents of the latter measure can convince its advocates it is no use to go any further with the talk.

The Tragedy Of The FEPC

The Star of Zion

Legislation to provide for Permanent Fair Employment Practice Law, already maimed by the action of President Truman in the Capital Transit case at Washington, now faces the stern probability of certain death by a determined filibuster by Southern Senators, who defying the mandate of the party's platform and the repeated, if ineffective, plea of President Truman, are definitely committed to talk a measure to death, even if it means that all other important legislation is delayed meanwhile. Charlotte, N.C.

It is unbelievably tragic that the members of the Senate from the South, which section of the country, more than any other, suffers from a maladjusted economic system, the heart of which is the insufferable insistence upon low wages, should still be so stupid as to oppose equalization of employment opportunities and an increase in wages for Negroes, without whose labor, now being drawn off to the North, the economic security of the South is doomed. 1-31-46

It would be laughable, if it were not so serious, to realize that our statesmen are now at the London Conference, seeking to aid in finding the path to international peace, goodwill and understanding, while at home a handful of demagogues, who illegally misrepresent so large a section of their constituents, wilfully band together to defeat the orderly processes of democracy. In the light of such inconsistent action our boastsd democracy becomes little more than a travesty to which we give loud and vociferous lip service, while, actually we belie all the principles upon which that democracy must ultimately rest.

Any man, purporting to be a defender of the Constitution, can conscientiously oppose a law which would guarantee "Fair" opportunities of employment to one single American citizen, he thereby makes a mockery of his oath of office and renders meaningless the guarantees of protection indicated in the fundamental law of the nation. 1-31-46

The crack pots and feebleminded so-called legislators, who can see nothing but a nebulous threat to white supremacy, which they move heaven and earth to uphold, are a disgrace to the American way of life, and, if the voters of the states which they so wilfully misrepresent can find no way to displace these obstructionists, then honest and decent citizens of the nation through humble prayer and fasting can appeal to the court of heaven, which, as in the case of the infamous Dred Scott decision, will ultimately overrule their stubborn resistence and bring justice out of confusion.

THE NATION

That Noise in the Senate Is Russell Of Georgia Trying to Strangle FEPC

No Way Found to Stop Filibuster, All Business Stalled

P.M. 1-23-46

By Charles A. Michie
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23. — There were 216 persons toiling like dogs and 10 not turning a wheel for their coffee and cakes in the chamber of the U. S. Senate at dusk.

The laborers were in the visitors' gallery; the drones were Senators of the U. S. A. duly elected by the people to pass laws and generally act like statesmen.

The visitors were slaving away at listening to Sen. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) filibuster against Senate Bill 101, which would establish a Fair Employment Practices Commission. And please believe me, it's real, blown in the glass drudgery to listen to Sen. Russell for 3½ hours.

Russell was carrying the ball for the obstructionist little knot of Southern Democrats who are dead set against any law which would prohibit discrimination in employment against anyone for race, creed, or national origin. They threatened to talk forever. And so far nobody, including Sen. Dennis Chavez (D., N. M.), who introduced the measure, and Sen. Wayne Morse (R., Ore.), who is supporting it, has found any way of stopping them.

N.Y. Post 1-23-46

Gets a Breather

Russell's vocal apparatus blew a gasket at 4.44 and he called for a quorum. No soap, there were only five Republicans and five Democrats on the floor in various stages of weariness and boredom.

It took a few minutes to drum up 47 others and they voted on adjournment. The motion was turned down 33 to 24. It was not until six that recess came with the understanding that the Senate would continue each day until 6:00 while the filibuster is on.

Russell took the floor at 12:14 p.m. and settled down for a nice, cozy chat. The Georgia Senator is not highly regarded as a conversationalist and wit. I've had much better entertainment in the back room of the Dutchman's Bar & Grill. Much. Time, 12:40; Senators on the floor out of 96—23.

It would go like this for a while: "We Southern Democrats are not responsible for keeping critical legislation out of the Senate. It's the people who introduced this monstrosity of a bill. And we are not filibustering." 1-23-46

Ball Gets a Word In

Then, this: "Why under this bill Hitler could come over here and get a job as a paperhanger and do some good American citizen out of a job. And he'd get the job because he was a Nazi. The FEPC bill calls for that sort of thing." Time, 2:05. Senators, 12.

Sen. Joseph H. Ball (R., Minn.), challenged Russell's statement that the word "creed" was inserted to protect Communists, "while good, garden-variety Americans walk the streets." Russell cried he was "surprised" Ball didn't know such an elementary fact. Time, 2:15. Senators, 22.

Russell pointed out that New Mexico, home state of Sen. Chavez, had refused to "have anything to do with" a non-discrimination bill. That, said Chavez, can be taken care of in New Mexico and asked didn't Russell think maybe the U. S. Senate should legislate for the whole country.

"I think the states still have some rights," said Russell. Time, 3:10. Senators, 13.

He said if the bill ever got as far as the amendment stage, he would insist on amendments to protect "white, female American citizens." And what about men over 40, he added. He'll put in an amendment about them, too. Time, 3:40. Senators, 13.

Sen. Russell is no newcomer to the fight against FEPC, nor a neophyte at filibustering. Time after time in 1944 he tried to have the FEPC legislated out of existence, and two years earlier he took part in the disgraceful filibuster which kept poll taxes alive.

They Believe in 10% Americanism

The men pictured below are among the small group attempting to stifle the processes of democracy in the United States Senate by supporting the filibuster against the bill to set up a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission. These men, who are advocates of 10 per cent Americanism, are trying to preserve the Southern feudalism which permits them to be elected by tiny percentages of their constituencies.

Theodore G. Bilbo (D., Miss.) was elected in 1942 with 4% of potential vote, 2% of population.

Burnet R. Maybank (D., S. C.) got his job in 1942 from just 2% of the potential voters and 1% of his state's population.

Allen J. Ellender (D., La.) was put in office in 1942 by 6% of the potential vote and 3% of the total state population.

N.B. "Potential voters" are all those who qualify by age including those restricted by poll taxes.

Walter F. George (D., Ga.) was elected in 1944 by 14% of the potential vote and 8% of the population of his state.

John H. Overton won in 1944 on 20% of potential vote, 11% of total population *after* Louisiana repealed the poll tax.

Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.) was elected in 1940 by 19% of the potential vote and 11% of the total population.

Filibustering Bilbo Intends To Be Heard, For 30 Days Or Longer

Birmingham Ala. Post

BY FRANCIS J. KELLY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—(AP)—The Southern filibuster against the fair employment practice bill became official today—Sen. Bilbo (D., Miss.) was detected clearing his throat. 1-21-46

Winding a muffler carefully around his famous sound-box, Bilbo submitted to an interview.

"Why, yes," he said. "It so happens that I do intend to speak, 30 days or so." 1-21-46

* * *

"BUT I AM ONLY ONE OF MANY. We have about 25 senators on our varsity team, all of them primed to talk.

"If the opposition wants to run 24 hours a day, we are also-100-percent-lutely ready.

"We have enough speakers so we can operate in shifts."

His reference was to a plan proposed by Sen. Chavez (D., N. M.) and Norse (R., Ore.), who favor the anti-discrimination bill. They want to hold the Senate in continuous session in the hope of forcing a vote.

Riffling merrily through a sheaf of reference notes, Pearl River County's free-style talking champ cause he was so many other sub- disclosed that he has finished the jects to discuss, it is hardly likely today and let the reading clerks do blueprints for his opening remarks, he will get around to reading pas- their work.

* * *

"THE FIRST PART OF MY SPEECH," Bilbo confided, "will be devoted exclusively to the virtues and accomplishments of filibustering from 1789 to the present time."

lished in March. A treatise on race relations, it is entitled "Take Your Choice—Separation or Mongreliza- tion."

Prospects were that the South- ge of the union and the con- dition of the budget.

When that is over, however, op- ponents of the FEPC bill plan to get back to their work.

U. S. Senate -- Scene of a Crime

Daily Worker New York 2-8-46

AN EDITORIAL

Where is the moral conscience of America?

A great crime is being committed in the United States Senate. The proposal to outlaw racial discrimination in employment is being smoothly done to death.

It is working like clockwork. The knowing ones in Washington smile slyly. The cynical ones are amused. The Senate benches are deserted, and the visitors' gallery echoes to the snarl of the southern polltaxers' filibuster.

The FEPC—the simple proposal to make illegal the application of race hatred to hiring of workers in the United States—is the victim of the crime.

2-8-46

What is the meaning of the southern Senators' fanatical insistence that "racial superiority" shall not be disturbed by any Congressional law?

Is this some ugly relic, merely, of an outworn plantation system?

Is this merely a small, vicious minority imposing its will upon a majority too uninterested to fight, or too busy with "more important matters"?

This is not the case at all.

Racism reigns triumphant in the United States Senate because racism—Negro-hating and Jew-baiting—are part of the morals and political rule of the Wall Street trusts.

Negro-baiting steamed up out of the swamps of slavery. It is being maintained today, deliberately and systematically, by the trusts as necessary to their social domination.

Racism as a weapon to divide and rule was a notorious weapon of German Hitlerism, as it always has been of British and other imperialisms.

Fri.

The Ku Kluxers, the "white supremacy" maniacs and the insolent Senator filibusterers are serving not only the local masters, but the far-off money power which controls them all.

That is why the impudent Senators Tydings and Eastland can sneer at democracy and call for a revived Germany without meeting a single rebuke from their suaver colleagues.

That is why Senator McKellar as chairman of the Senate, can wipe out 48 signatures with a gesture, and meet with no opposition from those who signed.

That is why President Truman can go through the obscene comedy of proposing to outlaw racism, and then quietly watch his proposal murdered by parliamentary trickery.

That is why 48 Senators, in answer to public pressure, can sign a cloture petition to halt the filibuster, and then agree to a "deal" to kill the FEPC bill by substituting another bill on the floor. 2-8-46 Fri.

MUST BE BEATEN

But racism cannot be so easily accepted as "normal" to American life. It must be fought and vanquished.

From racism in the Senate, it is a small step to lynchings, to anti-Jewish violence, and to murders of Negro soldiers in uniform, as in Freeport, L. I.

The "deal" between the lynchers and the cowardly Senators must be halted. The fight for FEPC must go on.

If President Truman and the wavering Senators do not have the courage or the inclination to meet the filibuster by any other means than a deal to strangle the FEPC, the people will have to wage their fight all the more resolutely. 2-8-46

The Blame for Filibusters Falls On the Whole Senate

The Courier Journal Louisville Ky. 1-19-46

SOUTHERNERS in the Senate are getting up steam for another filibuster, and the country seems to be settling back in a sense of helplessness and defeat at the prospect of this fresh iniquity. Nothing seems ever to be done about Senate filibusters, so that the average citizen is likely to be persuaded by now that nothing can be done. But there is a remedy, and it is so plain that the failure to apply it, the perpetuation of license to a few men to muzzle the majority and possibly to thwart the overwhelming will of the nation, becomes the fault of the entire Senate and not only of the handful of men who have developed the filibuster to a fine craft of hellbent obstructionism.

The filibusterers avow an intention to talk to death, for the third time, a proposal to create a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission. This newspaper frequently has stated its conviction that legislation in this field is impracticable, unenforceable and conducive of tyranny on one hand and of law evasion on the other, in the same morally destructive degree as the ill-starred experiment in national prohibition. But we are no less convinced that the filibuster is a device of evil and force and the enemy of democratic principles. 1-19-46

The point seems so plain that it becomes almost incredible that Senators of the United States consistently have permitted the integrity of the Senate to be compromised by their refusal to apply cloture, or limitation of debate, in cases where men talk interminably—not to defeat a matter by an honest test of votes but by preventing a vote from being taken. It may be parliamentary art, but it's not pretty.

The remedy lies with the Senate. It should be applied on general principles at any time; but today, in a critical time when problems press for solution and programs for national security demand action, its use becomes a matter of solemn obligation. We take pride in pointing to the example of the Kentucky House of Representatives which has just adopted a rule to make filibusters impossible in that chamber.

FEPC SELLOUT DEAL MAY COME SATURDAY

Daily Worker New York 2-8-46

BULLETIN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (UP). — The Senate today agreed to vote Saturday on whether to limit debate to end the southern filibuster against the Permanent Fair Employment Practices Bill.

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Cal) returned to Washington several days ago after a 30,000-mile tour of Europe and the Pacific. He came back to find the Senate engaged in a filibuster. He didn't like it.

Today he got up in the Senate to say so.

Theodore G. Bilbo had held the floor for almost an hour in an attempt to explain away a telegram he had received from 74 Baptist and Methodist preachers in 13 southern states protesting Bilbo's presumption in speaking for Baptists and Methodists of the South.

The Senate Republican leader, Wallace H. White of Maine had preceded Bilbo. White attacked the FEPC bill, defended the filibuster and said he would vote against cloture. "There are times," he said, "when the minority must resist the temporary power of the majority."

Sen. Knowland addressed himself directly to the remarks of the Republican leader.

In that world-spanning trip he had seen conditions in the Far East and Europe. He was alarmed by what he saw. He was anxious that the United Nations Organization succeed and he had hoped to discuss some of these problems in the Senate. 2-8-46

"Civilization cannot survive another world war," he said. "Here at home people are faced with difficult economic problems. There is danger of inflation which will wipe out the savings of a life time for millions of people. These are some of the questions the Senate should be dealing with. Yet we come back and find the Senate tied up since Jan. 17 in a manner which prevents it from conducting the business of the government. We find it in a sit-down strike. The year 1946 may be the year of decision for our nation and for the world. We have grave responsibilities to show that representative government can function better than any other.

"But the processes of government have been stifled. The hand of the legislative arm of government has been tied so that it cannot function.

"I signed the cloture petition. I shall support the motion for cloture on this issue and on any other where a minority seeks to prevent the American people from expressing its will."

Knowland sat down amid a burst of applause from the galleries. But there were few Senators there to hear it.

Most were absent because they knew that the real decisions on FEPC were being made not on the floor of the Senate but in the cloakrooms. 2-8-46

A deal was ready, it was reported, that will seal the fate of FEPC. The Southern Democrats have agreed to cease their filibuster long enough to permit the motion for cloture to be introduced. They have done so for two reasons. First they are confident that they can rally enough votes to defeat cloture. Second, they have been assured it is said, by majority leader Alben W. Barkley (D-Ky) and Sen. Robert O. Taft (R.O) that if the cloture motion is defeated they will drop the fight for FEPC and move to other business.

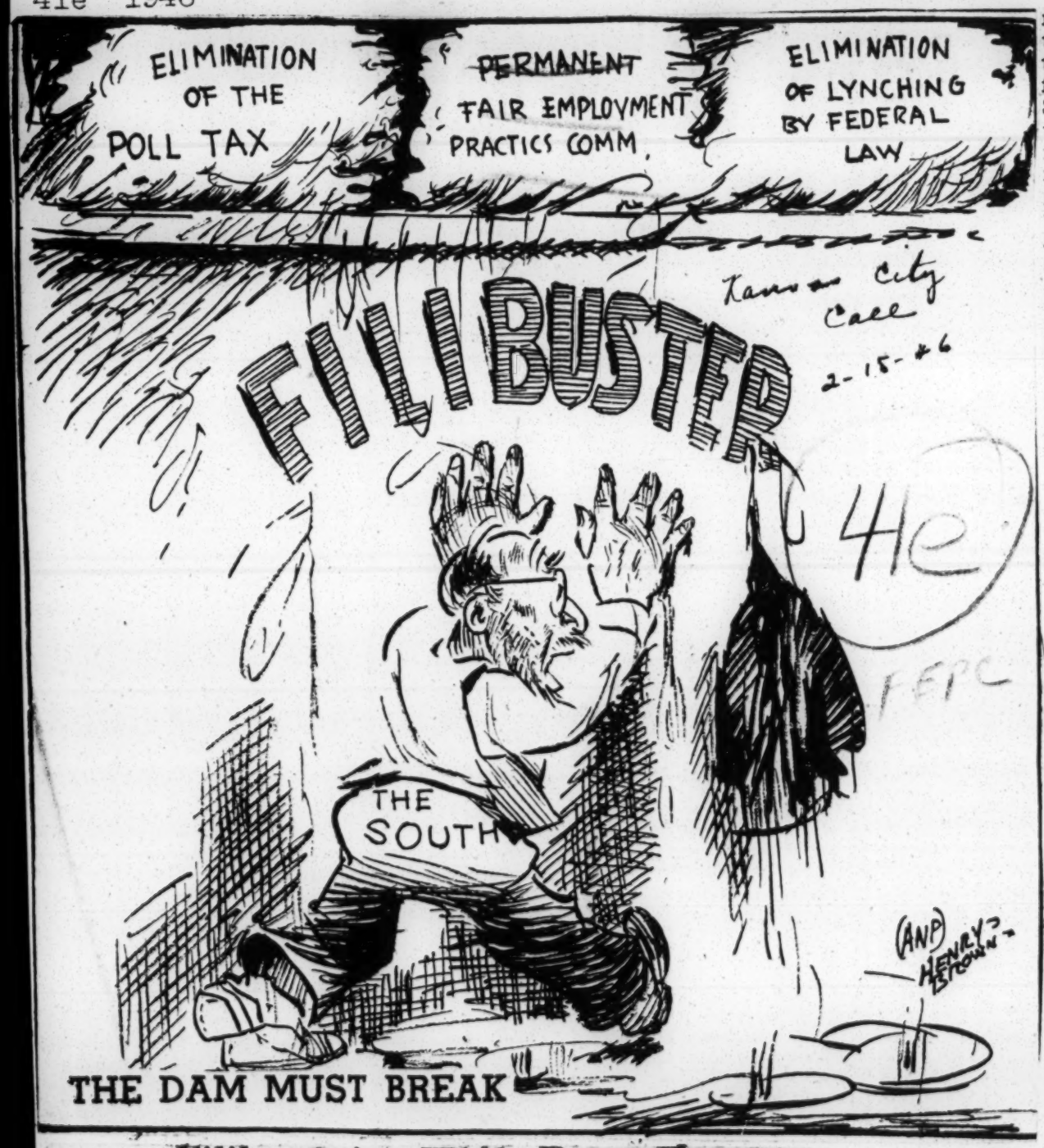
Birmingham Age Herald

I wish our Southern senators (and should we for the rest of us) could agree that while we don't want FEPCs, we should have in each state or federal commission dealing with the Negro, and fairness for him in our courts, and protection against those who cheat or bully him, including loan sharks, and adjustment in behalf of truly fascist-minded specialists in his fair employment practices for sins. We need state commissions officially to the exercise of influence, watchmanship and the Negro. The fact that a Federal Fair Employment Practices law, but one to create, through public opinion, and Commission is intolerable for us influence.

Byrd Opposes Limit

Richmond Va. Times Dispatch 2-10-46

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—(AP)—Senator Byrd (D-Va.) was one of the 36 Senators voting against limiting debate on the FEPC bill, Senator Glass' action was not recorded. 2-10-46



Filibustering While Rome Burns

The Richmond Times-Dispatch, Richmond Va.

THE filibuster over the Fair Employment Practices Committee bill could hardly have come at a more inopportune moment. We are faced with a highly serious situation on the domestic front, and with plenty of points of irritation in our foreign relations. Yet at this, of all times, SENATOR CHAVEZ, of New Mexico, with the obvious collaboration of numerous pressure blocs behind a permanent FEPC, suddenly projects this red-hot, emotion-charged issue into the congressional proceedings, and instantly provokes a filibuster from indignant members who understood that nothing of the sort would be brought up until after the President's budget message was out of the way. 1-20-46

Even some of those who are strongly for the pending FEPC bill greatly deplore the injection of this issue at such a time, when so many pressing matters are awaiting determination in the halls of Congress. PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S control over the legislators appears to be at a low ebb, indeed, if he cannot prevent a situation such as this from arising to stall important proceedings having to do with the labor-management impasse, price control and other such problems, to say nothing of the issues directly related to foreign affairs.

Establishment of a permanent FEPC was one of the things on MR. TRUMAN'S "must" list when he addressed the nation recently, but surely he could not have imagined that to bring it up unexpectedly at this time would do more than create an impasse of indefinite duration in the Senate. 1-20-46

It was well known that as soon as this occurred, BILBO-EASTLAND and Company would set out immediately to talk the measure to death, if it took weeks or months. This they have begun already to do, to the best of their ability, and they are invoking every known device for killing time, such as reading the Senate journal, correcting it by inserting the chaplain's prayer, etc., etc. All this in an hour when much of the productive machinery of the nation is in danger of grinding to a halt, and thereby stopping vital reconversion in its tracks. The steel strike, coupled with the other strikes, has brought about a dangerous situation, and one which demands the attention of our chief executive and lawmakers. Yet the whole country is having to devote thought and energy in this crisis to the FEPC bill,—about which there is no particular urgency, even for those who think it is a good bill, and we don't.

A permanent FEPC, which would seek in a conciliatory way to obtain work for persons of all races and creeds, would be a good thing, but the drastic compulsions which are included in the present measure, with possible fines and jail sentences for employers, are certain to stir up a vast amount of hostility and resentment. This sort of thing inflames interracial antagonisms instead of allaying them. An FEPC based on persuasion and understanding, rather than upon the threat of prison, is needed, but those who are backing the pending bill seem in no mood for such a compromise. 1-20-46

Here is a situation wherein MR. TRUMAN must exert all his prestige and leadership. Even though he favors the bill, he must somehow manage to get its sponsors to withdraw it, until more pressing matters are disposed of. As things stand, we are treated to the shabby spectacle of a coterie of Southern Senators blocking the nation's legislative machinery in a time of emergency with longwinded and meaningless harangues which have nothing to do with the subject in hand, and which serve simply to make the United States ridiculous in the eyes of the world. It is a condition calling for instant correction.

Sees Victory for Reaction

COURIER-JOURNAL

Virginia Bayard suggests a victory of democracy over Communism in the defeat of F.E.P.C. Does she call the procedure in which the will of the majority was blocked by some loudmouthed Bilbos and Eastlands, democratic? Does she call the economic enslavement of millions of loyal Americans democratic?

No! It is a victory of reaction over democracy. And, not only is it undemocratic, but also bad business, for how can one group advance where so large a group is suppressed? Louisville, Ky.

That some Communists favored the bill does not mean it is contrary to American principles, though the Mason-Dixon Society likes to say so. Many others also favored F.E.P.C. Indeed, the very fact that the reactionary Southern bloc opposed the bill gives it a liberal aspect—for what liberal legislation has passed the scrutiny of these "Democrats"?

I therefore think that an apology by you to this body of trouble-makers would be highly out of place. Such societies must be fought to destruction, or they will destroy free America. MICHAEL W. RICE.

Louisville. 1-17-46

Lister Hill And FEPC

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser

There is no more outspoken Southern liberal on the floor of the United States Senate than Lister Hill, of Alabama.

Senator Hill as the Democratic whip and as a member of powerful Senate committees has helped steer administration legislation through the Congress. He has fought for federal aid to education, for public health measures and for many another liberal program.

For this reason when Lister Hill raised his voice against the so-called Fair Employment Practices Committee on the Senate floor last week he delivered the most telling blows at this unfair, sinister measure which would arouse racial, religious and economic strife and bitterness the like of which this country has never seen.

Senator Hill spoke as a Southerner. He spoke as a liberal. He spoke as an experienced lawmaker—and he spoke as the true friend of minority groups.

"No bill has been suggested, certainly not in recent times," he told his colleagues in the Senate, "which would do so much to provoke turmoil and strife, tension and conflict, malice and hate among the people of the United States as the so-called Fair Employment Practice Bill." 2-10-46

Senator Hill cited the arguments of such national liberal leaders as Senator Borah, of Idaho, and Senator Norris, of Nevada, to drive home his points of the evil that would be done in the name of "fair employment." He cited the Constitutional guarantees which would be flouted if such a measure should become law.

He told of the dangers of "snooping bureaucrats," invading private enterprise if such a measure should become law.

Senator Hill delivered a great speech on the Senate floor against the iniquities of this bill. So impressed was Senator George, of Georgia, with the Alabamian's force and logic that he asked for the bell to be rung to summons all the senators on the floor so that they might hear what Lister Hill had to say.

Of all the speeches made by the junior senator from Alabama we believe he spoke more fully the heart and mind of the people of his state when he attacked the FEPC measure than at any other time.

Let those champions of the legislation who charge that only "Southern reactionaries" oppose this measure, look to the record of Senator Hill.

We believe that Lister Hill's opposition to the FEPC will carry weight with the moderate and liberal factions of the Democratic Party in Congress and will help swing some votes in the Senate against FEPC. Certainly there are those who will listen to him who will not listen to the Bilbos and Pappy O'Daniels. 2-10-46

Let the Democratic administration sit up and take notice!

For one of its greatest champions has not only stepped out of his role as Democratic whip, but has more sharply and more effectively than any other drawn his sword against the administration-backed bill and cut it to pieces—Gadsden Times.

The Undemocratic Filibuster

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.

We, citizens of this great United States, are fond of preening ourselves and rarin' back and calling ourselves the most democratic nation in the world. The truth of the matter is we, the United States of America, are an absolute monarchy, believe it or not, natural gas, then we, the people, are being ruled supposedly represents the will of the entire citizen- the sincerity and honesty of a body of men like the ship of the United States by simply expelling his Senate when they are unwilling to become demo-

When The Man Bilbo can absolutely block the will of the majority of the United States Senate, which We, the people, are doing a lot of wondering about

cratic enough to let the majority rule and cast aside these little big men. Senators, the rest of the world is laughing at you. For the sake of just plain common sense, get democratic enough to change your rules and let the majority rule. B. F. BERRY.

Murray, Ky.

Southerners' Readiness to Accept Cloture Vote Indicates Deal

By ELIZABETH DONAHUE
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Progressives in both parties privately acknowledged today that the Senate is ready to accept minority rule and concede the success of the filibuster against the Fair Employment Practices Commission Bill.

Sen. George Aiken (R., Vt.) charged in an interview that the filibuster is "the first serious threat to Constitutional government which has appeared in this country."

Aiken declared that the people at large have failed to understand that the Senate is strangling an overwhelming majority with its own rule book.

Sen. Aiken

"This filibuster performance and the threat of Southern Democrats to use the same technique to defeat the British loan bill and other legislation proves that the democratic process will fail unless the people elect a progressive Congress," he said.

"A reactionary coalition of both parties in both houses of Congress," Aiken said, "prevents us from liberalizing the rules and breaking the stranglehold of the minority. So it is up to the people."

Meanwhile, the Senate's Southern minority indicated its confidence in victory when Sen. Richard Russell (D., Ga.), leader of the anti-FEPC bloc flatly asserted: "We will vote on cloture on this bill."

The southerners, it was pointed out, would never permit cloture, the debate-limiting rule, to come to a vote unless they had an advance guarantee that the FEPC bill itself would not be voted on. Russell's statement was said to be a tip-off that his day-long conferences with Democratic Leader Alben Barkley (Ky.) and Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.) had found the opposing forces near agreement on a formula to kill the FEPC bill.

The cloture vote, it was predicted, would be beaten. The necessary two-thirds of the Senators present would not support it. Then, according to informed observers the FEPC bill would be returned to the calendar of Senate bills for consideration at a future time, or it would be replaced with another bill and possibly sent back to Committee.

"As I was about to say . . ."

There was no suggestion among either the bill's foes or supporters that the bill would come to a vote. It was explained that, even though it might be amended, the Southerners were painfully aware it would be approved.

But before the cloture issue could be voted on, Russell explained that the Southerners must find a way to mend the feelings of the Senate's presiding officer, Sen. Kenneth D. McKellar (D., Tenn.)

"McKellar," Russell explained, "has been kicked around a lot."

McKellar has ruled that the Congressional *Record* of Jan. 17 and not the FEPC Bill is before the Senate.

Following Aiken's statement, Sen. Wayne Morse (R., Ore.) told PM that he is "sick of the farce" and will start next week on a Nationwide tour to tell the people of the U. S. A., "this issue is one which must decide whether we are going to have representative Government in the U. S. A."

Morse, with the consent of the very confident filibusterers, was allowed yesterday to take the Senate floor long enough to introduce a whole new substitute for the pending FEPC bill. He explained that the chief purpose of the substitute was to give the courts broader authority in reviewing decisions by the proposed Fair Employment Practices Commission. But he admitted the unlikelihood that the measure would ever come to a vote during the present controversy.

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BY FRANCIS J. KELLY

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* * *

"THE FIRST PART OF MY SPEECH," Bilbo confided, "will be devoted exclusively to the virtues and accomplishments of filibustering from 1789 to the present time."

The Mississippian added that because he has so many other subjects to discuss, it is hardly likely he will get around to reading passages from his new book, to be published in March. A treatise on race relations, it is entitled "Take Your Choice—Separation or Mongrelization."

Prospects were that the Southerners could relax an hour or so today and let the reading clerks do their work. It is the clerk's task to drone out the 25,000 words of the president's combined message on the state of the union and the condition of the budget.

When that is over, however, opponents of the FEPC bill plan to get back to their work.

South Starts Filibuster Against FEPC in Senate

Outlawing of Race Hatred Is Denounced as 'Nazi, Totalitarian'

(Copyright, 1946, by The Chicago Sun and The Newspaper PM, Inc.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The long-threatened filibuster against the bill to create a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC) has begun with stinging denunciations of President Truman by Southern Democratic Senators opposed to the bill.

In an unexpected move that caught Democratic leaders napping, Sen. Dennis Chavez (D., N. M.) called the bill off the calendar, where it had been for six months, and a 49-to-17 roll call vote made it the order of business. Chavez, who strongly favors the bill, had served notice last month that he would call it up early in the new session, but throughout the debate Senators complained frequently that they had understood he would not do so until next week.

Opening Gun

Sen. Walter F. George (D., Ga.) opened fire on the measure. "If this is all that Harry Truman has to offer, God help the Democratic Party in 1946 and 1948," he boomed.

A few moments later Sen. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) declared: "If this is President Truman's idea of what should be taken up first, I don't think he is capable of handling the job he's in."

"At a time when the very life of the Nation is at stake," George said, "we are called upon to consider a bill to compel people in the field of human relationships to do what their judgment directs them not to do. We are called upon to go Nazi. We are called upon to go totalitarian."

The bill would prevent an employer under contract with the Government, or a company in interstate commerce, from discriminating against a person because of race, creed, or color. It would prevent a labor union from denying full membership rights and privileges to any person because of race, creed, or color.

Five-Man Board

A five-man commission would be set up to enforce the act. It would succeed the temporary FEPC established during the war by executive order of the late President Roosevelt.

Chavez urged the Senate to prove to the world "that we can offer equal opportunities to all our peoples." He praised the Republican Party for supporting FEPC and said he believed so firmly in the idea that he did not care if the Republican Party got credit for the bill.

Twenty-two Democrats, 26 Republicans and one Progressive voted to take the bill up at this time, while 15 Democrats—all Southerners—and two Republicans—Sens. Harlan J. Bushfield (S. D.) and Eugene D. Millikin (Col.)—were opposed.

Eastland launched into a bitter attack on Communists, who he said were the chief sponsors of the legislation. Jews and Negroes, he said, ought to oppose the measure because "if Congress can pass a bill against discrimination it can pass one in favor of discrimination."

"The foundation is being laid in Congress for another Congress, when the clouds of racial antagonism become thicker, to create a German system," Eastland argued. "The Jew is the last person to want such a program, because as a class he is richer than the Gentiles."

Sens. Theodore G. Bilbo (D., Miss.) and John H. Overton (D., La.) joined in the filibuster.

"The Democratic Party ought to remain the white man's party," Overton said.

"We had a white man's party a long time, but we never had a Democratic President when we did," Chavez retorted.

At one point, when the galleries tittered over a remark by Eastland, he shouted that the gallery was filled with Communists and that the bill should be debated "before Americans." The galleries laughed again.

FEPC Echo

Editor Constitution: Laying aside the battle between certain prominent, and sometimes questionable, state leaders for the moment, I would like to bring to your attention something which I am quite surprised that you have apparently forgotten so easily and especially so soon.

How can a Georgian or anyone in this nation have the brass to begin verbal hostilities stirring up class distinction and hatred after, not one, but two world wars which were fought, so I believe, to preserve and strengthen democracy and freedom of all people in their pursuit of happiness?

I am a Georgian and a southerner from the core and it is a sad enough thing to hear my fellowman talk, much less publicly reveal his own selfishness and unAmerican attitude toward the Negro race—a group of people who are, if anyone is interested enough to discover for himself, just as human and real as the next white man. Yes, there are all types, and it is a there are also all types of whites. And it just so happens that there are plenty of true Georgians returning from overseas whose prominent drawback, according to a certain unfortunate thinker, is the color of their skin.

LEE HUSSEY.

Fitzgerald, Ga.

41e 1946 FEPC (Filibuster)

THEY OBJECT TO THE SENATE FILIBUSTER

Pickets marching past the Capitol yesterday in opposition to the movement against the Fair Employment Practices Commission legislation.

Associated Press Wirephoto

REPUBLICANS MOVE TO END FILIBUSTER

New York Times

Cloture Proceedings Sought Against Foes of FEPC Bill in the Senate

By C. P. TRUSSELL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—Senate Republicans determined today to resort to closure proceedings in an attempt to break the filibuster by Southern Democrats against the bill to create a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission.

Before nightfall, they had put into circulation a petition through which a limitation on debate could be imposed if it were supported by a two-thirds vote. 1-23-46

That the required sixteen signatures would be supplied to complete the petition was taken for granted. Whether the petition would result in closure, or in even a vote on the issue, was left in doubt by a complex parliamentary situation.

Through five days of Senate blockade the FEPC measure, which reached the floor last Thursday through a surprise motion by Senator Chavez of New Mexico, had been superseded by proposals to "correct" the journal of Senate proceedings of Jan. 17.

By this counter move, according to parliamentarians, the Southerners have brought before the Senate questions which are not subject to closure action.

Some Republicans disagree and want to force the issue, even though they concede that a decision from the chair [held steadily by Southerners since last Thursday] might have to be appealed. They concede also that any appeal could lead to limitless debate.

Motion Tabled, 48 to 20

It appeared for a while today that the Democrats had been caught napping. As soon as a quorum was assembled, Senator Taft of Ohio moved that the pending motion to "correct the Journal" 'be tabled.'" This was done by a vote of 48-20. But as the vote was announced Senator McKellar of Tennessee and President pro tempore of the Senate, recognized Senator Hoey of North Carolina.

Mr. Hoey moved another "correction" in the Jan. 17 Journal and proceeded to discuss the FEPC bill. Senator Pepper of Florida, breaking through the ranks of the Southerners, tried to resist by contending that the North Carolina Senator must, under the rules, confine his remarks to his motion.

Mr. McKellar overruled this point of order and when Mr. Pepper appealed from the chair's decision, ruled that this could not be done without taking Mr. Hoey "off his feet."

Senator Hoey proceeded, focusing his debate on the FEPC measure which, he said, was supported by three distinct groups. He said there was a large number of "good people who sincerely deplore discriminations and who believe the FEPB bill would help in removing them.

Hits Fomenters of Strikes

The third group, Senator Hoey said, was composed of "the professional uplifters and downsitters who wish to regulate all business and regiment the citizen," and "various other groups who thrive on stirring up strike and fomenting discontent."

To these, he suggested, there should be added "every socialist in this country and every Communist in America."

The creation of a permanent FEPC as prescribed by specific provisions of the bill under controversy, Mr. Hoey contended, would give Congressional approval to these activities.

Deny to any person who employs as many as six persons the right to select his own employes.

Prevent him from discharging an employe who was not satisfactory. 1-24-46

Set up a commission of five in Washington to have charge of the employers of the country, individuals and corporations.

Provide the commission with investigators to send over the country to work up charges against employers upon any complaints.

Give these investigators the right to enter a person's place of business and examine his books and papers without process from any court in an effort to get evidence on which to bring charges against him.

Force a man to give evidence against himself, depriving him of his Constitutional rights.

Provide for an examiner to hear evidence and send the record to Washington, where a decision could be rendered with the employer in absentia.

On Right of Appeal

Deny the employer any right of appeal from findings of fact against him.

Deny him a trial of his case by a jury or before the judge of any court.

Give the FEPC the power to order an employer to hire anyone it designated, force the payment of back wages for refusing to give the employment in the first place, and assess fines and impose jail penalties if such orders were disobeyed.

Causing an employer to be bought into a United States Circuit Court hundreds of miles from his place of business to have its orders put into effect, though when he got there the court could not voerrule the commission's findings if there was any evidence to support them, however flimsy the court might find the evidence to be. 1-24-46

Providing a fine up to $5,000 and imprisonment up to one year for any person who hindered or interfered with the commission or any of its agents in any of their operations.

When Mr. Hoey had finished his address, Senator Maybank of South Carolina took the floor. After a couple of hours of discussion of the FEPC measure he announced that he desired to make a somewhat lengthy speech on the proposed establishment by the Office of Price Administration of ceilings on the prices of cotton. He asked whether it would be all right with the Senate if he postponed this until tomorrow.

Truman Message:

FEPC's Fate Now in Doubt

P.N.

Issue Gets Only 14 Words From President

N.Y. N.Y.

By ELIZABETH DONAHUE

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Senate today enters a sham battle on FEPC following President Truman's 14 words on the subject of fair employment practices contained in his 30,000-word message to Congress. 1-22-46

While Administration strategy against the anti-FEPC filibuster remained either a secret or a myth, both Republicans and Southern Democrats now are able to formulate definite battle plans.

Whether FEPC, enjoying a favored position as the only one of the President's "must" legislative measures ready for immediate action, will be enacted or talked to death or replaced by another bill, remains totally dependent on Administration leadership.

A few days ago, noting that the FEPC bill reached the floor while the President's message was postponed, Southern Democrats were accusing Truman of "incompetence" and political fratricide.

With the arrival of the lengthy document on the state of the Union, their fears were obviously allayed. They were now engaged in a simple filibuster, uncomplicated by formidable opposition from the White House. 1-22-46

The Republicans, interpreting the message as a signal that the Administration will surrender on FEPC as soon as it can find a substitute bill, were ready to fight.

But, according to one key GOP strategist, his party was willing to battle only so long as it felt that public opinion insisted.

The Republicans, it was learned, will employ every parliamentary strategem to embarrass the Democrats. They will insist that the Senate remain in session beyond its usual hour and they will object when and if the Administration leaders, weary of the talkfest by their Southern colleagues, try to bring in another bill.

But privately GOP leaders admit that ultimate victory for the FEPC bill is out of reach unless the Democratic leadership:

¶ Makes a strenuous effort to break the filibuster by whipping up the votes for cloture, the rule to silence over-talkative Senators.

¶ Shows a determined effort to hold FEPC on the floor even though other bills are reported from the Committee and announced as ready for Senate action.

The Democrats are confronted with the final responsibility and the difficult job of putting one bill ahead of another.

While the Republicans anticipate a political triumph if FEPC should be laid aside, the Democrats—in keeping FEPC before the Senate—may have to tie up Congress.

The Filibuster in the Senate

Editor of The Times:

I have read many articles concerning the filibuster in the Senate written by Southern citizens. It seems to me that the Southern citizen is taking his same uneducated point of view, in regard to the Negro situation, as he has always done.

Does it mean more to the South to have this bill passed than to have our country lapse around us? It certainly seems that the Senate could be doing a much better job of reconversion if it were not for the Senators of the Southern people not to encourage nopolizing all this deadly system of filibuster-useless talk. Isn't Georgia, but I think more of my they can be stopped? I do of my typical Southern selfish social feelings.

WALLY BALDING.

May I put forth a plea to all Williamsburg.

Filibuster Rebuked in Senate--But Continues

Daily Worker New York

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—A flat rebuttal of the filibusterers and their attacks on the Negro people came in the Senate today when Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R-NJ) secured the floor and denied the polltaxers' charge that Negroes are inferior.

1-26-46

He called for the enactment of the bill for a permanent FEPC as a necessary means of providing the Negro people with equality of opportunity. He said the world is looking to see how America handles the problem of subdued peoples.

But Sen. Smith weakened his position by agreeing to amendments to the bill in the hope that it could be made acceptable to the Southern Bourbons. Sen. Homer Capehart (R-Ind) was permitted the floor by the filibusterers to introduce a series of amendments which, if adopted, would make the bill impotent.

38 SIGN CLOTURE

A petition for cloture has been signed by 38 Senators. Supporters of the bill believe that the petition should not be submitted until enough signatures have been received to guarantee that when a vote for cloture is taken, there will be the necessary two-thirds to make it stick. For that reason, the petition will probably not be submitted Monday as some newspapers have reported.

Sen. Harley Kilgore (D-WVa) spoke out sharply today against any appeasement of the Bourbons by agreement to displace the FEPC bill.

1-26-46

"We cannot permit minority rule in the nation or in the Senate of the nation," he said. "Any deals or compromises which would have the effect of killing the FEPC bill by postponing indefinitely its consideration would be a victory for minority rule. I shall do all in my power to prevent any such deals or compromises."

Other developments included a statement by legislative director Nathan Cowan of the CIO, urging Majority leader Alben Barkley and Minority leader Wallace White to keep the bill before the Senate until a vote is taken.

Senate Finagling

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Reactionary Republicans today openly aided the Southern filibuster who are preventing the FEPC bill from coming to a vote.

With an anti-union employer, Sen. Albert Hawkes (R-NJ), making a full-dress speech in opposition to the bill, other Republicans took a more indirect approach. But instead of demanding a vote on the bill, they urged a vote on cloture.

The petition for cloture, setting off debate, which requires a two-thirds vote, probably will be introduced Monday by Sen. Dennis Chavez (D-NM). The petition has 44 signatures.

2-2-46

Meanwhile the restiveness of Republican supporters underlined the need for constituents to demand that their Senators not only vote for cloture, but if cloture fails of passing, to oppose any maneuvers to recommit or displace the bill, and to keep it on the floor.

Sat.

GOP'ERS FINAGLE

Sen. Kenneth Wherry, Republican whip, and Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R-Ia), both of whom signed the cloture petition, blamed Sen. Chavez for withholding it from the floor. Chavez retorted that anyone who was embarrassed by having signed the petition could withdraw his name.

2-2-46

Sen. Hawkes is the former president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. He is chairman of the board and former president of Condoleum Nairn, with plants in Kearney, New Jersey; Marcus Hook, Pa., and Cedarhurst, Md.

Earlier in the day, Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss) said he had checked a list of witnesses who favored the FEPC bill in hearings with the House Committee on Un-American Activities and found that most of them were members of Communist-front organizations."

When Sen. Chavez began reading off one by one, the Catholic ministers, the Protestant leaders and others who had been witnesses, asking if each were a Communist, Sen. Eastland did not reply except to say that he would introduce his "un-American material" later.

Aunt Sarah on the Filibuster

P.M. New York 1-29-46

By Frank Sullivan

Aunt Sarah Gallup, the grand old lady of the Adirondacks, breezed in from the North, plunked a golden gift of a firkin of butter on the table, and settled down for a chat on the state of the Nation. Her views on current events and event-causers are always refreshing.

"What do you think of the filibuster in the Senate, Aunt Sarah?" we asked.

"Bub, I sutthinly do admire them fellers."

"What!"

"They're rich natural resources, wonderful to behold, bub. No matter where ye tap one of 'em, ye'll find a lode o' somethin' vallible—ivory, gas, crackers, even lead. Of course it ain't as statesmen I'm admirin' these counterfeit Calhouns."

"I'm relieved to hear it, Aunt Sarah."

"Why, bub, what's the matter with the South anyway, to let a natural resource like that Maybank go untapped? Think of all that power wasted when he was speakin' last week. If it had o' bin harnessed, every fuse in Dixie would o' blown. The South don't realize the vally of these filibusterers. McKellar is a whole TVA in hisself."

"There may be something in what you say, Miss G."

1-29-46

"Up whar I live we ain't got any nat'ral gas. Have to make it out o' coke, and it's darned expensive, too. Oh, boy, if us upstate consumers could on'y run a pipe from a feller like Clyde Hoey or that Sen. Eastwind into our cellars! Why, we'd have trouble keepin' the house temperature down to 80 instead of up to 70, as now."

"Might be a good business proposition. You could have neon signs and ads saying 'Cook With Bilbo—The Cheap Fuel' or 'Heat Your Home the Eastland Way!'"

"That feller's name is Eastwind, bub."

"No, Aunt Sarah. Eastland."

"Eastwind's better. Thar's another point. What do they do in Mississippi when they see a hurricane headin' toward 'em? They batten down the hatches and run for kivver, poor loons, and they don't have to, at all."

"What else can they do?"

"Well, sir, if I was down thar, I'd have Sen. Eastwind hurry right down to the shore and start to filibuster against that thar typhoon. Bub, I bet ye'd see one crestfallen hurricane turn tail in no time and head back toward the Atlantic."

"It might be worth trying, at that."

"If Sen. Eastwind couldn't handle it alone, I'd call in some o' the rest o' the gang. Why, in them filibusterers this country has got the best all-round bunch o' trade winds a country ever had. I got another idea. Why don't we lend them swallowtail Ciceros to Europe?"

"Come, Aunt Sarah, don't you think Europe has taken enough in the past 10 years?"

"I mean, to help out. Lend-Lease 'em to Holland. Here's all this talk flowin' out of them fellers day after day, goin' to waste like water from a busted main, and they could jest as well be over thar helpin' the Dutch reclaim them lands the Huns flooded."

"How could they do that?"

"Harness 'em to the windmills, bub. Put 'em to work. Strap Maybank's chin, or Hoey's, or Bilbo's to the Dutch windmills an' they'd have the lands pumped dry in no time. I take it Rankin won't choose February for his speech."

1-29-46

"Why, Rankin isn't . . ."

"He wouldn't have time to say what he'd have to say in a month like February. Bet you he chooses March, which hath 31."

"Aunt Sarah, I'm trying to tell you. Rankin's not in the filibuster."

"He aint! Then how can they have one?"

"It's a Senate party. Jeeter Rankin is only a Representative. He can't take part."

"Why, Rank'll blow up if there's a filibuster around an' he can't be in it. . . . Say, bub, wouldn't that be turrible!"

Miss Gallup chuckled dreamily.

"SOUTHERNERS" FOR THE FEPC?

Montgomery Advertiser Alabama 1-30-46

Governor Chauncey Sparks yesterday strongly endorsed the filibuster now being conducted by Southern Senators against the so-called "Fair Employment Practices Act." He acted in reply to a query by Senator Harry Byrd, of Virginia, who pointed out that he had received a petition signed by 600 Southerners which claimed that the South really desired the passage of the proposed act.

The petition to which Senator Byrd referred was gotten up by the Southern Conference on Human Welfare, an outfit strongly smelling of the Communist Party despite its lack of direct affiliation with it. The headquarters of the "Conference" are located in Nashville, Tenn., and the ruling spirits are a Mr. James Dombrowski and a Mrs. Frantz, sometimes known as Margaret Gelders.

1-30-46

Mr. Dombrowski, speaking recently at Fisk (colored) University, said:

"The Reconstruction was a great and glorious period in the South when all people got together and voted for those things that promote the general welfare."

Mrs. Frantz has been a frequent contributor to the Communist Daily Worker.

Those are the two authors of the petition.

About 30 Alabamians signed the petition. There were a few educators, white and colored, a few more preachers, mostly colored, and the majority of the signers were affiliated in one way or another with the CIO.

Two Montgomerians signed the petition. One of the two Montgomerians is the operator of a business here. No evidence has been noted that the philosophy behind the proposed FEPC has been put into practical effect in that business. Undoubtedly, this business man is waiting for passage of the act before risking the employment of Negro bookkeepers and typists and salesmen alongside his white help. His business, like all Southern businesses, does employ some Negroes. They perform the services normally performed by such employes. It is further to be noted that certain of the office facilities, such as water fountain and washroom and so forth, are duplicated for the whole South.

GOP Bolsters Filibuster in

Daily Worker New York

Time - Chicago, Ill.

Negro v. White Pay

Sirs: . . . You assert [TIME, Jan. 28]: "Boiling down to a scale . . . for a . . . at the idea of giving a Negro a white man's help. . . . " I respectfully point out that what you . . . wage, Southern Senators planned a filibuster. . . . " I respectfully point out that what you . . . her than . . . state as a fact is obviously a mere assumption . . . al groups on your part, since you have no evidence of . . . known as the fact. You can find nothing in S. 101 that says anything about wages. . . .

1-18-46

W. H. MacKellar

Sewanee, Tenn.

¶ TIME respectfully points out S. 101, Sec. 3 (a) (3).—Ed.

THE PULSE OF THE PUBLIC

Atlanta Constitution

Principle

Editor Constitution: As a veteran recently returned from Europe, I was shocked to read your editorial flatly condemning the FEPC.

A common expression in the south is, "It's not the actual value of a thing, it's the principle that counts." It so happens that the theory of the FEPC, which you admit is "proper," is a principle long endeared to Americans who honestly love their democracy. That being true, I am disgusted to find that we approach such a theory, not with consultation, research and application of study to this tremendous race and color problem, but with an aimless, idiotic thing called filibuster—a better definition of which might be the innane and useless ranting of a maniac in an unpadded cell.

Furthermore, you are unjust to infer that Sen. Chavez introduced the resolution solely for political purposes to dramatize himself for the vote back home. Am I to suppose that the right of Spanish-Americans or certain Americans to be equal to the next American is of secondary importance to the ceiling price of cotton? Prominent southern senators have also consumed precious time in lengthy discussions of the latter but not a word in your newspaper that it might be for political reasons or that they may desire to dramatize themselves for the vote back home. Why be so biased? 1-31-46

Never can you with a clear conscience say that Americans have the right to run their own business until every American can run his own life. Is not a person's paramount business his own life, to run it to the best of his ability and not to the dictates of religion and color prejudices and big money interests? Would it not be better to extend a considerate hand to these unfortunates and parasitic groups that they, like industry, may be reconverted? Until that day comes, when many more Americans are responsible citizens and when nonsensical filibusters are no longer a trait of southern stubbornness, I'll be thankful that I was born Anglo-American without really knowing why.

WILLIAM R. COUGHLIN.
Standing Rock, Ala.

Ignorance

Editor Constitution: Many editorials and commentators tell about the southern filibuster but they never tell what the objections are to the FEPC. About 98 per cent of your readers do not know what the FEPC is, and I will tell them, if you will be fair enough to print this.

Every individual or organization, either commercial, political, religious or fraternal, that hires six or more people comes under the scope of this commission. If your church needs a minister and a minister of a creed entirely different from you, such as an Atheist, applies for the job, your church will have to hire him or be fined $5,000. If you hire five friends and relatives, you will not have a free choice of a sixth person. 1-31-46

The commission can compel you to go anywhere in the United States to appear before any agency it cares to name and you will not have the right of appeal or a trial by jury and the commission can use or refuse to admit any evidence it wants to. You cannot take your case to court and you will be fined if you attempt it.

The commission can tell the President of the United States or any state governor who to hire in any government agency and if the President refuses, he can be fired by the commission with or without the advice and consent of the senate. The present Russia-first commissioners will be transferred to the new committee. Most of the senators do not listen to the objections and consequently they are just as ignorant about what is in the bill as most of your readers.

GEORGE A. BIRDSALL.
Washington. D. C.

Atlanta, Ga.

Outsiders

Editor Constitution: Our mayor's outcry of "south haters" against those advocating a federal FEPC has justification when one considers the smoldering resentment on both sides that has been created where political pressure has forced miniature FEPCs in some sections of the country, where complications are less involved than in the south; but the cry "south haters," Communists, outsiders and involving personalities are very often applied in our section by various leaders as an excuse of an answer to constructive criticism. For instance, (1) the public officials' frequent irritation upon learning that those who criticized their administrations in the readers' column did not sign correct names, but the political leaders fail to answer the criticism; (2) the personality accusations against the grand jurymen who recently criticized actions of the county commissioners; (3) the name-calling by the speaker of the Georgia house of representatives against a newspaper that advocated the people be allowed to vote on a vital issue.

Many of our "outsiders" come from localities where a two-party system prevails and answers to criticism are decided on issues and not personalities and, therefore, such "outsiders" voice their opinion from the standpoint of improvement to the community and not against the community. In other sections of the country, "outsiders'" views are welcomed due to the different perspective, but in the south criticism, especially from non-natives, is considered as an insult, and an opportunity to expose the life history of the persons offering their views. 1-31-46

Perhaps our name-calling attitude and our vicious investigation of persons offering opinions or criticism, accounts for the lack of suggestions when requested by the various civic or political committees for improvement of our community.

ELINOR PRICE.
Atlanta.

Times Dispatch Richmond Va.

Virginia and the FEPC

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

To whom was Governor Tuck referring when he stated in his reply to Senator Byrd, "In my opinion, the people of Virginia are overwhelmingly opposed to the FEPC in any form"? Has anyone taken a census of the opinion of the people in Virginia to ascertain what they think about the FEPC? Who are these "people of Virginia" who are "overwhelmingly opposed to the FEPC in any form"? 2-6-46

For the sake of truth, some qualification is necessary. If by "the people of Virginia" reference is made to the privileged majority that has never experienced any discrimination because of religious or racial identity, it might be safe to say that some opposition exists to the FEPC. Yet, even in this group there are those who like to think for themselves rather than after a prescribed pattern. If the religious and racial minorities who help to constitute the citizenry of Virginia are among those who are opposed to the FEPC—this is indeed "a Barnum & Bailey's world." 2-6-46

The coalition of Southern Senators and Representatives to defeat the FEPC, the anti-lynch bill and many other such measures that would affect the entire nation has a peculiar significance. Apparently, whenever the rest of the country initiates reactionary measures that are suspected as dangerous to national welfare, Southern leaders assume the role of messiah to save the country from destructive legislation! Evidently the rest of the States have neither the wisdom of government nor the interest of the country at heart sufficiently to keep America American. If this attitude and action of the Southern bloc are justified, then we have 1860 in reverse. It seems that 39 or 40 States are trying to secede from the rest of the Union dominated by the South.

F. H. AUSTIN.
Harper's Ferry, W. Va.

Bilbo Joins Filibuster And Wades Into Issues Of Bill

Montgomery, Alabama advertiser

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30. — (AP) —Senator Theodore G. Bilbo, of Mississippi's non stop one-man debate team, headed down the filibuster road this afternoon for a projected 60-day saunter.

He was 12 days and two hours late joining the Southern delaying action against the fair employment practice bill, which had started on Jan. 18, but it wasn't because he hadn't tried.

The Southerners' high command had wanted to save him for the all night sessions that may be coming soon. But Bilbo saw his chance at 2:50 p.m. and claimed the floor when South Carolina's Olin Johnston concluded a two-hour speech. 1-31-46

Plunges Right In

Scorning the mild-measured approach adopted by some of the previous speakers, Bilbo plunged right into the mechanics of operating a fair employment practice commission with power to bar discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color or national origin.

"Isn't this a free country any more?" he inquired.

"Are we going to let some little peckerwood come around without any right and go into your office and examine your books?

"It will lead to a riot if you do."

Bilbo complained that the bill furnished no protection for the white folks—"the white gentiles, that is." He figured out that if jobs were allocated in proportion to population, no business should be allowed to have more than one Negro among every nine employes, or more than one Jew among each 28.

"I'll insist on that amendment if the bill ever gets around to the amending stage," he announced. 1-31-46

Senator Glen Taylor (D), Idaho, who had been following Bilbo's discourse with interest, asked if he thought it ever would.

Doesn't Think So

"Frankly, I do not." The Mississippian replied. "I think that in 45 or 50 days the Senate may be ready to send this bill back to committee for perfection."

A few minutes earlier, however, he had declared that while he didn't want to take up the time of the Senate needlessly, "60 days is not too long."

Bilbo advised his colleagues to take the bill home and study it.

"What's the use of studying it if we will not be permitted to vote?" Taylor asked. 1-31-46

Fine Education

"It would be a fine education for a man like you," Bilbo said.

Bilbo spoke in moderate, voice-saving tones, in contrast to the previous speaker, Johnston, a big man with a booming delivery.

Senator Lucas (D), Illinois, wandered into the chamber at one point when only a half dozen senators were on the floor. He stood a foot from Johnston. Unperturbed, the South Carolinian kept shouting in tones that could be heard far down the capitol corridors. Lucas explained that he was standing up close "so I can hear the senator better."

"I thank the Lord for my voice," Johnston said. "People can hear me when I speak."

Proceeding, he told of a man who consistently refused to hire any man who parted his hair in the middle. Johnston wanted to know if the Congress should legislate against that kind of discrimination. 1-31-46

"This bill would stir up the races," Johnston said.

"You are playing with dynamite as far as my state is concerned and most of the southern states." 1-31-46

He said "most of the colored people in my state are on the farms" and added that if Congress wanted to "do something for the colored people" it should improve agricultural conditions.

"We have some colored orchestras that are doing a fine piece of playing," he said. "If you want to put a good one on the radio the white people could come in and say I have to be in that orchestra if there are more than six persons in it."

"That's how far this bill goes," Johnston shouted.

The senator said it was a "natural instinct" for races to segregate and cited Harlem in New York City as an example of this.

'Let The South Alone,' Bankhead Asks Senate In FEPC Bill Attack

Birmingham, Ala. News 2-9-46

BY MARGUERITE JOHNSTON
News Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—Though the South has 26.3 per cent of the nation's population, it turned up only 16.6 per cent of the total number of fair employment practices cases filed in the United States. Citing these figures and with the end of prolonged filibuster finally in sight, Sen. John Bankhead of Alabama addressed to the Senate a request "to let the South alone."

"Why not let us alone?" Sen. Bankhead asked. "The Negroes of the South are proud of their own race. Some of the Northern folk do not understand that. They have not the same type of Negro in the North as in the South. The Negroes are proud of their race. They are educating their children, they are seeking to improve their condition economically and otherwise.

"Why not let us alone. The Negroes of the South are not appealing to anyone. They are going along, making progress and we feel proud of it. Did it advance the cause of effective prohibition? No, it did not. It states than there is under the federal constitution.

"A great many states had adopted prohibition for themselves, and then there arose a clamor among the states by this nation that it should be put down, weakened and destroyed sentiment which had been built up by temperance advocates over a long period of years, because there is no evil. If there is evil, it should not want it, there is more chance of regulating it under the police power of the states than there is under the federal constitution."

"There is no use of legislation if

Some Questions to A. Philip Randolph

Worker New York, N.Y.

AT THE time this is written, the fate of the FEPC is hanging perilously in the balance in the Senate, because of the fascist filibuster on one hand, and the weak-kneed, Milquetoast Senate supporters of the bill on the other. Only unity, militant action and correct strategy, brought to bear instantly on the proper points, can save the situation. 2-10-46

Labor, the Negro people, the Communist Party and other progressives of every race, creed and color are acting on this question, but not sufficiently in time, quantity or quality and these actions are not adequately organized and united.

How then do the activities of Mr. A. Phillip Randolph, Ann Arnold Hedgeman and Company on this issue meet the acid tests of the necessities of the moment? Mr. Randolph is working through the "National Council for a Permanent FEPC" which has called a meeting in the Garden for the latter part of this month. Since the fight for an FEPC cannot be incorporated and fortunately no one can get a patent on it (howsoever they may try), all of us who have this fight at heart have the duty to consider seriously the methods being pursued by the Randolph group.

For all will be affected and certainly workers and progressives, who are being called upon to finance Mr. Randolph's methods, have the right to know the answers to a number of questions. No doubt many of the sound and steadfast people and organizations identified with the "National Council" would like also, to have a few questions answered.

FIRST of all, sitting in the driver's seat with Mr. Randolph are the despicable Trotzkyites whose wrecking powers are unsurpassed anywhere, and who, with the collaboration of the poisonous Norman Thomas "Socialists" succeeded in whittling down Mr. Randolph's March on Washington movement until it is just a bookstore in Harlem. Also on the driver's seat with Mr. Randolph, is the vicious red-baiter Dubinsky who just triumphantly led his dwindling followers to defeat with Goldstein; and also profiting from the "Council" is such an ambitious, questionable aspirant for the presidency as Stassen, and Schwellenbach, Truman's labor secretary, who is busy trying to sell his boss' anti-labor cooling-off proposals to labor with not too great success. The stoolpigeon Socialist Call is plumping for the meeting, and the reactionary newspapers, who are doing everything possible to kill off the FEPC, are adorting Mr. Randolph as their favorite boy in one column, while they denounce labor's just strikes and extol the virtues of the free speech filibuster in the Senate in the other. They are trying to help Mr. Randolph do what he has been unable to do for five years (and which led in no small part to the degeneration of his movement) that is, turn his March on Washington movement into a March on the Communists movement. 2-10-46

by Benjamin J. Davis

How can Mr. Randolph, the red-baiter, prisoner of even more potent red-baiters, organize a united peoples movement when everyone knows—especially Negroes—that red-baiting is a Hitlerite weapon of division, disruption and destruction that can wreck the fight for an FEPC? It is the opposite of and a danger to unity.

HOW much is Mr. Randolph interested in smashing the filibuster and how much in trying to incorporate the Negro people under the leadership of the Trotzkyites, Norman Thomas and Dubinsky? To whom is the "National Council" responsible? What does it do with the money it collects? What kind of fighting action does it pursue and when does it report to the people? Why did some of Mr. Randolph's associates send telegrams to various cities advising people not to participate in the only real peoples March on Washington ever to take place—the one led by the National Negro Congress, CIO and AFL unions, the Peoples Committee at the proposal of Congressman Powell and myself last Jan. 17th? Why does Mr. Randolph work with everybody but the people and why did his associates sabotage all efforts of such Congressmen as Marcantonio, DeLacy and Powell, together with outstanding CIO and AFL and Negro leaders to establish a unified correct strategy for getting the FEPC bill through? The Negro people, other minorities, the labor and progressive movement want the bill passed and are not interested in Mr. Randolph allowing himself to become a Trojan horse for all sorts of disreputable, self-seeking elements.

The FEPC is close to the hearts of Negro labor and other progressives. But experience has taught them to view the meetings and ventures of Randolph and company with the wise and mature questions so instinctive to the workers and masses of people. The only way this filibuster can be smashed and the permanent FEPC bill passed is by mobilizing labor and all the people, irrespective of race, color, creed and party affiliation to act unitedly, correctly—and now! 2-10-46

DEFENSE OF FEPC

Birmingham News Ala.

To the Editor of The News:

Your editorial, "Senatorial Sit-Down," of Jan. 19, was quite interesting in that it struck at the core of America's greatest fault—a split sense of values. You rebuke those senators who chose to filibuster on a secondary matter, as you call it, for their neglect in attacking the vital problems that are threatening our national economy. And at the same time you apparently support their action in preventing the correction of this great wrong by minimizing the importance of fair employment practice for all people regardless of race, color or creed.

Can you tell me how you expect America to take the lead in the uprooting of Nazi and Fascist doctrines, the truthless treatment of minorities abroad, when the same practices are perpetrated here at home? Surely such a domestic policy does not add to the virtues of our democracy. 1-24-46

It is high time for every American to realize that to continue ignoring the rights of Negro citizens — one-tenth of our population — can only lead to further disintegration of American prestige abroad. For if those democratic principles cannot be applied and respected within our continental limits, they cannot be applied nor will they be respected abroad.

If the lives of American soldiers that were lost at Salerno, Anzio, Casino and the far-flung battle fronts of the world are to be respected; if we are to found world peace on the basis of universal brotherhood, America must clean house.

The oppressed peoples of the world, who for centuries have longed for freedom, are seeing its seed attempting to sprout under their feet. Their ambition has been rekindled, their faith and hope renewed. Never again will they submit, without protest, to serfdom.

JAMES D. ROSS.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

UNFORTUNATELY AN ALLY

Montgomery Advertiser

Senator Theodore Bilbo is making the headlines again with his antics. There was considerable effort on the part of other senators from the South to keep the Mississippi demagogue out of the filibuster against the FEPC bill. 2-1-46

Unfortunately in this case, Bilbo's strong opposition to anything is almost automatic reason for decent people to support the measure. That was the reason for the effort to keep him out of the picture. Prior to Bilbo's taking the floor, all speeches against the bill had been soberly reasoned and actually directed against the bill.

Now Bilbo has proclaimed that he will conduct another filibuster against the proposed loan to Britain. It is doubtful whether that filibuster will succeed as this one against the proposed FEPC is almost certain to. The right to invoke cloture still remains and there is enough sentiment for the proposed loan to Britain to invoke it in case of any attempted filibuster.

In the present case, only 44 signatures have been obtained on the cloture petition being circulated by Senator Chavez, who introduced S. 101. Only 16 signatures are necessary on such a petition to force the senate to vote on whether to limit debate. However, three fourths of the senate must vote yes to actually invoke the cloture rule. Thus the petition will not be submitted unless a count of signers indicates it will pass.

It is to be hoped that Bilbo does not do so much damage to the case against the proposed FEPC that cloture is actually invoked by an angered and distressed senate.

3,600 Southerners Denounce Filibuster

Daily Worker New York

In one of the most dramatic challenges rising from the South, 3,600 Southerners yesterday denounced the filibuster now raging in the Senate against the FEPC. Petitioning the U.S. Senate through the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, they declared: 1-26-46

"The time to permit filibusters in America has passed. Senators engaging in filibuster not only the will of the Senate, but the best traditions of the South."

They asked that cloture be invoked to halt the filibuster, maintain majority rule and preserve democracy.

The petitioners, Negro and white, represent virtually every group of any

Louisville, Ky. Times and Courier-Journal; Dr. Frank P. Graham, President of the University of North Carolina; Mrs. Alfred Taylor, director of Education and Organization, CIO public relations representative, Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Texas; Atlanta; Rev. Forrest C. Weir, Plymouth Congregational Church, Mi-of Christian Service, Methodist Church, Atlanta; Harry W. Schacht; Harry T. Moore, president, Southern Christian Institute, Edwards, Miss; John Wesley Dobbs, Atlanta Civic Political League; Lucy Randolph Mason, CIO public relations representative, Atlanta; Rev. Forrest C. Weir, Plymouth Congregational Church, Miami; Harry T. Moore, president, State Conference, NAACP, Mims, Fla. 1-26-46

Also: Homer Crabtree, secretary, Rev. Marshall Wingfield, National Commander, Sons of Tennessee Farmers Union, Decherd, Confederate Veterans, Tenn.; Robert F. Jones, business brey Williams, publisher, Southern Farmer, Ala.; Mortimer agent, Carpenters Union Local 1986, Hosiery Mills, Tenn.; Mortimer May, May Memphis; Charles S. Johnson, Social Science Institute, Fisk University, Nashville; Joe T. Steadham, Rainey, former president, University of Texas; Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, social Negro workers; Rev. Joseph Smith, McComb, Mississippi; Rev. C. C. Clark, Natchez, Miss.; and Walter L. Russell, president, Wood Junior College, Mathison, Miss.

Also: F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala; Wilma Van Dusseldorf, counselor, Norton, Va., War Relocation Authority, McGhee, Ark; Rabbi Emil W. Leipziger, New Orleans, La; John Long, president, publisher, Mark Ethridge, Business League, Oklahoma City; Edgar S. Fraley, president, Wise Hardware & Furniture Co., Among those terming the filibuster "disgraceful and intolerable" are: Southern states, including more than 100 from Mississippi, home of filibusterers Bilbo and Eastland.

FEPC Wins First Round

Ala. - American

The spectacle of Southern Senators, aided and abetted by a handful of Northern Republicans, filibustering against the bill creating a permanent Federal ~~Fair~~ Employment Practice Committee is nauseating in the extreme.

Erroneously referred to as "the greatest deliberative body in the world," the Senate last week took on the complexion of a cheap side show, there being at one time but five members in their seats as two clerks consumed more than an hour and a half in wasteful reading of the full proceedings of the previous day. Baltimore, Md.

Since no Senate business can be transacted until the previous day's journal has been approved, this prejudice-ridden minority must bear the blame for preventing action not only upon FEPC legislation, but also upon a number of other important measures virtually affecting the lives and welfare of millions of American citizens of all races.

These delaying tactics are costing John Q. Public millions of dollars, and only the immediate protest of an aroused electorate can be depended upon to bring an end to this ridiculous state of affairs. 1-26-46

A filibuster is, in itself, a device of men with their backs to the wall—a device of men who face defeat because they have no recourse in logic or in moral suasion.

Senator John H. Overton (D., La.) consumed considerable time in reading from the Book of Revelations. He probably skipped over that passage which reads: "He that hath an ear, let him hear," etc., but the proponents of this legislation, nevertheless, will be heard.

These obstructionists apparently have forgotten that we paid for our recent victory in human lives and the blood of all racial groups in our population, not with hot air.

Strangely enough, we seldom hear from these windbags unless it is in connection with legislation affecting the welfare of minority groups. Where are they at other times and what are they doing of a constructive nature? 1-24-46

From last week's shenanigans, we are more convinced than ever that the measure will pass, once this silly filibuster is broken, and these opponents know this, too.

By last week's vote, we know our enemies from our friends, and because we are sure that we have more of the latter, we urge thinking Americans of all races and creeds to advise their Senators at once that they are expecting them to vote "yea" when the measure finally comes up, as it certainly will, for a vote.

Last week's haymaker rocked this hate-blinded minority on its heels. The final knockout punch should not be far behind.

GLADSTONE WILLIAMS

Atlanta, Georgia Constitution

Southern Senators Confident of Winning

WASHINGTON.—Southern senators appear to be entirely confident of winning out in the current filibuster against the Fair Employment Practice bill, which seeks to prevent discrimination in the employment of persons because of race, color or creed.

Prospects are that the measure will be allowed to remain before the senate for perhaps a week longer and then sidetracked for something more important.

Where the southern filibusterers have got a stranglehold on the legislation is in tying up senate proceedings in such a way that it is virtually impossible to invoke cloture, the rule that limits debate on any measure under consideration.

Cloture can only be proposed against legislative matters. It is not applicable in the present case because the question immediately before the senate is the approval of the journal of senate proceedings.

The first order of business of the senate each day is approval of the journal of the previous day's proceedings. Usually this is done automatically. The majority leader ordinarily asks unanimous consent for dispensing with the reading of the journal. Approval, normally, is a pro forma business. 1-25-46

But senate filibusterers learned some years ago that the most effective way to tie up proceedings and prevent a vote on cloture was to deny approval of the journal. All sorts of questions are raised as to its accuracy. Complaints can be made that the clerk left out a word here and there, that the report was not correctly stated. Even the chaplain's opening prayer can be made a subject of controversy.

Unlimited Debate

There is no rule that can be applied to limit debate on approval of the journal. It can be discussed indefinitely.

When a filibustering senator gets the floor to raise some objection to the journal, he starts out usually by addressing his opening remarks to the subject, then wanders off into far removed fields.

So long as approval of the journal is denied, any other senator is powerless to force a vote on cloture, which requires a two-thirds majority for passage. Thus a small minority can prolong debate endlessly, if it has the wind power.

In the present case there seems to be ample wind power in reserve among the anti-FEPC members to keep the senate deadlocked until the controversial bill is withdrawn. That is expected to be accomplished as soon as one of the more important bills on the President's program is reported by committee and submitted for senate action.

But it is by no means certain that the senate would invoke cloture even if the southern senators did not resort to their parliamentary trick with respect to the journal. The rule was first adopted in 1917 to expedite war business. Since then efforts have been made to invoke it 21 times, and only four have succeeded.

The senate prides itself on being a body of free and unlimited speech. Tradition wields a heavy influence against any limitation of debate. Many members have been known to oppose cloture on a bill whose passage they strongly favored.

Filibusters have been practiced in the senate almost from the beginning of congress. They have their origin in the long-cherished rule that any senator can speak until doomsday, if he has the lung power.

1-25-46

Famous Filibusters

One of the longest filibusters in recent times lasted for more than a year, from April, 1928, to May, 1929. It was led by the then two Arizona senators, Ashurst and Hayden, and was directed against the Boulder dam bill, which eventually passed. But it was not continuous. The two senators allowed other legislation to be taken up during the interim.

The record for the longest filibustering speech in history is held by the late Sen. Robert M. LaFollette, of Wisconsin, father of the present senator by the same name. He spoke for 18 hours and 23 minutes against the Aldrich-Vreeland currency bill, a controversial issue back in 1908. To help him kill time he read page after page of the Washington telephone directory.

The present filibuster will probably never reach the stage of all-night sessions.

F.E.P.C. Bill Prolongs Strikes, Eastland Says

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.

Washington, Jan. 25 (AP)—Senator Eastland (D., Miss.) told the Senate today that the Fair Employment Practices Commission Bill and the minimum--wage measure are being used to prevent passage of legislation to end industrial strife.

"If it is a filibuster," Eastland said of the move by Southern Democrats to keep the F.E.P.C. bill from coming to a vote, "it is a filibuster within a filibuster."

Eastland said the Senate Labor Committee had reported out a bill to raise minimum wages from 40 to 65 cents an hour "instead of reporting out legislation to stop labor strife." He charged that "this is the strategy of the C.I.O. to prevent Congress from passing labor legislation" to bring back prosperity. 1-26-46

Compromise Belittled.

The day brought no prospects of an end to the filibuster which has tied up the Senate since January 17. Opponents of the F.E.P.C. bill belittled the possibility that any acceptance compromise could be worked out.

Senator Smith (R., N. J.) offered an amendment to make the bill affect employers of 25 or more persons, rather than six or more. Senator Capehart (R., Ind.) proposed raising the base still higher, to 50 "citizens."

Senator Olin Johnston (D., S. C.) said if the mills of South Carolina began mixing white and Negro workers "you wouldn't get the tranquility this bill talks about." 1-26-46

Johnston suggested that senators supporting the F.E.P.C. bill ought to "hire some of these people themselves."

FEPC FILIBUSTER IS NEARING END

The Herald Birmingham, Ala.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—(AP)—A Dixie Democrat's plea that Southern Negroes "don't want social equality foisted on them" and a Northern Republican's opposition cry of "misnomer" today just about wound up the month-old Senate filibuster against the FEPC bill.

Tomorrow at 4 p.m. the talk-weary senators will vote on a motion to enforce the rarely-used debate-choking cloture rule. All sides agreed the necessary two-thirds majority will not be be mustered and the measure then will be shelved. 2-9-46

The bill would create a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission to prevent discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color or religion.

Sen. Bankhead (D., Ala.), one of several to speak against the bill today, said the South is doing its full part by the Negro and is spending as much per capita for his improvement as for the whites.

"Why do you want to discourage that?" he asked, adding the Southern Negro is not asking for the bill.

"They don't want social equality foisted on them," he said.

He read figures to show that from August, 1943, when the temporary FEPC was created, until January, 1946, there were 8,715 complaints of discrimination and only 16 per cent originated in the South.

He argued the states could handle the problem themselves.

Sen. Wiley (R., Wis.) said he would vote against cloture. He called the bill a "misnomer" and said it would "stimulate" rather than prevent unfair employment practices. 2-9-46

He assetred it would create a "super Gestapo in every corner of the land, destroy the constitutional rights of citizens, drain the treasury of needed revenue, and put a dangerous instrument in the hands of spiteful individuals."

Sen. Hatch (D., N. M.) opposed the bill because he said it is based on a "false" statement of principles. His colleague, Sen. Chavez (D., N. M.) is its sponsor.

Hatch said there is no doubt that discrimination exists, but it "cannot be cured by an act of Congress." He showed today the Senate would refuse to break the week-old FEPC filibuster by applying its so-called "gag rule." 1-24-46

Nevertheless, Sen. Mead (D., N. Y.) said an effort will be made to present a cloture or debate-limiting petition today. He conceded the vote would be close.

Results of the roll call showed a reporter's count showed "more than 36" senators lined up against any step to force an end to the debate on the measure to set up a permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee.

Democrats to keep the F.E.P.C. bill from coming to a vote, "it is a filibuster within a filibuster."

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Senate Polls Against Filibuster Gag Rule

Birmingham, Ala. Breaking Filibuster

BY FRANCES J. KELLY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—(AP)—A poll by administration aids showed today the Senate will refuse to break the week-old FEPC Fair Employment Practice Committee bill.

Negro Press Bitter on FEPC, Asks 3d Party

Daily Worker N.Y. N.Y. 2-20-46

Evidence of the indignant reaction of the Negro people to the FEPC sellout by both major parties was expressed editorially in several key organs of the Negro press. The powerful **Chicago Defender**, referring to the death of the FEPC Senate bill, repeated its call for the organization of a third party.

"The total failure of both parties to display any genuine concern for the majority of the people and for the minority who are Negro," wrote the "Defender," "once again demonstrates the need for a third party which the 'Defender' has spoken of in the past.

"So long as the South is able to dominate both bodies of Congress through the Democratic majority in the House and Senate, the Negro and progressive Americans cannot hope for any salvation from President Truman or any other nominee of the Democratic Party.

"So long as double-crossing Wall Street-controlled, reactionary Republicans dominate the GOP and constitute the brain trust of the Republican bloc in Congress, the Negro can have no hope in the party that Lincoln helped to found.

"What a farce that the Republicans insisted on killing FEPC on the Saturday before Lincoln's birthday in order to dispose of the bill before they left Washington to make speeches in their home towns honoring the memory of the Great Emancipator. 2-20-46

"The time today is not ripe for a 3rd Party yet. The political forces of America are rushing in that direction and one day the Great American 3rd Party will rise up like the GOP in 1869 to rock the foundations of the land and completely upset the monopoly that the Democratic and Republican parties have held on the political life of America.

"When that day comes, the Negro will be among the first of the Progressive forces of this country to rally behind the 3rd Party and make America once again a true democracy."

Similarly the **Peoples Voice** in a full page editorial, entitled **"Truman Is Letting FDR's People's Program Die"** tock President Truman to task in tracing his "waverings" on FEPC, price control, and the wage standards of American labor. With specific regard to the FEPC, PV wrote:

"Let it be clear that this indictment affords no basis for the Republican Party, which is owned lock, stock and barrel by the reactionary forces of big business. Neither this newspaper nor Negro people as a whole will ever support the pro-fascist reaction which guides the political fortunes of a Dewey, or a Taft, or a Vandenberg, or a Luce.

"We hereby serve notice that the Negro people in firm alliance with the other labor-progressive voters of our country, will not be forever bound within the framework of two parties of political reaction. The people will know how to build their own political party, responsive to the their needs, and fighting consistently for that full and fair employment, equality of opportunity, genuine democracy and enduring peace which Roosevelt charted for our world—and of which Henry A. Wallace is today the clearest political spokesmen."

Copies of the PV statement was sent as a public service to 1,000 Senators and Representatives.

Senate Set For Battle Over FEPC

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Ala.

Backers Ready To Sleep In Capitol To Defeat Southerners' Filibuster

1-20-46

Budget Is Awaited

Vote On Labor Law Seen; Old-Age, Social Security Liberalization Is Planned

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—(U.P.)—Senate backers of fair employment legislation offered tonight to sleep in the capitol corridors and eat their meals off stacks of the congressional record if necessary to break a Southern Democratic filibuster.

Senator Wayne C. Morse (R), Oregon, said he would not vote for another recess until the filibuster is broken. Normally, the Senate votes to recess from day to day. If a majority of senators opposed to the filibuster could be maintained in the chamber to defeat such a motion, however, continuous sessions would be required. 1-20-46

Morse is a strong supporter of legislating to create a permanent fair employment practice commission to prevent discrimination against employes on grounds of race or religion. Southern Democrats started an anti-FEPC filibuster on Thursday.

"I will try to keep 49 of our men (a Senate majority) on the floor or sleeping nearby for as many weeks as it takes to wear out the minority of senators who are trying to block the majority" Morse said.

"We can move our cots to the capitol, and the restaurant can stay open all night—or maybe we can eat our meals off stacks of congressional records."

Longer Sessions

Republicans decided at a caucus today to insist on longer Senate sessions than usual on Monday and Tuesday—at least until 6 p.m. This was a tactic adopted temporarily while a special five-man strategy committee decides whether Republicans shall vote en bloc for continuous sessions to wear out the filibustering Southerners.

The Southerners have succeeded since Thursday in tangling the Senate thoroughly in red tape by insisting on strict enforcement of Senate rules.

When the Senate resumes deliberations Monday, the question under debate will be whether to include in the journal for Thursday the prayer offered by the chaplain at the start of the session. Debate on this question, under Senate rules, is unlimited.

Most senators agreed, however, that unanimous consent could be obtained to set aside the filibuster Monday long enough to receive President Truman's message on the budget and the State of the Union. 1-20-46

Southern Senators claim they have enough men to talk around the clock for months if necessary to prevent a vote on the bill. But they are confident that sponsors of the legislation will admit defeat much sooner than that.

The dispute is heated. Southerners cry "carpet-bagger" and FEPC proponents reply "Fascist."

Morse said that "this fight is the fight of the representative form of government."

"The pattern of all Fascist governments has been for a small minority to seize control of government processes," he added.

Sen. Dennis Chavez, (D), New Mexico, who called up the bill originally, was trying to round up more support for round-the-clock meetings. He said he hoped the filibusterers would be swayed by public opinion.

The southerners, however, stood firm. 1-20-46

"For those of us from the South, this is a fight for principles and not politics, and for that reason we shall win, said Sen. Burnet R. Maybank, (D), South Carolina. "The FEPC is against the ideals which the southern people have always stood for."

Davis Calls Filibuster 'Legislative Fascism'

Daily Worker New York

1-23-46

Councilman Benjamin J. Davis told New Yorkers at a Save FEPC meeting in Manhattan Center Monday night that the Senate filibuster against the Fair Employment Practices bill is "legislative fascism."

Stressing the danger of the filibuster to the whole fair employment principle, Davis stated that the recent FEPC people's march on Washington shows that **"if the people are alert they can help to smash and defeat the filibuster and make the legislators of both Houses and parties go down the line on their promises for a permanent FEPC."**

1-23-46

In relation to the constitutional right of the poll taxers to impede legislation in the interest of the entire nation; Davis also added:

"In the same sense as labor must throw into the arrogant faces of the employers the need to nationalize America's industries, so, in the case of fair employment practices, labor and the Negro people must raise the question of the legality of the Bilbos, Eastlands and Rankins in the Senate."

Chief emphasis of the meeting was to map the next round in the fight for a permanent FEPC. Speakers stressed that it is now a fight in both the House and the Senate. The House fight must be speeded up, because here, pressure can be put on the 60 Congressmen who have not yet signed the House discharge petition. In the Senate, New York's Congressmen, Senators Mead and Wagner should hear from their constituents on a permanent FEPC, without any deals with the filibusterers.

Joseph Selly, President, American Communication Association, and leader of the WU strikers emphasized that the fight on the picket lines is one and the same with the fight for fair employment practices.

Selly introduced Doreen Wilson, attractive young Negro woman striker, who brings, he said, "more than I bring to this meeting, the spirit of the WU strikers and their unity."

1-23-46

Selly said that "his union supports a permanent FEPC because Doreen Wilson is evidence of what fair employment practices has meant to the union to Negro-white unity and to the training of Negro women as telephone operators."

Dr. Max Yergan, president of the National Negro Congress spoke of the united spirit of the Washington delegation on FEPC as evidence that **"on this issue we have achieved maximum unity which must now be turned into real concrete support to guarantee passage of a permanent FEPC."**

Other speakers were Miss Thelma Dale, NNC field secretary who spoke on her recent trip to Paris and the **"recognition of Europe's men and women that equality is one of the objectives for which the war was fought."**

1-23-46

Revels Cayton, NNC executive Secretary, Isidore Ginsberg, Commander of the Jewish War Veterans, Rex Ingram and Josephine Piccolo were among the other speakers.

The FEPC Bill

Richmond, Va.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

A letter from Wally Balding in the Voice of the People leads me to write your paper for the first time. He begins his attack on the filibuster by Southern Senators against the FEPC bill by stating: "The Southern citizen is taking his same uneducated view in regard to the Negro situation." As a Southern citizen, I resent being called uneducated by a person who hasn't first shown himself to be better educated, and I am constrained to ask who is better equipped, better educated, to deal with the Negro question than the Southern citizen, who has far more dealings with the Negro than any other branch of the citizenry? Detroit, perhaps? Times 2-21-46

Secondly, our sage desires to know if the South is prepared to let the country collapse around her by holding up the passage of this bill. May I point out to him that this nation grew to be a fairly rich and wonderful place to call home, without the aid of this bill, and that no one has advanced any evidence to prove that the country would fail if the bill were not passed?

Many people have written in favor of this bill, but it would appear that they are voting for the title without examining the contents. Truly, fair employment is a beautiful title, and a most laudable aim. So, also, is the Golden Rule, but can you legislate either? Is it not a process of education rather than legislation? But, even if a law could be passed that would bring about fair employment, does this bill do the trick? An examination of its provisions proves the contrary. Just take one of its provisions, for example. Moreover, this FEPC bill should not be judged on the merits of the legislation it held up, but on its own merits. Since its sponsors knew this bill would be fought, and since they knew well the important legislation that was on hand, they were at fault for bringing up such an admittedly unimperative bill at this time.

RAYMOND W. EWELL, (Ex-GI)

Fredericksburg.

Senate Is Thrown Into Furor As FEPC Bill Is Called Up

The New York Times New York, N.Y.

Southerners Threaten Filibuster, Blocking Reconversion Proposals, After Chavez Suddenly Raises Issue

1-18-46

By C. P. TRUSSELL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—A surprise move by Senator Chavez, Democrat, of New Mexico, put before the Senate today the controversial bill to create a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission, and there developed at once the first signs of a filibuster which threatened to block indefinitely final action on any of the reconversion proposals on which President Truman has urged top speed in Congress.

By a vote of 49 to 17 the FEPC measure was given floor priority, after Senator Chavez had made the motion at a time when the Senate generally assumed there would be no bills up while Congress awaited the President's message on the state of the Union and during a period when debate on the FEPC question was barred. 1-18-46 Supporting the Chavez motion were twenty-two Democrats, twenty-six Republicans and one Progressive. Opposed were fifteen Democrats, all from the South, and two Republicans, Senators Rushfield of South Dakota and Millikin of Colorado.

Thus, a Senate blockade, accompanied by open and vigorous revolt by Southern Democrats against the Administration, and marked by anger directed personally at the President, was dropped into the midst of Congressional activity which was appearing to give promise of early action on strike-curbing and other measures on the Chief Executive's "must" list. 1-18-46

"If this is all that Harry Truman has to offer," Senator George of Georgia told the Senate, "God help the Democratic party in 1946 and 1948." 1-18-46

"If it is Truman's idea that this is a measure that should be taken up first in this critical hour," said Senator Eastland of Mississippi, "then I don't think he is competent to handle the job he holds today."

Off the floor, Senator Overton of Louisiana said that the reconversion program in the Senate was "stopped in its tracks indefinitely" and added, on the political side, that "the Democratic party is shot to hell."

Senator Bilbo of Mississippi said: "The bill is so vitally against the interests of the people and so manifestly unconstitutional and un-American that I propose to exercise my right to speak twice on the measure—for thirty days each time."

The surprise with which Senator Chavez maneuvered his motion was complete. In the midst of the efforts by Senators Eastland of Mississippi and O'Daniel of Texas to force the labor legislation out of the hands of the Labor Committee, Senator Chavez arose and was recognized. He moved that the FEPC bill be made the order of business.

Senator Hill of Alabama, the acting majority leader, apparently aghast, said he had understood that no controversial measure would be called up today.

"The Senator is in error," Mr. Chavez retorted. "The motion still stands."

Senator Eastland asked Mr. Chavez to yield, and when he did the Mississippian moved that the FEPC bill be recommitted to the Labor Committee. Mr. Chavez said he did not yield for a motion. With debate not permissible at that time, the vote was taken, bringing the measure before the Senator. When the result was announced Mr. Chavez began his debate. Soon he yielded to Senator George of Georgia "for a statement but not for a motion."

"Mr. President," said Senator George, addressing the chair, "the action taken by the Senate in taking up S-101, the so-called Fair Practice bill, a bill to control and regulate by state will in the field of human relations, at a time of crisis such as our country faces today, is notice to the American people that the American Senate has no concept of the responsibility resting upon it. 1-18-46

"Not only that. When the Senate met on Monday the distinguished majority leader (Senator Barkley) asked that nothing be done until the President's message was submitted. Many of us were laboring under the definite impression, induced by the action taken at that time, that no controversial matter of any kind would be brought up at this time.

"I do not criticize Senators who are pledged to support the FEPC bill for voting as they did. I criticize the Democratic party for bringing it up under explicit conditions that at least no controversial matter would be presented to the Senate at this time. 1-18-46

"My party can take whatever course it will, but there are men on this side who are free men. They will not follow the party's will. I wish to serve that notice now. I serve it in all sincerity.

"If the President of the United States has anything more important to submit to the American people in a time of industrial crisis, when the very life of this nation is at stake, then I must say to the President of the United States that I will follow the best course that my judgment leads me to follow. If that is all that Harry Truman has to offer, God help the Democratic party in 1946 and 1948."

With the Southern Democrats once again belligerently off the party reservation, a conference on floor strategy was called to meet in the office of Senator Byrd of Virginia before tomorrow's Senate session. There were indications that a new form of filibuster was developing. Hints were dropped that the FEPC bill "may not even be mentioned tomorrow." It had been said previously, when appraisals were made of what would happen when the FEPC bill was called up, that "at least 1,000" amendments would be offered if the bill was not displaced by other legislation. 1-18-46

On the FEPC side there was talk of attempting to apply the closure rule, to limit debate. It was recalled, though, that the Senate seldom applied the gag to itself, regardless of issues.

Meanwhile debate on the FEPC measure went on. Mr. Chavez said that the President had spoken to the people over a country-wide broadcast and urged them to get action in Congress on bills he had recommended, including the FEPC measure. Other measures covering points of the reconversion program, he said, were not ready for floor consideration, while the FEPC bill, which had been on the calendar since last spring, was.

Senator Overton told the Senate that "definite assurances" had been given him that the FEPC bill would not be called up today.

When Senator Chavez yielded the floor, Senator Eastland was recognized by Senator O'Daniel, then presiding, and he gave notice that before the debate was over he would move to send the bill back to the Labor Committee, which he contended, had reported it out after three days of hearings with only "radical" and "Communist front" spokesmen as witnesses. 1-18-46

"The reason the FEPC bill was called up," Mr. Eastland said, "was to block labor legislation. Labor wants the Senate tied up to stop legislation that would stop strikes."

After Senator Eastland had spoken for fifty-two minutes, Senator McKellar of Tennessee, the President pro tempore of the Senate who had left the presiding bench, moved adjournment until noon tomorrow.

Senate's Vote for Action On Fair Employment Bill

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Following is the vote by which the Senate agreed today to take up a bill to establish a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission: 1-18-46

FOR THE MOTION—49

Democrats—22

Barkley	Hayden	McMahon
Briggs	Huffman	Mead
Chavez	Johnson (Col.)	Murray
Downey	Kilgore	Myers
Gerry	Lucas	Thomas (Okla.)
Gossett	Magnuson	Tydings
Green	McCarran	
Guffey	McFarland	

Republicans—26

Aiken	Cordon	Smith
Austin	Donnell	Taft
Ball	Ferguson	Tobey
Brewster	Gurney	Wherry
Bridges	Hickenlooper	White
Buck	Langer	Wiley
Butler	Morse	Wilson
Capehart	Revercomb	Young
Capper	Shipstead	

Progressive—1

La Follette

AGAINST THE MOTION—17

Democrats—15

Andrews	Fulbright	McClellan
Bilbo	George	McKellar
Byrd	Hill	O'Daniel
Eastland	Johnston (S.C.)	Overton
Ellender	Maybank	Stewart

Republicans—2

Bushfield Millikin

Bankhead Hits FEPC In Fiery Senate Speech

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser

Senior Alabama Senator Calls Present Group Red Inspired

1-30-46

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—(AP)—Senator Bankhead (D), Alabama, asserts "the present Fair Employment Practices Committee (FEPC) is influenced by communist doctrines."

Participating in the Southern filibuster against a measure to set up a permanent FEPC, the Alabama senator said in a three-hour speech that he also believed "communist doctrines are involved in the activities in behalf" of the bill.

FEPC currently is operating under an executive order of the President.

Two Have Laws

Of 20 States in which similar measures have been presented to Legislatures, 18 have rejected them, Bankhead said. Only New York and New Jersey, he said, have enacted State FEPC laws.

The States of Senator Chavez (D), New Mexico, and Senator Downey (D), California, leaders in the movement to force a vote on the pending bill, both rejected FEPC measures, Bankhead told his colleagues. 1-30-46

"It is perfectly apparent," he added, "that the draftsman of this bill directly evaded the subject of trial by jury. . . .

"It does not provide that when one is charged with an offense it must be on probable cause, supported by an affidavit, as the jurisprudence in every State in the American union requires. . . .

Authority Questioned

"By whom is the hearing to be conducted? . . . By an agent of the commission. No qualifications are established for the agent. There is no requirement that he shall be learned in the law. There is no requirement that he shall be an honorable man, of good character, as is necessary in order to secure confirmation of this body. . . . He may be an agitator. He may be a Communist. . . .

"The agents of the commission may go forth at will and search, search, search. They may go into the records and take copies wherever they may be found, and without a search warrant, and they may retain them. . . .

"Other races than the colored race are involved in this proposal. I assume it will be the duty of those who enforce the act to look after the interests of the Chinese, the Japanese, and the Germans. . . .

"The word 'person' is used . . . in the bill. I take it the authors intended to cover aliens and everybody else, and that is one of my grounds of objection, that they are saying the right of employment is the right of everyone, to displace good American citizens, if the race percentage is not satisfactory. . . .

"We know in our hearts, and we wish we could make others understand it, that the passage and administration of this bill would create strife, animosity, and unkind feelings which do not now prevail, and would do the colored people harm rather than good. . . ." 1-30-46

The Alabamian opened by "deploring" failure of more senators to remain on the floor to hear arguments against the FEPC measure, and declared that "practically none of the really meritorious arguments have been carried to the people of this country by the newspapers."

Olive Branch Offered Orating Filibusterers On FEPC Legislation

Montgomery Ala. Advertiser 1-25-46

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—(AP)—The olive branch of compromise was offered today on Capitol Hill to end the FEPC filibuster, now orating into its second wordy week.

Senate peacemakers hopefully approached foes and friends of the legislation with a plan that would save political face for both warring camps, if accepted, and let the Senate get on with regular business.

They proposed two basic changes in the legislation to set up a permanent fair employment practice commission to prevent racial discrimination in industry, labor or government.

Instead of having the act apply to employers and unions with more than six employes or members, the base would be tilted to 50.

To meet protests from Southern senators that FEPC would function as "a kangaroo court," acting as prosecutor, jury, and judge, the negotiators have suggested that any discrimination charges be tried in Federal District Courts.

Chances for at least the first

looked good. Three Sens. Bankhead (D., Ala.) and amendment bill, Sens. Ball (R.,McClellan (D., Ark.) shared the backers of the bill, Sens. Ball (R., N. J.), andtalking chores for the anti-FEPC Minn.), Smith (R., N. J.), have said theyforces yesterday, with occasional Morse (R., Ore.), have said they help figure at 25. Theyhelp from Sens. Eastland (D., favored a base figure at 25. giving circuit courtsMiss.) and Maybank (D., S. C.), also advocated giving in reviewing the greater scope in reviewing the facts as determined by the commission.

The outlook for choking off the filibuster by non-compromise methods was not especially encouraging for the present.

1-25-46

Old And Irritable

The Atlanta Daily World Atlanta Ga.

The extreme indignation and emotional upheaval manifested by Georgia's senior Senator Walter F.George,in his intemperate castigation of President Truman for advocating a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission, places him in the unholy company of men of the statesmanship calibre of Rankin, Eastland and Bilbo of Mississippi; Ellender of Louisiana, and Olin D. Johnson of South Carolina. It is tragic proof that the Senator's long number of years in Washington has left him a tired, old man, too irritable to tolerate any views different from those of his own narrow field of vision. 1-20-46

It is not news to say that Senator George opposes FEPC, for he has always been one of its most outspoken opponents. It is not news to learn that he resents the struggles of Negroes for advancement and progress, for his long record in Washington will prove that he has consistently opposed legislation calculated to aid them. But it is news, though regrettable, to know that he should at his age and public experience, become so violent in his dissent as to assume the appearance of a rabble-rouser. This is so radically different from the attitude and statesmanship of Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, whose record for liberal legislation has won for him a place in American history.

We share fully the views expressed by Dr. Clark, Foreman, head of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, in a telegram on Friday, when he said: "Senator George, elected by a small minority of Georgians before that state purged the poll tax, does not represent the free people of the state or of the South." It might also be added that Senator George, instead of representing the average white citizen of Georgia, has shown by his vote and interest over the years, that he has been the friend of Big Business. It is too late to expect a change of heart in him now. 1-20-46

Nevertheless, we insist, as does the Southern Conference head puts it: "Filibustering, which prevents the Senate from voting is a disgrace to this country and the democratic process.' And we refuse to believe that a small group of poll tax filibusterers should be permitted to thwart the will and wishes of the great American public, by thus preventing the FEPC measure from consideration and vote by the United States Senate.

Compromise Offered To End FEPC Deadlock

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta Ga.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—(AP)—Sen. Smith, Republican, New Jersey, offered a compromise Friday to end the week-long filibuster over the FEPC bill. 1-26-46

Smith, a backer of the bill, got consent to speak after Sen. McClellan, Democrat, Arkansas, yielded with the understanding that he could resume a two-day attack on the measure.

The bill sets up a Fair Employment Practices Commission to prevent racial discrimination in industry, labor and government. Any establishment with six or more employes would be affected.

Smith, saying the measure "needed substantial amendment," proposed making the law applicable only to employers of 25 or more persons.

The Smith amendment was one of two compromises which senate peacemakers hoped to put over and let the senate get on with its regular business.

To meet protests from some southern senators that FEPC would function as "a kangaroo court," acting as prosecutor, judge and jury, the negotiators have suggested that any discrimination charges be tried in federal district courts. 1-26-46

Changes for at least the first amendment looked good. Three backers of the bill, Sens. Ball, Republican, Minnesota; Smith, Republican, New Jersey, and Morse, Republican, Oregon, have said they favored a base figure at 25. They also advocated giving circuit courts greater scope in reviewing the facts as determined by the commission.

The outlook for choking off the filibuster by noncompromise methods was not encouraging for the present.

Sens. Chavez, Democrat, New Mexico; Mead, Democrat, New York, and others circulating a petition for cloture—a device to limit debate--claimed they had amassed nearly 40 names.

However, cloture requires a two-thirds majority and none of those seeking it disputed the accuracy of an administration poll which showed more than one-third of the entire membership against imposing the gag rule for the present.

Sens. Bankhead, Democrat, Alabama, and McClellan, Democrat, Arkansas, shared the talking chores for the anti-FEPC forces Friday, with occasional help from Sens. Eastland, Democrat, Mississippi, and Maybank, Democrat, South Carolina.

Election Issue In FEPC Fight

By Elizabeth Donahue
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—Whatever devious parliamentary strategy is invoked in the next few days to shorten or prolong the Senate agony of FEPC, it is apparent that the anti-bias bill will become a major political campaign issue. Whether the measure is enacted or defeated, the four-initial fight will resound from platforms from Maine to California.

As the first week of a half-hearted Southern filibuster closed, informed spokesmen observed that the Southerners have gained their primary objective—a friendly coalition with the formidable bloc of reactionary republicans. 1-27-46

Employing rare filibuster tactics, the Democratic House of Bourbon yielded the floor, restrained its vocal organs and even talked directly on the bill in an obvious effort to establish the fact Southerners were Democrats first and race-haters by accident of birth.

Tempting Bait

The crucial question which must be settled this week end by Administration leaders is whether, if the Southerners are appeased on FEPC, is there reason to hope they will support other phases of President Truman's 17-point reconversion program.

Among a number of Capitol Hill progressives the answer is a clear and challenging "no."

But there is substantial evidence the desire to knock FEPC out of the 1946 and 1948 campaigns provides more tempting bait for key Democrats, than the incentive to enact Truman's legislative program.

Many officials state that this is the issue on which the progressive wing of the Democratic Party should welcome a clear-cut battle with their gifted colleagues from the South.

It was admitted that to test the political potency of the Southern Democrats, the Administration must hold the FEPC bill on the floor regardless of the duration of the Southern filibuster. It would also have to refuse admission for a number of other vital bills.

Risky Business

1-27-46

The Democratic leadership would be obliged to run these political risks even if two-thirds of the Senate voted against the cloture rule to cut off the Southern filibuster.

It was pointed out that there were two reasons why the Administration could afford to take this chance:

¶ If cloture is beaten, the Senate Republicans must share the responsibility for refusing to support it.

¶ In the last Presidential campaign, the Southern Democrats, despite their distaste for the Roosevelt policies of racial equality, refused to rally to the Texas-born movement to storm the White House.

Best week end bet was that the FEPC bill would be re-drafted in a compromise measure.

No Job Bias

P.M. New York

The Fair Employment Practices Commission Bill is an effort on the part of Government to make it possible for individuals to work without discrimination because of race, creed, color, national origin, or ancestry.

The types of jobs affected include:

¶ Agencies of the Federal Government. 2-7-46

¶ Employers of six or more persons whose operations affect interstate or foreign commerce.

¶ Federal contracters or subcontractors who employ six or more persons.

¶ Labor unions whose practices affect interstate commerce.

The Bill would prevent job discrimination by setting up a Commission of five members, which would after full and fair hearings, issue orders to be enforced by the Federal Courts as are SEC and FCC orders.

There would be no criminal or civil penalties except for interfering with the Commission in the performance of its duties under the Act.

AFT MOVES TO END FEPC FILIBUSTER

New York Times

Is Ready to Offer Closure Tomorrow for Test Vote by Southern Senators

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—Signs ere apparent today that the Sen- e filibuster on the bill for a per- anent Fair Employment Practice ommission would subside by the iddle of next week. 1-27-46

Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, leader of the drive to block the ibuster, said he would like to of- r the closure petition in the Sen- e on Monday, but he would not own what the program would be ntil he could talk to the Majority ader, Senator Barkley, when he turns to the Capitol Monday orning after his conference with resident Truman.

It generally was understood, owever, that the closure petition ould be moved on Monday, with vote, under the rules, two days ter.

The expectation was that the outhern Democrats, who are con- icting the filibuster, would not pose the closure petition know- g that they have the votes to de- at it.

Assuming that the petition is resented on Monday with a de- ating vote on Wednesday, the enate presiding officer, Mr. Mc- ellar of Tennessee, probably ould inform his colleagues that, ith the important business pend- g, it would be well to move on to other bill and return the FEPC ill to the calendar. 1-27-46

This would, at one and the same me, kill the FEPC bill for the me being.

The only bills on the President's nust" program which would be ady for Senate consideration ould be either the Minimum age bill or the Presidential Suc- ssion bill.

While Southern Congressmen nerally would be opposed to the inimum Wage bill, it is not be- ved they would feel as strongly out that as the FEPC bill. The residential Succession bill, which ould make Speaker Rayburn of e House next in line, is likely to more popular.

Raps Senator's Stand On FEPC Bill

Denver, Col.

Editor, The Worker: New York

The following is a copy of letter which I sent to Senator Russell (DGeorgia). 2-10-46

"I read in the papers today of your stand against a Fair Employment Practices Commission. I do not believe you mean what you say about your 'concern' if a Hitler would be protected under the FEPC. I believe that the very fact that you are against means that you are defending the American fascists in their right to discriminate in employment against all minority groups.

"In Denver, as in all other parts of our country, there are employers who refuse to employ members of my nationality. I have a son serving in the U. S. Navy and I believe he should have the right to work as much as anyone else.

"I am confident that the large majority of the American people believe in Fair Employment Practices and they look on this bill as the TRUE interests of their Senators and Congressman."

ROBERT TRUJILLO.

Congress trying your best to put fascism in power, thereby endangering the peace of the world.

Negro Congress Pickets Homes of Filibusters

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Sen. John H. Overton (D-La), leader of the Steering Committee of the filibustering anti-FEPC bloc, had to walk through a picket line when he left his home in the Wardman-Park Hotel for the Senate. 1-24-46

The picket line was established by the National Negro Congress in protest against the filibuster. Other filibusterers will be picketed at their homes this week according to Dorothy K. Funn, NNC legislative director.

A mass delegation of seamen from Baltimore is expected in Washington to demand their congressmen vote cloture and support of permanent FEPC legislation.

A call urging progressive organizations from as many cities as possible to rush delegations to Washington has been issued by the NNC, Miss Funn said.

"A dishonor guard," as distinguished from an honor guard, was mounted today at noon by the American Veterans Committee in a demonstration against the 15 filibustering senators.

Their 15 placards, one for each senator, were taken away from them by Capital police who barred them from the ground in front of the Capitol. They were permitted to reassemble on the street between the Supreme Court building and the Library of Congress where traffic is light. 1-24-46

Meanwhile, the filibuster continued in the Senate with Senator Clyde Hoey (D-NC) and Burnett Maybank (D-SC) doing most of the marathon speech-making. Senator Harry F. Byrd (D-Va) was permitted to introduce a bill to abolish the closed shop and to victimize trade union. But efforts by Senator Claude Pepper (D-Fla) to get the floor on a point-of-order were thwarted by Senator Kenneth McKellar (D-Tenn) who presided.

The gallery frequently laughed and booed at the extravagant statements of the filibusterers.

GOP Moving To Put Brake On Filibuster

Montgomery, Ala. 2-6-46 Advertiser

Caucus Agrees To Vote On Cloture But Admits It's Puzzle Just How

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—(AP)—Senate Republicans agreed tonight to try and end the Senate filibuster over FEPC by demanding a vote on a petition to limit debate.

Senator Taft (R), Ohio, chairman of the Republican steering committee, announced this decision after a caucus of the 39 Republicans.

"We are not certain how this can be done but we will use every possible means of securing a vote on cloture (debate limitation)," Taft said after the conference. "We did not agree to put aside anything."

Senator White (R), Maine, Republican leader, said the group "talked much and resolved little." 2-6-46

Senator McKellar (D), Tennessee, regular presiding officer in the Senate, ruled Monday that a cloture petition signed by 48 senators, both Republicans and Democrats, could not be offered under the existing parliamentary situation.

But Taft said he would confer with Majority Leader Barkley (D), Kentucky, and Senators Chavez (D), New Mexico, floor leader for the FEPC bill, and Senator Russell (D), Georgia, in hopes of getting the agreement to vote on cloture.

Senator Eastland (D), Mississippi, told the Senate that FEPC supporters want to "tear down the partitions between white and black restrooms and create social equality" between the races.

Acrid Exchanges Made

The Mississippian's statement was made during a series of acrid exchanges between supporters and opponents of the measure which has locked the Senate in a filibuster for 14 consecutive sessions.

Senator Chavez (D), New Mexico, floor leader for the measure, shouted at one point that the filibusterers are afraid of a vote." 2-6-46

"You don't dare let us vote on this because you know it will pass," Chavez yelled at Senators Eastland and Moore (R), Oklahoma. "I'm getting sick and tired of hearing senators come in here and say that if it was a secret ballot there would not be 15 votes for this."

Chavez became irritated when Moore and Eastland said that "not more than two senators" would vote for FEPC under a secret ballot. They implied that pressure groups had pledged other supporters.

"You'll admit this would pass if it came to a vote," Chavez told Eastland.

"I won't admit anything," Eastland snapped back.

Test Vote Blocked

Chavez pointed out that 48 senators had signed a cloture (debate limitation) petition in an attempt to force a test vote. This was blocked yesterday when Senator McKellar (D), Tennessee, regular presiding officer and FEPC opponent, ruled it could not be presented.

Senator Ellender (D), Louisiana, joined in the contention that the FEPC bill was an attempt to mix the white and Negro races. He said he would have something to say about "mongrelization" later.

Recalling that he had talked for "eleven consecutive days against the anti-lynching bill" some years ago, the Louisiana senator said: "I'm a little older now and I can hold the floor for 30 or 40 days." 2-6-46

Although Eastland controlled the floor for most of the day, he yielded several times for lengthy speeches and questions.

Senator Guffey (D), Pennsylvania, in a prepared speech said that a permanent FEPC had been pledged by the late President Roosevelt, by President Truman, and the Republican party.

Guffey Scores "Minority"

"It is a discordant note in this great democracy that a small group of men, through misuse of legislative privilege, can block . . . the will of a majority," Guffey said, adding that economic equality "is the sole issue of this bill and the issue of social equality has been dragged in as a red herring to confuse the gullible."

This brought a series of questions from Senator Russell (D), Georgia, one of the floor leaders for Southern senators opposing the measure. Russell said the wartime FEPC created by President Roosevelt had used "pressure" to end the separation of white and colored rest and dining rooms in government agencies.

Much of Eastland's criticism of the FEPC bill was centered around his comparisons with Russian criminal law.

"Under this," he said, "hearsay is considered competent evidence, in fact anything is competent within the discretion of the trial examiner who is not a lawyer, as is the case in Russia where the judge is not a lawyer."

"A majority vote is sufficient to convict, rather than a unanimous vote. The only difference from Russia is that there three persons sit in judgment and under the FEPC there would be five."

Meanwhile, the House banking committee considering an emergency housing bill voted against price ceilings on old houses. It agreed to price controls over new homes.

The naval committee approved and sent to the House for a vote a measure to empower the President to hand over some warships to China. 2-6-46

The Senate banking committee voted for a secret-session subcommittee inquiry into the President's nomination of his naval aide, Commodore James K. Vardaman, Jr., to a 14-year term on the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System. Vardaman formerly was a St. Louis business man.

Filibuster Breaks Out Over FEPC

Montgomery Advertiser Ala.

Eastland Starts To Talk For '2 Years' To Stop Progress On Measure

Others Join Him

1-18-46

Bill Is Termed Contrary To Interest Of Nation; Trouble Is Predicted

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—(AP)—A full-fledged filibuster of unforeseeable duration broke out in the Senate today following the adoption of a surprise motion to take up the controversy-packed FEPC bill.

These were some of the results.

1. All other legislation was hobbled.

2. Senator Walter George of Georgia asserted that "free men" on the Democratic side of the aisle would refuse to follow the administration in the matter.

3. Senator Eastland (D), Mississippi, starting to talk for "two years if necessary,"—questioned whether President Truman is "competent" to handle his job if he "has the idea this is the most important bill to take up at this time."

The measure, which has been endorsed repeatedly by Mr. Truman, would establish a permanent fair employment practice commission to police industry, labor unions and the government against discriminations on account of race, color or creed.

Senator Bilbo (D), Mississippi, an old hand at filibustering, told a reporter: 1-18-46

30 Days Each

"This bill is so vitally against the interests of the people of the United States and so manifestly unconstitutional and un-Amrican that I propose to exercise my right to speak twice on the bill"—he paused—"30 days at a time."

Senator Overton (D), Louisiana predicted without elaboration that the FEPC bill itself would not be discussed "tomorrow—or tomorrow—or tomorrow." He forecast that some "entirely new subject matter" would be on tap when the Senate meets again.

The bill cannot be displaced by a minority, but the discussions of the speakers do not have to have any particular connection with the matter at hand.

Under the parliamentary situation, the FEPC bill is due to come up again tomorrow after the expiration of the "morning hour"—no later than 2 p.m. Meanwhile Eastland is expected to take advantage of the general business period just after the Senate reconvenes to call for a vote on his motion to discharge the labor committee from further consideration of the fact-finding bill for labor disputes. But the labor bill itself will have to wait on the FEPC matter.

Chavez had served notice before Christmas that he intended to call up the measure. A similar bill now is tied up in the House rules committee.

Hill On Feet

When Chavez actually made the motion, less than a third of the senators were present. Senator Hill of Alabama, the Democratic whip, jumped to his feet to observe that it was his understanding that the New Mexico senator intended to discuss the bill today, but that he would delay his motion until later.

"The Senator is mistaken," Chavez replied coldly, "the motion stands."

LaFollette then was on his feet calling attention of the presiding officer to the fact that when a motion is made under the conditions which prevailed, it is not debatable. 1-18-46

LaFollette said that because the motion was made before 2 p.m. in what is called the Senate's "morning hour" for the consideration of new business, it could not be debated. This interpretation was subsequently sustained and the roll was called. 1-18-46

Two Republicans, Senators Bushfield of South Dakota and Millikin of Colorado, voted with 15 Southern Democrats against the motion. Twenty-two Democrats, 26 Republicans and LaFollette favored it.

Southerners Explode

Then the Southerners exploded. George protested that there had been an understanding that no controversial matters would be brought up until Congress receives President Truman's state of the Union message, now delayed until next Monday. Democratic Leader Barkley (Kentucky), headed off the introduction of bills last Monday with that plea.

"I criticize the Democratic party for bringing this up under explicit conditions that no controversial matter was to be brought up at this time," George Congress ought to be doing something about strikes, he said, adding that, "a bunch of fanatics and communists are down here from New York City trying to stampede Congress about that thing."

"This is notice to the Senate that the Senate has no concept of the responsibility resting on it."

Opposite View

Chavez replied, "God help the Democratic party if its members support this measure." Eastland called attention to the crowd in the galleries, asserting that "a bunch of fanatics and communists are down here from New York City trying to stampede Congress about that thing."

"My party can take any course we will," the Georgian continued, "but there are men on my side who are free to follow the party on this."

George said the thought now is "very life of the nation" at stake because of industrial

Senator Olin Johnston (D), South Carolina, then arose to express the belief that the Senate action "will cause trouble and probably will cause riots here in Washington and other cities."

pede the Senate into an unconstitutional measure."

Spectators hissed as Eastland referred to "Communists."

That led Eastland into discussion of the effect of the FEPC move on strike control legislation.

"At least half of the organizations supporting this," Eastland said, "are Communist front organizations. The American people should know they are strong enough to sidetrack anti-strike legislation in Senate and bring up FEPC."

Eastland did not get a full test of his staying powers today.

The Senate quit for the night on motion of Senator McKellar (D), Tennessee, while he was in full swing but he said the adjournment resolution automatically gave him the floor when the issue comes up again tomorrow.

Would Hold Continuous Sessions

Petition For Cloture May Be Presented

1-25-46

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON. — (NNPA) — Supporters of the bill to create a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission decided last Friday to try to hold the Senate in "continuous session" in an effort to break the filibuster southern Democrats are carrying on against the measure.

At the same time, it was learned that Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio, may present a petition to invoke cloture. Taft presented such a petition during the filibuster against the appropriation item for the war-time FEPC and, rather than permit a vote on cloture, southern Democrats agreed to give the agency $250,000.

Debate on Prayer

After a three-hour Senate debate last Friday on the motion of Senator John H. Overton, Democrat, of Louisiana, to include in the proceedings of last Thursday the chaplain's prayer, Senator Dennis Chavez, Democrat, of New Mexico, one of the proponents of the FEPC bill, announced:

"A bi-partisan Senate group supporting this bill decided that since the Senate took it up by a vote of 49 to 17, a small minority of the Senate could not be permitted to hold up action. To do so would be a travesty on democratic processes.

"This majority group will try to hold the Senate in session continuously until the filibuster is broken."

Opponents of the bill also organized last Friday to block action on the bill.

1-25-46

Southerners Organize

At a conference of southern senators, Senators Overton and Richard B. Russell, Democrat, of Georgia, were chosen co-leaders of southern Democrats. Senator Overton said about 15 southern senators attended the meeting.

The fillibuster last Friday was set in motion by Senator Overton. As he customarily does, Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, asked unanimous consent that the journal of the proceedings of last Thursday be approved without reading.

Overton objected, insisting that the journal be ready in its entirety for corrections. The clerk began reading the journal at 12:15. At 12:25 p. m., Senator William Langer, Republican, of North Dakota, moved that further reading of the journal be suspended. Overton again objected, and the clerk read on.

John Crockett, 81-year-old clerk of the Senate finished the reading in an hour and a half.

Refused to Yield

Overton then offered a motion to amend the journal by including the prayer delivered by the chaplain on Thursday. Debate on this motion consumed the remainder of the afternoon with Overton holding the floor and refusing to yield except for questions.

In order to make an observation, Senator Millard E. Tydings, Democrat, of Maryland, who voted "yea" on the motion to take up the FEPC bill, framed a five-minute statement in the form of a series of questions. His final question was whether Overton thought it possible to dispose of the FEPC bill, "even though it should be debated for the next 30 days?"

"The answer is 'no'," Overton replied.

During their colloquy, Overton complimented Tydings on the eloquence and clarity of his interrogatories and said that he jokingly asked Tydings when he heard him vote "yea" on the motion to take up the bill:

"Alas, Millard, has Maryland seceded from the Confederacy?"

1-25-46

Admit Bill Could Pass

In reply to Senator Chavez' insistence that the bill be voted on after ample debate, Overton admitted that if the bill were put to a vote, it would be passed.

It was disclosed that Senator James O. Eastland, Democrat, of Mississippi, who began the filibuster against the FEPC bill on Thursday, had urged the passage by the Mississippi legislature of a "nullification proclamation," if a permanent FEPC is established.

In a telegram to Fielding Wright lieutenant governor and president of the Mississippi senate, and Walter Sillers, speaker of the Mississippi House of Representatives, Eastland said:

"It (the FEPC bill) violates the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution. Mississippi is a sovereign state. May I respectfully recommend that if the Fair Employment Practice bill is enacted into the law the Mississippi legislators protect the sovereignty of Mississippi and the liberty and freedom of our people by the passage of a nullification proclamation."

The filibuster against the bill was begun on Thursday after a motion to take up the measure was approved by a vote of 49 to 17.

1-25-46

In a bit of strategy which caught opponents of the measure completely unaware, Senator Chavez made the motion. Senator Robert A. LaFollette, Progressive, of Wisconsin, made the point of order that the motion was not debatable because it was made prior to 2 o'clock and after the close of the morning business.

The Chair sustained the rule and a quorum was called for a vote on the motion.

Senator Walter F. George, Democrat, of Georgia, criticized both President Truman and the Democratic party for bringing up the FEPC bill in a time of "crisis."

"If this is all Harry Truman has to offer," said George, "God help the Democratic party in 1946 and 1948."

Senator Chavez said he believes so thoroughly in the merits of the bill that he does not care who gets credit for its passage.

Made 'Bad' Bargain

Overton said he thought colored voters had made a "bad barain" in voting the Democratic ticket in recent elections in return for the aid which has been given them.

By voting the Democratic ticket in recent years, Chavez said, the colored voter has made possible the election of such Democratic senators as Joseph F. Guffey and Francis J. Myers, both of Pennsylvania and Scott W. Lucas of Illinois.

"Were it not for the fact that Negroes voted for them, and that the Lucases and the Chavezes and Myers and the Guffeys were elected," said Chavez, "I am afraid the chairmanships of the standing committees of the Senate would be found to be in possession of senators on the other side of the aisle."

Senator Olin D. Johnston, Democrat, of South Carolina, predicted that just calling up the FEPC bill "will cause race riots here and in other cities."

1-25-46

Inject 'Red' Bugaboo

Eastland complained that the bill was unconstitutional because it interfered with the right of private contracts.

Referring to members of a delegation which had come here from New York to "save FEPC," Eastland said the galleries were infested with Communists.

"If this is an American measure," said Eastland, "it should be discussed before Americans in the galleries."

Chavez replied that he did not know whether the visitors in the galleries were "Communists, Socialists, Mississippi Democrats, or New Mexico Democrats."

When Chavez finished his remarks in support of the bill, Senator James M. Mead, Democrat, of New York, arose to speak in behalf of the measure. A moment later, Eastland arose. Although Eastland was still in his seat when Mead addressed the chair, Senator W. Lee O'Daniel, Democrat, of Texas, who was presiding, recognized Eastland.

"I wish to commend the occupant of the chair for the operation of his hearing devices," said Mead, protesting against O'Daniel's recognition of Eastland.

Eastland immediately launched into a filibuster.

Byrd Quotes Tuck's Stand Against FEPC

Richmond, Va. Times Dispatch

Senator Reads Views Of South's Governors

2-2-46

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—(AP)—Senator Byrd (D-Va.) coupled an attack against the FEPC bill today with quoted criticism of the measure from Governor Tuck, of Virginia, and other Southern Governors.

Tuck, in reply to a telegram from Byrd, stated that "in my opinion the people of Virginia are overwhelmingly opposed to the FEPC in any form."

Byrd's attack came during a filibuster by Southern Senators against the FEPC proposal. The Virginian told the Senate he believes the bill, "in all its implications and potentialities, is the most dangerous proposal ever seriously considered by Congress during my 13 years of service in the Senate of the United States."

Byrd said he sent the following telegram to Governors of Southern States.

Conference Unknown to Tuck

"Petitions signed by a number of people in each of the Southern States under the name of Southern Conference for Human Welfare charging that Southern Senators, opposed to PEPC bill, are not representing the position of their constituents. I shall appreciate it if you will wire me collect at Senate Office Building, Washington, your views on this legislation and your opinion as to whether public sentiment in your State favors or opposes the enactment of the pending bill to create a permanent PEPC with the powers proposed. Regards."

In reply Tuck said:

"I have been advised that petition signed by a number of people in each of the Southern States under the name of Southern Conference for Human Welfare charges that Southern Senators, in opposing FEPC bill, are not representing the views of their constituents. 2-2-46

"I have never heard of any such conference or organization, and I do not believe that one exists in this State. Such a statement, even if the organization does exist, is absolutely false insofar as the views of the people of Virginia are concerned. In my opinion, the people of Virginia are overwhelmingly opposed to the FEPC in any form.

"In my inaugural address of January 16, I criticized this Federal interference in the rights of the States, and in the business of her people, and I received more congratulatory messages on this phase of my address than on any other part of it.

"I hope that the Southern Senators will do whatever may be necessary to defeat this vicious legislation."

Byrd quoted telegrams also from the Governors of Georgia, Mississippi, Texas, Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Alabama and North Carolina.

Byrd said the Federal government already has 1,152 "distinct and separate bureaus . . . most of them engaged in one way or another in controlling or influencing the lives, habits and business operations of the people, and it is now proposed to add one more, the most iniquitous of all. He added that "No one can foretell how many new employees this bill will require for its enforcement."

Sees Blow at Business

The Senator asserted the bill is not practical and will not accomplish the results expected by its supporters. 2-2-46

"Employers, in a practical sense of business operation, cannot be forced to employ a certain individual any more than that individual can be compelled to work.

"This bill, in my judgment, strikes at the very root of democracy and the private enterprise system," he added. "If we adopt such legislation as this, we will have taken a long step toward a totalitarian government, which, in the end, means a Communistic state."

Among the telegrams from Governors read by Byrd were the following:

Ben Lane, Arkansas—"In my opinion, an overwhelming majority of the citizens of Arkansas are unalterably opposed to FEPC. I personally feel that a permanent FEPC will do serious harm to our democracy and is inimical to our way of life."

Louisiana Replies

James H. Davis, Louisiana—"I am personally opposed to the FEPC bill now before the Senate, and believe that overwhelming majority of Louisiana's citizens are also opposed to it. Senators Ellender and Overton and the Louisiana delegation in the House of Representatives are qualified to speak for their constituents and to reflect correctly their views upon provisions of the pending bill."

Jim McCord, Tennessee—"I find no sentiment for the passage of the FEPC bill, and we have Senators who are certainly not become a bombed by Southern Senators in a filibuster against FEPC, and measures? I may be ignorant progressive measures with progressive filibuster on reactionary they indicate that they will continue until successful. 1-30-46 It seems to me that the reactionaries are fighting harder than our progressive Senators continued reactionary filibuster on

Thomas L. Bailey, Mississippi—"I thoroughly endorse position of Southern Senators in opposing FEPC bill now under consideration. The Mississippi Legislature has passed a resolution approving that position. Without doubt, my view and that of Legislature is the view of practically all Mississippians."

That brings up the following question in my mind: Why haven't our progressive Senators countered reactionary filibuster on

J. GERAN.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Should Progressive Senators Filibuster?

Daily Worker

Editor, Daily Worker:

Not Without A Fight

Daily Worker New York

1-23-46

An Editorial

The kind of message that Presient Truman has delivered to Congress shows that he took a good look at the picket lines and decided that the labor movement means business in its resistance to the trusts. 1-23-46

That explains why Truman was at great pains to indicate again his support for the social legislation the people voted for in 1944, why he urges the trusts to give way somewhat to the wage demands of the people.

Truman gives heed to the immense strike movement by talking for social legislation and higher wages. With regard to the trusts who stand in the way of the things he says he wants, Truman has only a few mild phrases. Thus, the President heeds the mood of the working masses of the nation who are in a fierce battle with the trusts for decent wages.

In foreign policy, Truman continues the general policy of atombomb aggressiveness and concessions to the enemies of Big Three unity. This is to be seen in his reemphasis of his Navy Day speech, and in the maneuvers the U.S. delegation, headed by Vandenberg and Connally, is carrying out in London. He plumps for a mighty military machine.

Coming to domestic questions, the President says he is for the FEPC. But his own party reactionaries, in collaboration with the wily GOP politicians, are now filibustering against the FEPC. What is the President doing about it? Nothing.

•

Labor, through CIO President Philip Murray, has exposed the fact that Congress is now subsidizing the rebellion of the trusts by tax rebates. Truman says he sides with the wage demands of labor. Well then, let him take action right now to compel the trusts to back down by demanding that Congress repeal the billion-dollar tax rebates which are financing monopoly's strike against America. 1-23-46

The same can be said for every one of the socially-progressive measures he proposes. Let him fight for them. Whether Truman will is still to be seen. That the working class must fight for them is definite.

There are some people who fail to see that it is labor's independent action, its own solidarity and fighting spirit, as expressed in the strike movement, which compels the administration to give support to wage demands.

They therefore urge reliance not on this strength which Truman is forced to heed, but on Truman himself.

The moment labor relies on Truman and not on its own independent organization, the administration will find it that much easier to ignore labor and yield to the trusts, toward whom it gravitates by its very class character.

•

How does the Truman administration intend to curb the trusts' defiance? It has not curbed the monopolies before, and cannot be relied on to do it now. It remains for the labor movement and the nation as a whole to decide the issue through independent economic and political organization, through overwhelming support for the strikers everywhere.

Truman's admission of the necessity for wage increases and price control, as well as for the other social measures, is an advantage that can be used by labor to press its fight.

If the government acts to take over the plants, it must do so in such a way as not to nullify the findings of its own fact-finding body or its professed support for wage increases. If the plants are seized, the workers must get their demands. Otherwise, the seizure will aid the trusts.

This paper has much to say on the many other aspects of the President's message, and will discuss them with its readers in the coming days. 1-23-46

The fight for wages and for social legislation must be won. Where President Truman shows any kind of fight for the progressive parts of his message, the labor movement supports that fight.

Whether or not Truman follows his verbal support for social legislation and for higher wages, the people will lose no time in letting Congress and the administration know that they expect action and wages, prices, FEPC, repeal of the tax rebates to corporations and against the "evil conspiracy" of the trusts. The people's welfare must be fought for.

Contrast

Daily Worker 2-1-46

HERE'S a remarkable study in contrasts: In Congress every effort is being made to grease the way for violent union-crippling legislation.

Without any hearings or warning, a measure like the Case bill is being primed for swift action by a combination of polltax Democrats and GOP reactionaries.

OK. The trusts have an open door in Congress and in the courts.

But a bill like the FEPC, to outlaw race prejudice in hiring workers, is mocked, hogtied and filibustered so that immense energy is required to get even a hearing for it.

The billion-dollar monopolies operate politically through the machinery of the government **which is ready-made for their use.**

The judges and courts think like servants of the trusts and the employers—which, in fact, they really are, ultimately protecting their interests above the interests of the common man. 2-1-46

The monopolies have their path to the government made easy. It is **their** government.

Whenever the people get anything out of the government they've got to fight for it.

Say That Again, Senator

Daily Worker New York

WHILE filibustering against FEPC the other day, Sen. Walter F. George of Georgia pounded his desk and said:

2-2-46

"You can be sure that Communists everywhere are vigorously supporting this legislation."

You can say that again, bud. And you can be just as sure that the rest of the decent-minded American people, who happen to be a majority, are also supporting FEPC.

Huey Was Better

Filibuster Lacks Gusto Of Others

The Washington Post Washington, D.C.

1-27-46

By Robert C. Albright

THIS is a story about the lost art of filibustering—a tale of the iron-lunged orators of a dead generation. It is a story in epitaphs.

LONG

One peek at the Senate last week and gallerytes walked out. They came to see a filibuster, in Webster's robust original definition of the term, meaning "a military adventure . . . a freebooter." What they saw was a few Southern Senators droning on in endless relays about whatever it is Senators talk about.

In the whole show there was about as much box office as a pink tea at Aunt Mandy's. Every Senator conducted himself like a member of the club, with due reverence for the rules. True, one or two members strained a point by speaking for three or four hours, but that was plainly bad taste and frowned upon. Promptly at dinnertime the Senate recessed. Every Senator had a good night's sleep. 1-27-46

No Sisses in Old Days

NOW things were not always thus in the world's greatest deliberative body. Time was when a filibuster was a feat of endurance that would shame Joe Louis. A filibusterer had to filibuster, by Harry, and the Senate sat up all night to break him if they could. Any Senator was a sissy who could not reel off a dusk-to-dawn speech and there was seldom a seconding team on the bench to take over when he dropped in his chair.

Take the all-time record of Senator Robert M. La Follette, the elder. At 12:40 in the afternoon of May 29, 1908, La Follette started talking against the Aldrich-Vreeland financial bill. He held the floor until 7:03 the next morning—18 hours and 23 minutes.

La Follette kept going by drinking of milk and eggs and one-man orgy calls in the 12 and 13, 1935. Without benefit of quorum calls, Huey kicked the gong around until 3:30 in the morning. Then he ran out of clinches. He made 32 points of louisiana pot likker. He lost the floor and his fight, but no chair ruled that henceforward Follette's runner-up for the record.

Robe, Slippers Help

speaker could stop time out for when a filibustering quorums unless Senate business intervened. This ruling held Huey Long down to a mere 15 hours and TIME was when he staged his 30 minutes when Senator would

bout like a field runner for a track meet. The late Senator Theodore Burton of Ohio, for example, cooly prepped for his fight to beat the 1914 rivers and harbors bill. After a good night's sleep he strolled to the Capitol, doffed his heavy coat and vest and donned a house coat. Before taking the floor he kicked off his heavy shoes and put on bedroom slippers. In this filibustering uniform he talked for 12 hours and 10 minutes. 1-27-46

Some of the Senate's former broken-field runners never completely recovered. The late Senator Wesley L. Jones of Washington spoke for 13 hours and 15 minutes against the 1915 ship registry bills. He served for years afterward in the Senate, but his health broke in that fight. In the same filibuster, Utah's Reed Smoot spoke for 11 hours and 35 minutes.

The late Senator William V. Allen of Nebraska ran up one of the longer marathon records. Sipping many a cup of black coffee, he talked for 14 hours and 45 minutes against repeal of the silver-purchase clause in the Sherman Act in the fall of 1893.

Speeches half that length were almost commonplace. In a two-day filbuster against seating William Lorimer of Illinois, Senator Coe Crawford of South Dakota spoke 9 hours and 5 minutes. Wesley Jones spoke for more than 8 hours in the same show.

The present Senate has only one hardy champion of nonstop talk and he has never been forced to take the dusk to dawn plunge.

Because of Senate reluctance to sit up all night, Senator Allen J. Ellender, a former Huey Long lieutenant, kept the 1938 antilynching bill filibuster going single-handed for six days, speaking 4 and 5 hours a day. Later in the same filibuster, he returned for another five-day run.

Ellender hasn't spoken in the present talkfest. Last week's longest speech against FEPC was delivered by Georgia's Richard B. Russell. He spoke a mere 4½ hours.

Can Stop Appeal, Too

FEPC advocates, desperately seeking a parliamentary chink in the present Southern filibuster, think they possibly have found it in the rule book. 1-27-46

Their problem is to force their cloture petition to a vote. Fearing cloture, Southern Democrats last week jockeyed the Senate into consideration of the official "journal," which technically isn't subject to any check on debate.

Veterans picket Capitol, assailing filibuster. First sign reads "Pass FEPC, Pappy, the Biscuits will take care of themselves"

When the petition is filed, the chair in all probability will rule that a cloture vote isn't in order, since pending business is the "journal," not FEPC.

FEPC sponsors planned right along to appeal such a ruling directly to the Senate. What had them stymied was the fact that the Southerners can filibuster the appeal. Under Senate rules, an initial appeal from a decision of the chair can be debated without limit.

By a highly complex maneuver, the FEPCers now believe they can force cloture to a vote. They can make a point of order that an appeal from the chair is not subject to debate. The chair of course would overrule such a point. Thereupon FEPC sponsors could appeal the second ruling.

According to the rule book, a secondary appeal cannot be debated and the voting would start.

The fate of legislation often hangs on a thread just that technical.

Science Vs. Semantics

ATOMIC science has been advancing at such a pace that scientists literally can't find words to describe it. Last week, scholarly William H. Davis, former economic stabilizer, lectured the Senate Atomic Energy Committee on their use of the phrase "fissionable materials." 1-27-46

Protested Davis: "There's no such word as 'fissionable' in the dictionary." He said the word should have been "fissile," meaning "Capable of being split, cleft or divided."

Chairman Brien McMahon took the lecture on semantics in stride, declined to overrule the men who discovered the bomb. The McMahon bill will still read "fissionable materials."

Senators Filibuster On F.E.P.C.

Courier Journal

Southerners' Action Ties Up All Legislation

Louisville, Ky.

By the Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 17.—A full-fledged filibuster of unforeseeable duration broke out in the Senate today following the adoption of a surprise motion to take up the controversy-packed F.E.P.C. bill. 1-18-46

These were some of the results:

1. All other legislation was hobbled.

2. Senator George (D., Ga.) asserted that "free men" on the Democratic side of the aisle would refuse to follow the Administration in the matter.

2-Year Talk Threatened.

3. Senator Eastland (D., Miss.)—starting to talk for "two years if necessary"—questioned whether President Truman is "competent" to handle his job if he "has the idea this is the most important bill to take up at this time." 1-18-46

The measure, which has been indorsed repeatedly by Truman, would establish a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission to police industry, labor unions and the Government against discrimination on account of race, color or creed.

Senator Bilbo (D., Miss.), an old hand at filibustering, told a reporter:

"This bill is so vitally against the interests of the people of the United States and so manifestly unconstitutional and un-American that I propose to exercise my right to speak twice on the bill"—he paused—"30 days at a time."

Wants Committee Fired.

Under the parliamentary situation, the F.E.P.C. bill is due to come up again tomorrow. Before it does Eastland is expected to call for a vote on his motion to discharge the Labor Committee from further consideration of the fact-finding bill for labor disputes. But the labor bill itself will have to wait on the F.E.P.C. matter.

Senator Chavez (D., N. M.) had served notice before Christmas that he intended to call up the measure. A similar bill now is tied up in the House Rules Committee.

When Chavez actually made the motion, less than a third of the Senators were present. Senator Hill of Alabama, the Democratic whip, jumped to his feet to observe that it was his understanding that the New Mexico senator intended to discuss the bill today, but that he would delay his motion until later.

Says Motion Undebatable.

"The senator is mistaken," Chavez replied coldly, "the motion stands."

Senator LaFollette (Prog., Wis.) then was on his feet calling attention of the presiding officer to the fact that when a motion is made under the conditions which prevailed, it is not debatable.

LaFollette said that because the motion was made before 2 p.m. in what is called the Senate's "morning hour" for the consideration of new business, it could not be debated. This interpretation was sustained and the roll was called.

Vote Irks Southerners.

Two Republicans, Senators Bushfield of South Dakota and Millikin of Colorado, voted with 15 Southern Democrats against the motion. Twenty-two Democrats, 26 Republicans and LaFollette favored it.

Then the Southerners exploded.

George protested that there had been an understanding that no controversial matters would be brought up until Congress receives Truman's State of the Union message, now delayed until Monday. Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky.) headed off the introduction of bills last Monday with that plea.

"My party can take any course it will," George said, "but there are men on my (Democratic) side who are free men. They will not follow the party on this."

Johnston Predicts Riots.

George said he thought the "very life of the nation" now is at stake because of industrial strife. Congress ought to be doing something about that, he said, adding:

"This is notice to the American people that the Senate has no concept of the responsibility resting on it."

Chavez replied, "God help the Democratic Party unless some of its members support this measure."

Senator Johnston (D., S.C.) then arose to express the belief that the Senate action "will cause trouble and probably will cause riots here in Washington and other cities."

Gallery Hisses At Charge.

Eastland called attention to the crowd in the galleries, asserting that "a bunch of fanatics and Communists are down here from New York City trying to stampede the Senate into an unconstitutional measure."

Spectators hissed as Eastland referred to "Communists."

"At least half of the organizations supporting this," Eastland said, "are Communist-front organizations. The American people should know they are strong enough to sidetrack antistrike legislation in Senate and bring up F.E.P.C." 1-19-46

Says Passage Will Bomerang.

Eastland said that "Jews, Negroes and other minority groups if they reason this through will know it (F.E.P.C.) is the very last thing that they want."

If Congress has the power to "limit the number of Jews and Negroes who can hold jobs."

"Jews as a class are much wealthier and hold more property than Gentiles as a class," Eastland said. "If they support this they are sowing seed that can destroy them.

"We can limit the number of Jews engaged in interstate commerce business in this country," he declared, adding that he wasn't anti-Semitic or, in fact, prejudiced against any race.

Ky. Constituents Oppose Barkley For FEPC Stand

Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta Daily World

Says If Men Of All Races Fight They Ought To Work Too

1-25-46

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — President Truman told his news conference today that he had been through several filibusters while in the senate and that he believed filibustering is a matter the senate itself must settle without outside interefernce, especially from the president. He said he always favored cloture. Meanwhile, in the senate there was a little hope of breaking the filibuster that Southern Democrats have been carrying on for a week against the bill to establish a Fair Employment Practice Commission. Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican, Ohio, asked majority leader Alben W. Barkley, Kentucky, how the legislative tangle caused by the filibuster might be broken.

Barkley denounced the filibuster as unjustifiable and indefendable. He said he belived every bill reported out by a committee should be voted on. He told Taft that an answer to the question would lead to considerable discussion as he did not wish to encroach further on the time of senator John H. Bankhead, Democrat, Ala., who had yielded to him. Barkley said he could not do otherwise than support the FEPC bill as he had voted to draft men into the armed forces without race or religious discrimination.

BARLEY THREATNED

Visibly angry Barkley said he had received numerous telegrams threatening him with defeat if he votes for FEPC and seeks reelection. His present term does not expire until 1951. Barkley also defended President Truman against the charge he was responsible for the FEPC bill at this calling up the armed dis time. As majority leader Barkley said he had recommended that the bill be considered at this time because there was no urgent legislation ready for senate debate but the President did not know when the bill would be called up.

Introduction of FEPC Bill Throws Senate Into Full-Scale Filibuster

Courier-Journal

By Jack Bell
Associated Press Staff Writer

A full-fledged filibuster of unforeseeable duration broke out in the Senate yesterday following the adoption of a surprise motion to take up the Fair Employment Practices Committee bill.

These were some of the results:

1. All other legislation was hobbled. 1-18-46

2. Senator Walter George of Georgia asserted that "free men" on the Democratic side of the aisle would refuse to follow the Administration in the matter.

3. Senator Eastland (D., Miss.)—starting to talk for "two years if necessary" — questioned whether President Truman was "competent" to handle his job if he "has the idea this is the most important bill to take up at this time."

The measure, which has been indorsed repeatedly by Mr. Truman, would establish a permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee to police industry, labor unions and the Government against discriminations on account of race, color or creed.

Senator Bilbo (D., Miss.), an old hand at filibustering, told a reporter: 1-18-46

"This bill is so vitally against the interests of the people of the United States and so manifestly unconstitutional and un-American that I propose to exercise my right to speak twice on the bill"—he paused—"30 days at a time."

Senator Overton (D., La.), predicted without elaboration that the FEPC bill itself would not be discussed "tomorrow—or tomorrow—or tomorrow." He forecast that some "entirely new subject matter" would be on tap when the Senate meets again.

The bill cannot be displaced by a minority, but the discussions of the speakers do not have to have any particular connection with the matter at hand.

Labor Bill Waits On It

Under the parliamentary situation, the FEPC bill is due to come up again today, after the expiration of the "morning hour"—no later than 2 p. m. Meanwhile Eastland is expected to take advantage of the general business period just after the Senate reconvenes to call for a vote on his motion to discharge the Labor Committee from further consideration of the fact finding bill for labor disputes. But the labor bill itself will have to wait on the FEPC matter.

Chavez had served notice before Christmas that he intended to call up the measure. A similar bill now is tied up in the House Rules Committee.

When Chavez actually made the motion, less than a third of the Senators were present. Senator Hill of Alabama, the Democratic whip, jumped to his feet to observe that it was his understanding that the New Mexico Senator intended to discuss the bill yesterday, but that he would delay his motion until later.

Motion Not Debatable

"The Senator is mistaken," Chavez replied coldly, "the motion stands."

Lafollette then was on his feet calling attention of the presiding officer to the fact that when a motion is made under the conditions which prevailed, it is not debatable.

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George Criticizes Party

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"I criticize the Democratic party for bringing this up under explicit conditions that no controversial matter was to be brought up at this time." George declared.

"My party can take any course it will," the Georgian continued, "but there are men on my (Democratic) side who are free men. They will not follow the party on this."

"God Help Party," Says Chavez

George said he thought the "very life of the Nation" was at stake because of industrial strife brought about by strikes. Congress ought to be doing something about that, he said, adding:

"This is notice to the American people that the Senate has no concept of the responsibility resting on it."

Chavez replied, "God help the Democratic party unless some of its members support this measure."

Senator Olin Johnston (D., S. C.) then arose to express the belief that the Senate action "will cause trouble and probably will cause riots here in Washington and other cities."

Eastland called attention to the crowd in the galleries, asserting that "a bunch of fanatics and Communists are down here from New York City trying to stampede the Senate into an unconstitutional measure."

Spectators hissed as Eastland referred to "Communists."

That led Eastland into discussion of the effect of the FEPC move on strike-control legislation.

"At least half of the organizations supporting this," Eastland said, "are Communit front organizations. The American people should know they are strong enough to sidetrack antistrike legislation in the Senate and bring up FEPC."

Eastland did not get a full test of his staying powers yesterday.

The Senate quit for the night on motion of Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.) while he was in full swing, but he said the adjournment resolution automatically gave him the floor when the issue comes up again tomorrow.

FILIBUSTER ON FEPC BALKS THE SENATE

New York Times, N.Y.

Southerners Employ Unusual Delaying Method of Having the Journal Read and Debated

By C. P. TRUSSELL
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—Senators who put the Fair Employment Practices Commission bill before the Senate yesterday over the protests of Southern Democrats, found themselves today considering, not that controversial measure but a resolution calling for the insertion of the text of the chaplain's opening prayer into the permanent Journal of yesterday's proceedings.

Other "corrective" proposals relating to the Journal, held to be not subject to closure petition to limit debate, were to follow, it was indicated. When Senator Tydings, Democrat, of Maryland, expressing concern over the blocking of labor, reconversion and other legislation, asked whether debate would be completed, say, in thirty days, Senator Overton of Louisiana answered bluntly: "No." 1-19-46

Tonight, FEPC proponents saw physical strain through continuous sessions of the Senate as perhaps the only apparent counter-measure at this stage. They decided to try it beginning Monday, when the Senate will meet again to receive the President's combined State of the Union and Budget Message.

Rare Filibuster Method

Reaching back nearly twenty-four years for a rare filibuster method, the Southern Senators opened the day's proceedings with a demand by Mr. Overton that the Journal be read, for the first time for any purpose since 1942 and for the first time for the purpose of blocking legislation since 1922, when Senator Harrison of Mississippi led the fight against an anti-lynching bill. 1-19-46

Thus, the first phase of the acknowledged filibuster was put into the hands of John C. Crockett, chief reading clerk, aged 81, who has been in the Senate since 1907. After thirty-three minutes Mr. Crockett, surrendered the Journal to Emery L. Frazier, legislative clerk, to complete the reading.

Going only fourteen words into the document which took the two clerks an hour and eight minutes to read, Senator Overton noted that the prayer by the chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Frederick Brown Harris, had been only mentioned in the Journal. He immediately offered a resolution, which took priority over the FEPC bill, calling for insertion of the complete text which he read to his colleagues. He observed that he had found "many things" which should be "corrected."

Gallery Crowd Bewildered

As Mr. Overton's debate proceeded, with concentration upon the Journal, the Congressional Record, the Bible and stories of his boyhood days, with no mention of the FEPC, visitors in the galleries appeared to be fascinated first and then bewildered. The crowds moved in and out, but some stayed through.

In mid-afternoon Senator Chavez, Democrat of New Mexico, sponsor of the FEPC bill, brought that matter into debate by questioning Senator Overton. The session did not last long after this. At 3:30 P. M. Senator Bailey of North Carolina abruptly produced a recess resolution and it was adopted promptly by a voice vote.

At times during Senator Overton's debate, into which Southern colleagues broke frequently to propound questions or to agree with what he had just said, no more than five Senators were in the chamber, although three quorum calls were sounded on the motions of Senator Overton and others apparently wishing to give him a breather. 1-19-46

There was action elsewhere, however. Senator Eastland of Mississippi prepared a series of amendments to the FEPC bill, for introduction - if that legislation should go under direct consideration after the pending Journal proposal and others were acted upon.

These amendments would seek to make the FEPC bill also an anti-closed-shop measure, by prohibiting discrimination in employment because of "race, creed, color, national origin, ancestry, or membership or non-membership in, or affiliation or non-affiliation with, any labor union."

Mr. Eastland also telegraphed the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of the Mississippi Legislature, urging the convening and passage by that body of a nullification proclamation in the event the FEPC measure should be enacted by the national Congress. 1-19-46

Calling the doctrine of nullification 'the unwritten law of the American Constitution, Mr. Eastland noted that more than a century ago South Carolina "nullified the Fugitive Slave Law" and that "in recent history the same doctrine was practically carried into effect by the eState of New York in connection with national prohibition."

"The Fair Employment Practices Commission," Senator Eastland declared in his telegram, "is as iniquitous as the Freedmen's Bureau and is an unconstitutional attempt to destroy the rights and powers of all States a well as the freedom of contract which the States as well as the freedom of contract which the States guarantee to their citizens.

Eastland Cites Constitution

"It is part of a plan to impose a totalitarian government on the United States and htrefore violates the provision of the American Constitution which guarantees to the States a republican form of government. It violates the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution.

"Mississippi is a sovereign State. May I respectfully recommend that if the Fair Employment Practices bill is enacted into law, that the Mississippi legislators protect the sovereignty of Missippi and the liberty and freedom of our people by the passage of a nullification proclamation."

Before the Senate met today a group of Southern Senators mapped their strategy, and Senator Overton announced that "we will fight this bill with every weapon in our sheath."

After the day's session, proponents of FEPC assembled. Later, Senator Chavez announced:

"We decided that to allow a small minority of the Senate to hold up legislation favored by the bajority would be a travesty upon democratic processes.

"We will try to hold the Senate in session continuously until the filibuster is broken. To do otherwise would be letting the same small minority control the will of the majority."

There was no thought of cloture at this time, Mr. Chavez said.

The National Association for Constitutional Liberties yesterday urged the Senate that as many cloture votes as "anti-democratic devices of a filibustering minority" in the by immediate action itself.

New York Congressmen to whom the letter was sent included Henry J. Latham, Ellsworth B. Buck, Bernard W. Kearney, Hadwen C. Fuller, Clarence E. Hancock, Edwin A. Hall, Walter Gresham Andrews, and John C. Butler.

Catholics Urge Vote on FEPC

New York, N.Y.

The Committee of Catholics for Human Rights appealed yesterday to Congressmen to sign the petition to discharge the FEPC bill from the House Rules Committee.

Dr. Emmanuel Chapman, chairman of the committee, declared the House can help put an end to the appeal was addressed to 61

Mead Scores Bilbo for Slurs on FEPC Supporters

Daily Worker New York

By ROB F. HALL 2-1-46

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Sen James M. Mead (D-NY), broke through the filibuster of the poll-tax Democrats today to denounce the departure of Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo (D-Miss) from "the decorum and ethical standards of the Senate."

MEAD

Although he did not mention the Mississippi Senator by name, it was clear he had Bilbo in mind when he protested the attack on certain members of the House and assaults on New York State. Yesterday Bilbo had spoken in an insulting manner of Rep. Adam Powell (D-NY), Vito Marcantonio (ALP-NY) and Hugh DeLacy (D-Wash).

Mead rose in the Senate shortly after he had received a bound volume with 25,000 signatures to petition the Senate oust Bilbo for conduct unbecoming a Senator. The signatures were presented by Canada Lee, the famous Negro actor.

Mead said that under the rules no Senator may impugn the motives of other members and no Senator may refer offensively to any state.

"The issue is equal economic opportunity," he said, "not the extraneous issues that have been discussed here."

Pointing out that during the war the nation had made great progress in these matters, he said it would be shameful "to revert to bigotry, racial intolerance, economic inequality."

He hit at the red-baiting drive against FEPC and said that one need not be a Communist to support it. This was in answer to Bilbo who branded the Southern Conference for Human Welfare "red" because of its vigorous support for the bill.

Even this correspondent had the honor of being attacked by Bilbo in that speech. The Senator charged that Rob Fowler Hall was the "Communist whip who lined up Southern liberals behind FEPC." He gave this writer the credit, which was undeserved, for the formation of that broad organization of progressive Southerners, the SCHW.

Refuses to Honor Motion

Pro American Baltimore, Md.

McKellar of Tenn. Defies Senate Rules

2-9-46

BARKLEY ON SPOT

Fears FEPC Backers Have Enough Votes

BULLETIN

WASHINGTON

The cloture petition was introduced in the Senate Monday. Senator McKellar (Dem., Tenn.) president pro tempo, refused to receive the petition. Senator Barkley appealed from the ruling of the chair and a heated debate is now in progress, filibustering against the cloture petition.

A. Philip Randolph, organizer of the FEPC idea, is in Washington but was ill and had to leave the Capitol. He had been in conference late Sunday evening with strategic planners of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC. A statement is expected from Mr. Randolph later.

2-9-46 WASHINGTON

Proponents of the FEPC bill are expected to file a petition for cloture (limited debate) sometime this week, and thus end the filibuster against the measure in the Senate, now in its third week.

While it is generally felt that the petition would be offered Monday, Sen. Dennis Chavez (Dem., N.M.), leader of the FEPC bloc, said it would not be put to the Senate before Thursday, allowing time to secure at least four more signatures.

A total of 45 signatures was reported up to last Friday when Senator Knowland (Rep., Calif.), back from a world tour with the Senate War Investigating Committee, signed the document. Sen. James M. Tunnell (Dem., Del.), another SWIC member, will also sign, Chavez said. 2-9-46

Break Expected

Six additional signatures are needed to insure the bill's passage, proponents announced. Sen. Warren R. Austin (Rep., Vt.), it was learned, will vote for cloture although he has not signed the petition. Sen. Arthur Capper (Rep., Kan.), also said he would vote for cloture "if necessary."

Some Senators had not definitely made up their minds last week, but in view of the strength FEPC had gained, it was believed that disgust with the tactics of the Southern filibusterers might persuade them to support cloture.

Strategy Eplained

Answering a demand last Friday for immediate filing of the petition, made by the Minority Whip, Sen. Kenneth S. Wherry (Rep., Neb.), supported by Sens. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Rep., Iowa), and Homer E. Capehart (Rep., Ind.), Senator Chavez said:

"The effort to end the filibuster is gaining strength, but the outcome cannot be predicted because Southerners remain in possession of the chair which would rule on the petition."

Sen. James Mead (Dem., N.Y.) said: "We should for the present devote all our time to securing as many signatures as possible to the petition, and refrain from filing it until every Senator from every State has had full opportunity to do so." 2-9-46

Barkley Key Man

It was freely predicted last week that Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (Dem., Ky.), who is on record as favoring cloture, would have to shoulder the burden of presenting the petition.

President Pro Tempore McKellar (Dem., Tenn.) said on Friday he intends to rule that a cloture petition cannot be filed under the present parliamentary situation.

If Barkley obtains the floor and McKellar rules against receiving the petition, its sponsors could ask the Senate to overrule the chair. The appeal would be debatable and the filibuster could start all over again.

Southrenrs Warned

The battle to invoke the cloture rule gained a new advocate last Thursday in Sen. Carl A. Hatch (Dem., N.M.), a traditional opponent.

When Sen. Theodore Bilbo (Dem., Miss.) threatened to filibusted against the proposed loan to Great Britain, and Sen. Olin D. Johnson (Dem., S.C.) promised to do the same to prevent price ceilings on the cotton crop, Senator Hatch said:

"If this practice of filibustering continues, the Senate will rise up and put an end to the practice of unlimited debate —" but Hatch did not promise to vote for cloture to end the FEPC filibuster.

Mead Defends Bill

Senator Mead said in defense of the FEPC bill last week: 2-9-46

"The only real issue in FEPC's continuance is that of providing of economic opportunity to all, regardless of race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry, and not one of a social or regional nature.

"Instead of 'compelling' employers to hire employees they might not want, the bill would prohibit them only from refusing to hire qualified employees on racial or religious grounds.

"To extend bans upon discrimination to the question of whether an applicant for a job is or is not a member of a labor union would destroy the 'closed shop,' and in effect amend the Wagner Act.

Byrd Aids Foes

"The authority that would be given the permanent FEPC to examine books and records of companies is duplicated in the National Labor Relations Act, and the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, approved by Congress."

Sen. Harry F. Byrd (Dem., Va.) called the bill "iniquitous," and aided his Southern colleagues by reading telegrams from 11 Dixie governors denouncing the FEPC, which Byrd requested to counter charges by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, that Southern Senators did not represent their constituents. 2-9-46

Byrd argued that the telegrams showed FEPC "could do more to spread racial hatred through the Southern States, than anything that has been attempted since the days of the Reconstruction."

Totalitarian, Maybank Says

Senate Told FEPC Enactment Would Bring Real Filibuster

Washington, D.C. Post

By the Ass

Senator Maybank (D., S. C.) warned the Senate yesterday that the newest filibuster against FEPC bill is just a starter, if the measure becomes a law.

"I'd filibuster against the confirmation of anybody appointed to this commission. Anybody!" asserted Maybank, taking his turn in the five-day word marathon blocking the legislation.

The Senator referred to membership of a Fair Employment Practices Commission which would administer the law, if adopted.

Senator Eastland (D., Miss.) asked if the FEPC "isn't a system more in use in Russia than in the United States." Maybank replied that it "certainly doesn't have a line of Americanism in it."

"Is it not a fact," asked Eastland, "that the system set up here is identical with the system in Russia today and the system that was set up in Nazi Germany?"

"I don't know about the systems in Russia and Germany," replied Maybank, "but it is totalitarian." 1-24-46

Both Senators agreed that passage of the bill would leave the States, counties and municipalities without authority, through control by the FEPC of all employment, promotion and discharge of personnel.

The filibuster was where it started, the Southerners still in control, when the Senate recessed until noon today. Republicans, who asked that they not be named, said a cloture pettiion would be circulated in an effort to limit debate. A two-thirds majority is needed.

Only Eight Senators Present

Senator Russell (D., Ga.) interrupted Maybank's long discourse shortly before 3 p.m. to remark upon the emptiness of the Senate floor. Commenting that there were only eight Senators present, he said, "If so many Senators are committed to this iniquitous bill, they'd be here to discuss it."

Earlier in the day an attempt by five persons to picket the Senate wing of the Capitol in opposition to the filibuster was halted by uniformed police, who advised of the rule against demonstrations on the Capitol grounds.

The Filibuster Flouts The Democratic Process

Courier Journal Louisville, Ky. 1-24-46

THE distinction of achieving a new low in the disgraceful Senate wrangle over a Federal F.E.P.C. goes to Senator TYDINGS of Maryland. A group of his colleagues, all Southern Democrats, have set themselves to prevent a vote on this measure by producing an endless filibuster in the obvious conviction that they dare not risk an expression of the will of the majority.

Cloture is the only remedy for this unbearable situation, but Congress has not had the courage to invoke it. All legislation, at a time of serious decisions, stands frozen and motionless under the killing frost of the filibuster. Senator TYDINGS' contribution is to declare that "it was cloture that crucified CHRIST on the cross." The comment is shocking in its irrelevance and its demagoguery. 1-24-46

This newspaper has consistently opposed a Federal F.E.P.C., and it still believes it would hurt the elements in our population it is designed to help. We cannot stomach, however, the tactics of an opposition which will not allow a free vote. It is unjust to blame the proponents of this measure for forcing consideration of a bill which has stopped the whole machinery of Congress. The fault lies squarely with those who would thwart the process of democratic government when it threatens to produce majority action inimical to their interests.

Let's not deceive ourselves, the German people are the victims of just such hate-mongers. All the misery in the world today is because these demagogues were not stopped in their mad desire to crush their fellowman.

The isolation of Bilbo, Eastland, and other of this type should save us from a similar disaster. It is quite ironical that these men would deny the rights of democracy to millions of Americans, while Government is doing so much in Japan and elsewhere in the name of democracy and fundamental human rights. 2-1-46

HOUSTON F. BROOKS, SR.
Louisville.

The Senate Filibuster

Louisville, Ky.

A minority of reactionary Southern Senators have a stranglehold on our democratic government and the orderly processes thereof. The two-thirds majority, required for adoption of cloture, yields the rule to the minority, contrary to our principles. It should be amended to conform with House rules for a discharge petition, by a bare majority. Labor and all liberal organizations should work to this end.

The fact that a handful of Senators can talk the F.E.P.C., or any other bill to death, without the brilliant minds of the Senate being allowed to record a vote, demonstrates the direction in which our Government is headed. Our brilliant men are no less immune to the devastation of the atom bomb than those who are hurrying along our destruction.

GLADSTONE WILLIAMS

Atlanta Constitution

FEPC Bill Tainted by Political Shenanigans

WASHINGTON.—It has remained for Sen. Millard Tydings, of Maryland, to put the true stamp of hypocrisy on the fair employment practice bill, now the target of an effective filibuster by southern Democrats.

In one of the most forthright speeches heard on the floor of the upper chamber in years, the Maryland senator exposed the measure for what is really is—"political shenanigans," pure and simple.

By that he meant that the bill was put forward merely as a sop to certain minority groups who may feel they have been discriminated against in employment because of race, color or creed.

If the authors of the legislation were really intent on putting down discrimination, he said, they would have included in the bill a provision preventing discrimination against a worker who does not belong to a labor union.

He challenged supporters of the measure to stand up and show how many of them would be willing to accept an amendment of the kind. Few responded.

"Here we indulge in the farce," he stated, "of saying in a formal statement (referring to the bill) that no man shall be denied a job because of his race, creed, color or ancestry; but he shall not have the right to a job if he does or does not belong

Labor Influence Yet, as Senator Tydings points out there is little chance of the senate adopting an amendment to the FEPC bill correcting the discrimination. The influence of the labor unions is the answer.

As a matter of fact, the Maryland senator made a fight to have such an amendment attached to the Wagner act at the time it was passed a few years ago. He got nowhere with it. Organized labor was against it.

And so the senate, as he says, is guilty of rank hypocrisy in seeking to pass legislation prohibiting discrimination in employment because of race, color and creed, while at the same time ignoring one of the worst existing job discriminations of all.

But he makes another point to show up hypocrisy on an even higher level. If it is consistent, he argued, to demand that there shall be no discrimination in the right of a man to work, then it follows that a man has the right to utilize the fruits of his labor in direct equality with any other citizen.

After stating this premise, he remarked that: "There are senators voting for this bill who would move out of a hotel if a colored man came in and sat down in the dining room at their table."

In short, the supporters of the bill are against discrimination in the right of employment, but are in favor of it when it applied to the enjoyment of the fruits of labor.

1-28-46

Merely a Gesture What the senate is doing, therefore, is throwing out sop to these minority groups. The FEPC bill is merely a gesture to pacify certain elements. Senators from states having a sizable voting population made up of these groups are forced, or feel themselves forced, by political expediency to support the legislation.

Senator Chavez, one of the authors of the bill, for example, comes from a state, New Mexico, where there is a considerable element of voters of Mexican origin. In matters of employment it is probably true that there is a certain amount of discrimination in the employment of these Mexicans when Americans are available for the same work.

Senator Chavez comes up for election this year. It is conceivably to his political interest to make a gesture of improving the lot of these people in his state.

Other senators from other states having substantial blocks of voters in the race-color-creed category are undoubtedly influenced by the same considerations.

That is what Sen. Tydings meant in saying that the whole bill was tainted by political shenanigans. The senate was playing politics in bringing up a measure of the kind in the first instance.

It isn't that no one is against discrimination in employment. It is all too true, perhaps, that too much of it exists. But the pending bill is no way to correct it. As the New York Times points out in a recent editorial, the situation would probably be aggravated rather than improved by this type of legislation.

GLADSTONE WILLIAMS

Atlanta Georgian Constitution

Truman's Appeal Somewhat Ineffectual

1-31-46

WASHINGTON.—President Truman's appeal to the country for support in his legislative fight with congress failed to produce the response that was expected of it.

There was a substantial increase in congressional mail following the appeal, but it was far short of the volume that usually came in after similar fireside talks to the nation by President Roosevelt.

For another thing, the response to Mr. Truman's speech was not nearly so one-sided as it was under Mr. Roosevelt. Some senators from rock-ribbed Democratic states claim that most of the mail they received was against the President's program. Others said many of their constituents expressed interest in a few parts of the program, but advised them to use their best judgment in considering the remainder.

Observers generally are inclined to agree that, as a whole, the President's appeal was somewhat ineffectual. In some ways it probably had a beneficial effect, but for the most part it failed to spur congress into the action that was desired by the White House.

It is interesting to consider wherein the President's appeal fell short. Perhaps its most conspicuous weakness lay in the multiple number of subjects with which the speech dealt.

Mr. Truman, it is recalled, asked the country to spur congress into action, not on one given subject, but on a dozen of more legislative projects he has recommended.

1-31-46

Confusing The result was a bit confusing. It may be epitomized by what one observer found in congress with respect to the twenty-odd points in the President's program. A majority may be found in congress for most of the things Mr. Truman has recommended, it was said, but it is difficult to find a single congressman who is in favor of all that is in the program.

And so it was with the response that came in from the country to the President's appeal. The people who wrote in may have expressed an interest in certain parts of the program while, at the same time, they condemned other sections.

This enabled individual congressmen and senators to place their own interpretation on the mail received. A communication might be considered favorable or unfavorable to the administration, according to the individual viewpoint of the congressman receiving it.

In that way much of the effectiveness of the response was lost.

Where the President made a mistake was in not confining his speech to one or two major subjects. It would have been much better if he had limited it to a single subject. Then a single issue would have been presented to the country. The response to congress would have been for or against this issue.

At the time the speech was delivered, the strike situation was uppermost in the minds of the people of the country. Suppose, for example, the President had confined himself to demands that congress do something about his recommendation for strike legislation. Certainly the response he would have gotten would have been far more convincing. Without enumerating the other parts of his program, he could then have asked that pressure be brought on congress to act on his entire program.

But when he tied into the package controversial items like the FEPC and unemployment compensation he tended to hold back public support of the program as a whole.

1-31-46

One Issue at a Time President Roosevelt, keen psychologist that he was, was usually careful never to appeal to the people to do more than one thing at a time. He seemed to realize that when more than one issue is presented it often happens that one offsets the other. The force of the appeal is weakened, if not lost entirely.

Again, it may have been a mistake for Mr. Truman to have solicited the public to write letters to congress. That was an invitation for those opposed to parts of the program to write also.

Finally, one of the chief reasons Mr. Truman fell short in the response he received was in his style of delivery. Unfortunately, he does not have the capacity for putting his words over like many other men. His speeches read far better than they sound.

Observers are agreed, for instance, that if the same speech had been delivered by Mr. Roosevelt or former Prime Minister Churchill the country could have been made to ring with it.

Filibuster v. Democracy

Southern Democrats are again making it difficult for decent Americans to maintain the proper respect for their lawmakers. The long threatened filibuster against a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission is a disgusting exhibition of the worst that is within us as a nation. In the face of it, no counter-move to demolish it seems strong enough or quick enough.

The Southern tories were caught off guard by the motion of Senator Chavez (D, N. M.) to call up the FEPC bill. They first howled with anguish, then turned to bitter attacks on President Truman for permitting the move. "If this is all that Harry Truman has to offer, God help the Democratic Party in 1946 and 1948," Senator George (D, Ga.) shouted. But the Southern minority quickly organized to block majority rule. They dusted off filibustering tactics that had not been used in twenty years and prepared for a two-month stand if necessary. Hours were consumed in the reading of the Senate Journal of the previous day. Their sympathizers strictly interpreted Senate rules as barring cloture—the one way to limit Senate debate—against consideration of the Journal. It is of the greatest importance for other members to insist that cloture be made applicable to any unlimited debate, regardless of its form.

Proponents of the FEPC bill, spurred on by Senator Wayne Morse (R, Ore.), are now prepared to fight with the only really strong weapon at hand: insistence on continuous sessions until the filibusterers shall be exhausted. A majority of the Senate would have to be present at all times to answer quorum calls, but it should not take more than four or five days to beat the filibuster if a determined effort were made. Thus far, the Administration has left it to the Republicans and individual Democrats to organize the campaign. Senator Chavez deserves much credit for having the courage to insist on consideration of the FEPC as soon as there was a vacant spot on the Senate calendar. If the Senators who have given lip-service to the principles involved in this fight will stick, the battle against un-American tactics in Congress can be won.

How Senators Voted On FEPC

The Call Kansas City Missouri

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The roll-call vote by which the Senate agreed last Thursday to take up the bill to establish a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission follows:

FOR THE MOTION—49

Democrats—22

Barkley	Hayden	MaMahon
Briggs	Huffman	Mead
Chavez	Johnson (Colorado)	Murray
Downey	Kilgore	Myers
Gerry	Lucas	Thomas (Okla.)
Gossett	Mathewson	Tydings
Green	McCarran	
Guffey	McFarland	

Republicans—26

Aiken	Cordon	Smith
Austin	Donnell	Taft
Ball	Ferguson	Tobey
Brewster	Gurney	Wherry
Bridges	Hickenlooper	White
Buck	Langer	Wiley
Butler	Morse	Wilson
Capehart	Revercomb	Young
Capper	Shipstead	

Progressive—1

La Follette

AGAINST THE MOTION—17

Democrats—15

Andrews	Fulbright	McClellan
Bilbo	George	McKellar
Byrd	Hill	O'Daniel
Eastland	Johnston (S. C.)	Overton
Ellender	Maybank	Stewart

Republicans—2

Bushfield Millikin

Dentists Give $600 to Aid FEPC

Mrs. Anne Arnold Hedgeman, executive secretary of the Council for a Permanent FEPC as she received a $600 check from Dr. Fletcher Barber, president of the Robert T. Freeman Dental Society, Saturday, while Dr. Russell A. Dixon, dean of Howard University Dental School offers encouragement in the FEPC fight.

In The Nation

New York Times N.Y.

A Filibuster That Kept Bankers' Hours

Tues 2-14-46

By ARTHUR KROCK

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—The rules of the Senate, which in rare circumstances permit a minority to prevent action the majority desires, conform to a legislative concept held by some of the founders of the Republic. This was that, in a representative form of government as contrasted with a pure democracy, checks and balances, of which the Senate was carefully established as one, should be erected against a temporary majority to provide against disastrous long-range consequences of legislation conceived unsoundly, in haste, or tending toward widespread non-conformance.

These rules give room for such successful filibusters as that recently concluded against the attempt to legislate a Federal Fair Employment Practices Act. But no filibuster can be successful—except in the last hours of a session—if the Senate invokes its other rule of cloture. And when it fails to do so, as in this instance, the public can be sure that the explanation is to be found in one, or parts of all, of the following reasons: Tues 2-14-46

The advocates of the disputed measure are merely making a show of their advocacy to relieve themselves of immediate political pressure and are quite willing to blame the Senate rules for their failure. The advocates are sincere enough in their espousal of the particular measure, but they fear that to invoke cloture may create a precedent which will be used later against other minorities, including those in whose interest the particular measure professedly was written. Or, the prospect of mass violation of the law if enacted is strong enough to induce the advocates to drop their bill.

Among the champions and supporters of a Federal FEPC were groups of Senators to whom one of these reasons would apply. Although the vote for cloture this time was larger than in any of the twenty-two proposals to invoke it since 1917, except on the four occasions when it was ordered, there were enough Senators influenced by the second and third considerations listed above to prevent the adoption of the motion. Since it was also clear from the beginning that many of the outspoken FEPC advocates would be content to blame failure on the Senate rules, the filibuster's success was indicated soon after it began. And that is why many in the Press Gallery, cynically looking on, soon referred to the performance as "phony" and referred to it as "the banking-hours filibuster."

The Senate proceedings were continuously reported by this newspaper by Mr. C. P. Trussell and here are some of the observations he made as the show dragged to its inevitable finish:

For the first fifteen meeting days the filibuster obstructed no other legislation, including items in the President's program, because there was nothing on the calendar to block. After fifteen days the conference report on the so-called "full employment" bill was ready, but it only required one extra day to clear the blockade—and that was required for the cloture test. This is less time than the Senate ordinarily loses on any measure. Tues 2-14-46

Though there were hot oral exchanges about "discriminations because of race, creed, color, national origin and ancestry," they always ended with displays of the old Senate good fellowship. After Senator George made his withering attack on those, including the President, who had brought up the bill, Senator Chavez, in charge of it, was among the first to grasp his hand after recess. Frequently there would be smiling huddles among representatives of the "warring" groups. It was interesting to observe that, though the Senate often sits until 5 P. M. or much later in discussions far less controversial, Senator Russell, manager of the filibuster, would signal to Senator Chavez about 4:30 P. M. to move for an overnight recess, which was done.

There were other "interesting" aspects to this filibuster which blocked the transaction of no business except the measure against which it was directed. It could not hold the gallery crowds, which seemed to sense that much of it was pure political theatre. When the galleries discovered that Senator Bilbo, who was made the headline villain in the pro-FEPC publicity, was not speaking as advertised, they faded away. Though Senator Morse protested almost daily that the Senate should be held in twenty-four-hour sessions, he did not resort to the continuous quorum calls that would have made this a possibility and were employed against the delaying action on poll-tax repeal. And this was the first five-day week filibuster that old hands can recall.

Furthermore, the text of the measure when it came to the floor was so astoundingly drastic, even in the view of many pledged to its objectives, that some gave notice of amending it throughout before they would agree to vote for it. The author of this remarkable text remains unidentified, but one of the Administration's lobbyists for the bill said he might fairly be described as a "zealot." Tues 2-14-46

The filibuster was unusual also in that the opposition speakers stuck to the subject-matter and even made arrangements for arguments to be delivered on the other side. And the tactics of conducting it, based on the late Senator Harrison's 1922 maneuvers to "correct the Journal" and then appeal from the rulings of the chair, were sufficiently perfected to be called new. These may bring about a movement to change the rules so that the Journal cannot be used for delaying purposes. But it would probably not succeed, if passage of the FEPC bill is the immediate purpose. And the chairman of the Rules Committee is none other than Senator Byrd.

Want Democracy to Work

Courier Journal Louisville Ky

We believe that the filibuster is contrary to the basic conception of democracy. We believe that such a ruse to avoid placing an issue to democratic process will undermine our belief in democracy. We believe that there should be more, not less, democracy. We want democracy to work. 2-17-46

Therefore, the Executive Board of the Transport Workers of America, C.I.O., goes on record condemning the filibusters as representative of that against which we have just fought the bloodiest war in history. Their conduct is lowering the prestige of America to the millions of peoples throughout the world, and they should be hauled up to a halt. The board shall recommend that our membership participate to its fullest extent in the growing campaign to stop the filibusterers, that democracy may prevail.

WALTER CASE,
International Representative.

Louisville,

Hats Off

PM. N.Y., N.Y. 1-25-46

Senate Democratic Leader Alben W. Barkley (Ky.) denounced the filibuster against the FEPC yesterday and said he was ready to vote for cloture to limit debate and bring the bill to a vote. He declared:

I supported the draft law which sent our boys overseas to fight, and it made no distinction for race, religion, ancestry, or origin. We made no exemptions because of a man's race, religion, ancestry, or origin. So far as I am concerned, I can't see how, if I did this, I could refuse to support the same kind of legislation in time of peace. 1-25-46

Priest to City Council: Back FEPC

P.M. New York

On Jan. 3, PM took Hats Off to Father Sean S. Reid of the Church of Our Lady of the Scapular of Mount Carmel for his benediction at Mayor O'Dwyer's inaugural, in which he urged the combatting of squalid poverty and "the poisonous propaganda of hate." Last night Father Reid expanded his advice to the Council in a speech over WMCA. It's recommended reading, if you didn't listen. Here's the meat of the text:

After every war, in every large city, there is a moral letdown. It is your job to see that the letdown does not become a breakdown for when there is a moral breakdown the prospects of good Government disappear. This moral breakdown can be prevented and the aims of good Government furthered by improving the standards of living of the great mass of the common people whose lot today is not a happy one. 1-23-46

In my own parish sordid misery is the rule rather than the exception. I have been called to many homes to minister to the sick and dying and found in some of these so-called homes conditions that should be not tolerated in any city or town. On these calls I have found people sick, even unto death, who were lying on beds made of rags and wastepaper, because they had no money to purchase even the essentials of a home. How can their health be protected when they exist in such destitution? Mine is a fairly large parish; but it could not be maintained were it not for the generosity of our friends throughout the city . . . It speaks well for the kindness of the people of New York to know that members of all races, creeds and colors contribute.

Similar conditions exist in many other sections of the city and you are charged with the task of improving them. It is not enough to eliminate the slums. Of what use are new homes if the occupants cannot earn a living wage to enable them to live in some small degree of comfort. 1-23-46

One of the grave problems facing you is that of juvenile delinquency. The cure for juvenile delinquency can be found by improving conditions in the homes, by eliminating the present crowding in our schools and by increasing the recreational facilities in the city. . . .

The proper care of the returning veteran constitutes another serious problem. Men who have been told that their willingness to risk their lives for the preservation of America entitles them to every consideration on their return, are going to be terribly disappointed when they find that it is almost impossible for them to secure living quarters; that the choice of jobs available is very limited and they DO NOT receive the co-operation to which they are entitled. Homes must be found for them and they must be given jobs. 1-23-46

Let me say now that it is an empty thing to pay lip service to the principles of Jefferson and Lincoln if we continue to indulge in discriminatory practices and if we insist unofficially that the exploded theory of 'white supremacy' must be our guide. A strong stand taken on this matter by the New York officials will give needed impetus for the passage of the Fair Employment Practices Act now being so bitterly opposed in Washington.

New York, today, is the focal point of the universe. If an example can be set here of a people contented and happy because their standards of living has improved it will strengthen the hands of our statesmen in the UNO in their efforts to restore a lasting peace to this troubled world.

Foes of FEPC Use Rare Type Of Filibuster

The Washington Post Washington, D.C.

Southern Senators Stymie Legislation By Reviewing Journal

By Robert C. Albright
Post Staff Writer

Southern Democratic Senators, out to kill the Administration's FEPC legislation, yesterday deadlocked the work of the Senate indefinitely by a rarely used filibuster device. 1-19-46

Jockeying the Senate into consideration of the "Journal" of Thursday's proceedings, the Southerners talked about everything from the chaplain's prayer to the "fine work" being done by the official Senate reporters.

Veteran parliamentarians conceded they might keep the debate on the same plane for weeks by proposing an endless flow of amendments and "corrections" to the Journal. Washington D.C.

Cannot Invoke Cloture

Cloture, the one weapon FEPC advocates hope to use to shut off debate, cannot be invoked against consideration of the Journal under a strict interpretation of Senate rules. To break the filibuster, the FEPC Senators last night agreed to move to force 24-hour sessions of the Senate after meetings resume Monday.

When the Senate recessed at 3:30 p. m. until Monday noon the usual routine approval of the Journal had not proceeded beyond the first fifteen words.

Before the Senate was an amendment by Senator John H. Overton, (D., La.), to include in the Journal the full text of Thursday's prayer by the Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, Senate chaplain.

Cannot Imagine Objections

Said Overton: "I refuse to believe there is a single Senator who would object to having the prayer of the chaplain inserted in the permanent journals of the proceedings of the Senate . . .

"They are terse; they are to the point; they are imbued with the inspiration born of a righteous life and long familiarity with the Holy Scriptures . . 1-19-46

"For instance, let us consider the very prayer delivered yesterday, which I think should be incorporated in the journal. The diction of that prayer is beautiful. It is classical . . ." 1-19-46

Reminded of Economic Crisis

After the prayer had been thoroughly debated, with time out for eulogizing Senate clerks, official reporters and Government printers who prepare the Senate's daily record, Senator Millard E. Tydings (D., Md.), reminded Overton of the Nation's economic crisis.

Tydings said the Senate should be considering instead measures "dealing with labor-management disputes and the chaos which reaches from one end of the country to the other."

Overton agreed. He said the Senate by calling up FEPC had "thrown aside and declined to consider" those questions. Reminding Tydings of the Marylander's vote to call up FEPC, he asked jestingly: "Alas, Millard, has Maryland seceded from the Confederacy?"

Age - Herald, Birmingham, Ala.

In course of the FEPC filibuster the other day Sen. Overton, of Louisiana, was quoted that "so far as the Southern Democratic party are concerned the Negroes don't belong in the Democratic party, and we don't want them." Here's hoping the senator's words in heat of debate will be recalled in cool afterthought. Many Negroes are voting in the South to day and more are going to vote. Here and in the nation as a whole nothing but trouble and loss for all concerned will result from a two party system on racial lines.

Malcolm C. Dobbs, of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, who erroneously told Sen. Byrd that the majority of union labor in Alabama is for the FEPC bill, writes that the American Federation of Labor is on record nationally for the bill. He must have presumed from this that the Alabama Federation of Labor, representing well over half of all organized labor here, is for the bill. That this is not the case has been stated to me in most positive terms by the state secretary-treasurer, W. O. Hare. I continue to say Mr. Dobbs owes Gov. Sparks an apology and Sen. Byrd a correction. He tells me that at its recent meeting in Miami, the executive council of the national A. F. of L. voted to support President Truman in behalf of the FEPC bill. I am glad to print this in the interests of having the record straight. 2-8-46

FEPC The Washington Post 1-17-46

President Truman's indorsement of the proposal for a permanent fair employment practices commission is welcome proof that he intends to followe the Roosevelt policies in the important work of trying to eliminate racial discrimination in job opportunities. It is also a significant comment on the unreality of party platform pledges. For the Democrats did not in their 1944 platform promise a permanent F.E.P.C. bill, out of deference to the strength of the reactionary Southern Democrats, while the Republicans made a specific pledge to support such legislation. Yet in most Northern States, except New York, the Republicans in the State Legislature voted almost solidly against F.E.P.C. bills and the Democrats voted solidly for them. In Connecticut, for example, every Democrat in the State Legislature voted for such a bill and all the Republicans except four either voted against it, or, with the same effect, voted to bury it in committee. In Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan there was the same pattern of overwhelming Democratic support and equally overwhelming Republican opposition. Washington, D.C.

Citizens who believe that racial discrimination is un-American and should be stopped in employment policies by law ought to support President Truman wholeheartedly by writing their Congressmen accordingly. Especially the Republican leaders need to be reminded of their party's pledge. 1-17-46

ALFRED BAKER LEWIS

New York City, Jan. 11.

FEPC Bill Criticized

New York Times

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

It is a foregone conclusion that if the FEPC Bill is brought to a vote it will be enacted. Some will vote for it in the honest belief that it will be workable; but many others will vote for it because they are afraid to do otherwise—afraid of the result on their own political fortunes.

The group of Senators who are now conducting a filibuster know that the only possible chance of defeating the bill is to keep it from coming to a vote.

It is easy to criticize a filibuster as an attempt to thwart the will of the majority. But suppose the majority are wrong, and supposing further that many of those in the majority know they are wrong but are afraid to say so? 1-27-46

The bill is not only unworkable, but, if enacted, will be vicious in its results. No commission in Washington can force me as an employer to hire an individual against my will. This power is reserved only for labor bosses.

This law would set back for many years the gradual progress which has been made toward fair race relationship between the Negro and the white man both in the North and the South.

There is one part of this bill, however, which has a great deal of merit. While it seems obvious that no Act of Congress can compel me to hire an individual I do not want to hire, on the other hand no organization which controls the destiny of the wage-earner should possess the power to deny any individual wage-earner the right to work because of his color. I refer to labor unions and the closed shop. If a man cannot work in my factory without a union card, and the union denies membership to a Negro, we then have an economic oppression which should be forbidden by law because such discrimination actually does deprive a man of his civil rights. Here we have real constructive legislation and a recognition of the principle that economic power entails human obligations; but I dare say that if this bill had been aimed solely at such an abuse of power it would have been labeled "anti-union"; and that is not popular with politicians these days.

HENRY ALAN JOHNSTON.

New York, Jan. 25, 1946.

THE HORIZON

Courier Bellefonte, Pa

Maybe Some Whites Don't Realize How Widely Negroes Are Excluded From Jobs

By P. L. PRATTIS

AT the time this is written, the Senate FEPC filibuster is still going strong and there is no way of telling how the battle will end. It does not look like cloture will be invoked. If it isn't, the foes of FEPC will win this time and its friends must gird themselves to continue the fight. The issue will not be settled until it is settled right.

Perhaps the worst foes of FEPC and the kind of democracy it represents are not the Bilbos, the Ellenders, the Eastlands and others of their notorious ilk. They are the unreasonable enemies, easily spotted and disposed of where reason prevails. The most obdurate and deadly foes of legislation of this type are the high-and-mighty, holier-than-thou Americans who try to be reasonable in their opposition. For example, the writer talked to a very important American in New York City last week. This important American who would protest his friendship for the Negro and other minorities, declaimed vehemently against the New York FEPC law and the bill in Congress. "Negroes shouldn't push so much," he advised, and warned that "if bills like these are passed, lots of white people are going to resent them and it's going to make conditions worse."

Mr. Prattis

OF COURSE, this is the type of white man (of whom there are many) who believe in the so-called educative process and also, without knowing it, subscribes subconciously to the thought that everything white men (Americans) have belongs to them and that any sharing (of jobs, for example) is a concession best won by flattery, not force.

Of course, this is stupid and immoral reasoning. All jobs are the product of the needs and consumption of the people. Negroes create jobs according to their consumptive capacity. This capacity does not vary greatly except in the case of luxury items and services. Fifteen million Negroes create and have a right to as many jobs all along the pay-scale as any other fifteen million cross-section Americans. White Americans in the past have casually robbed Negroes of the jobs which the consumption of Negroes created.

I'm for the educative process. If the FEPC is lost this time, I think we should resume the fight for a LAW immediately. I also believe that we should start right away to educate the so-called well-meaning white folks who take a "reasonable" position against such legislation.

I don't believe that some of these well-meaning folk know what black Americans are up against in the job field. I'd like to see an organization like the Urban League obtain the facts and figures and confront the "reasonable" whites with them.

FOR EXAMPLE, do these good-will white folk know that Negroes are excluded practically one hundred per cent from employment in the National Biscuit Company factories? Negroes eat biscuits and cakes, don't they? What percentage of Negroes is employed in the baking industry?

How many Negroes do General Food employ, what proportion? Negroes eat prepared foods, don't they?

What proportion of Negroes do the great grocery chains, or the independents, employ? Fifteen million Negroes eat as much as fifteen million whites—probably more.

What proportion of Negroes do the great drug chains, or the independents, employ?

What proportion of Negroes are employed in the great department stores or in other retail outlets in the Nation's great distribution system?

What proportion of Negro white-collar workers are employed by Steel, the Automobile Industry? Any industry?

I'd like to see the Urban League take these head-in-the-sand friends of the Negro on a fact-and-figure tour of the job front in the United States. The chances are that many of these white Americans have never even thought of the wholesale exculsion of Negro Americans from major fields of employment. Maybe educating them would do some good and make recruits in the fight for FEPC legislation.

MEAD TAKES HAND AT FILIBUSTERING

Southerners Allow Him to Use Their Tactics in Pleading for FEPC Bill

New York Times

THEN THEY RESUME GRIP

New Yorker Gets Petition From New York Negroes Demanding the Expulsion of Bilbo

By C. P. TRUSSELL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—The Senate filibuster against the bill to create a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission was opened up today, as it went into its third week, to independent two-way debate, with Senator Mead of New York getting the floor for unlimited argument in favor of the stymied measure and with the right to refuse to yield to anyone.

This situation arose when Senator Bilbo of Mississippi, apparently in the midst of filibuster control, which he said could last for weeks or months, suddenly surrendered the floor and the Southern Democrats allowed Mr. Mead to claim it in his own right.

He, however, seemingly seeking to prevent the filibuster from becoming a share-the-work movement, held the floor for less than an hour. He did not want to delay voting tests on the FEPC measure longer than necessary and, while he was speaking, as well as afterward, he declined to yield to questioning until the issue was actually before the Senate for voting tests.

While Senator Mead in this concededly one of the most unusual of filibusters (as the Senate has seen them through its history) held the power of filibuster himself, he presented "the other side" with arguments as follows:

Senator Mead's Argument

The FEPC was started by the late President Roosevelt by executive order and is supported by President Truman. Appeal for its enactment has been bade by Senator Barkley, the Democratic leader of the Senate; it was introduced under Democratic sponsorship (by Senator Chavez of New Mexico and nine colleagues), and is in the Republican party platform as a pledge.

The only real issue in FEPC continuance is that of the providing of economic opportunity to all, regardless of race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry, and not one of a social or regional nature.

Instead of "compelling" employers to hire employes they might not want, the bill would prohibit them only from refusing to hire qualified employes on racial or religious grounds.

To extend bans upon discrimination to the question of whether an applicant for a job is or is not a member of a labor union would destroy the "closed shop" and in effect amend the Wagner Act.

That contrary to the contentions of opponents, employers under the proposed law would be left free to set their own employment standards as to age.

The authority that would be given the permanent FEPC to examine books and records of companies is duplicated in the National Labor Relations Act and the Clayton anti-Trust Act, approved by Congress.

Gets Negro's Petition

As Senator Mead obtained the floor, he was called from the chamber. Yielding for a moment to permit other Senators to make routine requests, he dashed into the corridor and received a petition from Canada Lee, Negro actor, and returned for his speech.

The petition, bearing the signatures of some 25,000 New Yorkers obtained by the Citizens' Committee of the Upper West Side, demanded the expulsion of Senator Bilbo from the Senate for "conduct unbecoming a member of Congress."

"The citizens of New York call upon the Senate to meet this challenge, to enforce the will of the Senate majority, and enact the FEPC," Mr. Lee told reporters.

Senator Mead said that when Senator Wagner, who is ill, returned they would confer and decide on the disposition of the petition. A copy of the petition was left at Senator Wagner's office.

"The petition," said Senator Mead, "probably should be referred to come committee, perhaps the Committee on Rules. These citizens are entirely within their rights in making this call upon their representatives in the Senate. We will see that it is properly disposed of by presenting it to the appropriate committee."

When Senator Mead yielded the floor, it reverted to Southern Democratic control, with Senator O'Daniel of Texas the speaker. He still was subject to recognition when the Senate recessed until tomorrow.

The closure movement, designed to limit debate, remained unchanged after three days. There still were forty-four signatures on the closure petition, but its sponsors expected to add two or three more tomorrow with the return of Senators from overseas missions. A two-thirds vote is required to apply the gag.

"A small minority of the Senate," he said, "is making a travesty of majority rule and democratic procesnes by attempting, through lidatory tactics, to prevent the majority from expressing its opinion."

He added "If they insist on pursuing these tactics, we'll request a cloture petition to shut off debate."

The cloture procedure, used only four times since 1917, would limit debate to one hour a member. It requires a two-thirds vote of the Senate.

Overton Threatens 30-Day Talk.

The filibuster started 2 hours earlier than scheduled today, killing the last hope of early Senate action on antistrike legislation.

Senator Overton (D., La.), held the Senate floor for 3½ hours and promised to keep on "at least 30 days."

A truce recess over the week end, with the Southerners still in control, finally was agreed upon at 3:30 p.m. as a mark of respect to the late Representative Joe W. Ervin (D., N. C.), who was found dead in his apartment here Christmas Day.

Compliments Clerks.

Before few senators but with public galleries crowded, Overton discoursed at length on the fine service of Senate clerks, official reporters of debate, and Government printers o The Congressional Record.

Overton also exercised the rarely invoked right of "correcting the journal." This requires a reading of the entire record of the previous day's proceedings. No other business can be transacted meantime.

81-Year-Old Clerk Gets Task.

To white-haired John Crockett, the Senate's 81-year-old clerk, fell the arduous task. He finished in an haur and a half and Overton immediate objected that the prayer had bee nomitted and moved that the record be so amended.

From time to time other Southern senators asked questions to give him a pause.

Senator Tydings (D., Md.) interrupted at one point to suggest by questions that the F.E.P.C. bill be put aside to permit Senate action upon legislation dealing with labor-management problems.

Says Maryland 'Seceded.'

Tydings noted that he was among the 49 senators who voted to take up F.E.P.C. and this caused Overton to observe that "at last Maryland has seceded from the Confederacy."

Senator Chavez, floor leader for the bill, told Overton there are enough votes in the Senate to pass it if a vote can be reached.

Overton agreed, but added there must be "adequate" discussion.

Outside the Senate chamber Senator Morse (R., Ore.) said Republicans would meet to decide upon procedure to obtain a vote. He said the dispute "raises the very fundamental question as to whether the principle of majority rule shall prevail in the Senate . . ."

George Speech Protested.

Senator Bailey (D., N. C.) conceded that the filibuster was a complete stop of legislative action saying "We've got to prevent coercion by coercion." Majority Leader Barkley (D., Ky.) received a telegram from the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, headed by Clark Foreman of Georgia, which protested a speech yesterday by Senator George (D., Ga.) criticizing President Truman for backing those filibustering Southern gentlemen . . . justify their reprehensible conduct? What will the Chinese, the African peasants, the Indian generals, for there are some we wish the South Americans and the Japanese think about democracy when they read of such behavior by the world's largest and leading democratic law-making body? We "foreigners" (I am a Canadian) simply cannot understand *Hadley, N. Y.* ARTHUR L'AISNE

F.E.P.C. Bloc Seeks to Kill Filibuster

The Courier Journal Louisville, Ky.

Chavez Plans to Ask 'Continuous Session'

From Wire Dispatches.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Senator Chavez (D., N. M.) disclosed tonight that proponents of the Fair Employment Practices Bill will try to smash the filibuster of Southern Democrats by asking the Senate to remain in "continuous session" when it reconvenes Monday.

He charged in a radio interview that F.E.P.C. opponents are resorting to "un-American tactics" to prevent the measure from coming to a vote.

Says Tactics Undemocratic.

More in Filibuster P.N. 1-19-46

Dear Editor: I read a letter in PM recently that the bill be kept on the floor until the Senate has a chance to vote on it." What is to prevent them from with, say, a solid bludgeon to put an end to that tragic farce? *I say*, honest con-

Solons Refuse Annual Leave To FEPC Staff

Chicago Defender 1-18-46

WASHINGTON — A Congressional Conference Committee this week wiped away accrued annual leave of 21 Negro employes of the Fair Employment Practices' Committee.

Called unprecedented in the annals of federal procedure, the move directed specifically at Negroes, also hit three white employes of the defunct FEPC office.

Sums ranging from $3,000 to a few hundred dollars were involved in the political filch.

FEPC Chairman Malcolm K. Ross, in an effort to counteract the congressional ruling, is reported trying to get the workers transferred to other agencies in order to assure payment to those affected.

While it may prove relatively easy to transfer clerical and other technical employes, those experienced in government personnel practices assert that the transfer of professional employes comprising a sizeable number of the remaining FEPC employes, is more difficult.

Ross told the Chicago Defender that following the transfer of many of the FEPC employes, which he said was progressing rapidly, there would be sufficient money to pay the leave of these not transferred.

According to one source, the FEPC has on hand approximately $10,000. It is said it will require upwards of $30,000 to bury the agency without scandal. Sat. 1-18-46

Ross has been assailed in some quarters for raising salaries when he knew the inadequacy of the $250,000 compromise appropriation granted the FEPC for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946.

Ross stated that in the light of the conflicting language of the War Agencies Appropriation Bill, regarding FEPC funds, the comptroller general ruled that the entire $250,000 was to be used for operations. He said the bureau of the budget concurred in this ruling.

'FEPC IS TEST OF DEMOCRACY' SAYS SECRETARY OF LABOR

Daily Bulletin Dayton, Ohio

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (ANP) —More than 300 guests attending the "emergency" dinner-meeting of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC at the Mayflower hotel heard Secy. of Labor Schwellenbach and Harold E. Stassen, former governor of Minnesota, blast the senate filibuster against FEPC. Fri 2-1-46

After telling his listeners that the present FEPC issue on the "hill" is a moral one, as "we cannot propose to be a little virtues the bill to establish a permanent now and wink and blink as our less fortunate neighbors are denied their rights and denied them by the society of which we are a part," he concluded his talk by quoting a part of President Truman's recent message to congress on the state of the union.

The secretary compared the government as trustee, holding for us in common our heritage of freedom, and said that the trustee cannot sit silent now, when it has the sacred obligation to fly the flag of freedom for all its citizens, Negroes, Jews Catholics, Protestants, and all others in America.

"It is highly symbolic that the FEPC legislation should be the first among the President's program to come to the floor of congress. It is a test of our willingness to practice democracy as well as preach it," he concluded.

Mr. Stassen told his audience, "If we would have peace for mankind, if we would have a slow, steady march of progress in the well-being of men and women and little children around the world, then it is imperative that America speak out against injustices around the globe. Fri 2-1-46

"America must speak out against the violation of basic human rights whenever they may occur.

"And, America's voice cannot be heard in the clear, sincere tones that are needed, unless America also speaks out and acts upon economic injustices and violations of basic human rights at home."

The former governor and navy officers concluded by reminding his audience that the "issue is intense, it is emotional, it is deep."

He also said that all should recognize that the stakes are high, as they are a part of the atmosphere which will determine the continuing peace and happiness of mankind, and that the effort to attain success of the issue should continue.

"Recognize that even while, as now, the issue is being debated this will in itself have a continuing wholesome effect upon the economic policies and practices within the country. Never becoming discouraged. Be ever resourceful, vigorous, yet patient, determined yet understanding, with faith that the people of this country will so respond to the issue that it will through," he said.

A. Philip Randolph, co-chairman of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, and president of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car porters, one of the scheduled principal speakers, was ill and was not present.

His already prepared address was read to the audience by Mrs. Anna A. Hedgeman, executive secretary of the National Council, and in part said that the pattern being used by the filibusters is a "pattern of Mein Kampf. Fri 2-1-46

"These senators, though boasting the prowess as champions of the white race and sacred purity of southernism, are victims of morbid fear. They are afraid of progress. They are afraid of an awakened and enlightened Negro. They have a fear of the unity of the minorities, the Negro, Jew, Catholic, and labor. They fear a disillusioned and aroused minority."

In conclusion, the address said, "The key to victory over the filibuster is an informed and articulate public opinion. You here represent the channel through which an aroused nation can pass the permanent FEPC bill in the senate, now."

Another scheduled address by Charles G. Bolte, chairman of the American Veterans committee, was not given as the entire audience voted to have only the two addresses of Stasson and Schwellenbach.

Listed among those sitting at the guest speakers' table were Clark Foreman, Atty. George Parker, Rabbi J. Waterman Wise, Atty and Mrs. Belford Lawson, Judge and Mrs. William Hastie, Mrs Harold Stassen, James Carey, Mrs Robert Vann, J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler of Elks, Father George Higgins of the National Catholic Welfare association; George K. Hunter, Father McMann, Paul Williams, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Robert Jones, Thomasina Johnson, Vivian Carter Mason, James Patton, Mrs. J. B. Calkins, Roy Wilkins, Frank Fenton, William H. Baldwin, Isiah Minkoff, Aldrich Turner, Morris Milgrim, Mrs. Dorothy Robinson, James Loeb, Pauline Meyers, G. James Fleming and many others.

Among the organizations represented were, Womens' International league, March on Washington committee, Workers Defense league, United Democratic action, Phi Beta Sigma fraternity, Southern Conference on Human welfare.

Fri 2-1-46

Committees Now Active in Four

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Conn. Office Opened; Illinois Bill Ready

Sat. 12-28-46

AJC LENDS AID

Drive in Michigan, Pa., Ohio Gaining

NEW YORK—Strong drives are under way in 10 Northern and border States to enact FEPC legislation when legislatures convene next month.

Reports to the Commission on Law and Social Action of the American Jewish Congress reveal that State campaign committees are already functioning in Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, and Pennsylvania.

Organization is under way in Indiana, Ohio and Rhode Island, and bills are being prepared for Maryland, Oregon, Colorado, Minnesota and West Virginia.

Connecticut Program

The Connecticut FEPC has opened an office in Hartford and has begun organizing on a State-wide basis.

Henry R. Silberman, New England regional director of the ATC, has been acting as chief consultant to the committee which includes representatives of the AFL, CIO, NAACP, AVC, Connecticut Council of Churches and local Jewish community groups.

Democratic members of the Connecticut legislature are expected to vote favorably for a strong measure, but both the Senate and Assembly have Republican majorities, and the GOP has opposed strong enforcement provisions in the past.

The chances of getting the necessary votes of about eight Republican Senators and 70 Republican representatives are considered good.

Formation of some 35 or 40 local committees will be necessary as Connecticut's "rotten borough" system allows only two representatives from any given city or town.

Bill for Illinois

Gilbert Gordon, Midwest regional director of the ATC Commission, has drafted a strong FEPC bill for Illinois and has been appointed legislative director of the Illinois FEPC Council.

Wide organizational support has already been mobilized, including other national Jewish organizations, the NAACP, the Catholic Labor Alliance, the Church Federation of Greater Chicago, the CIO, and a number of large AFL unions.

Legislators have already been circularized with a draft of the proposed bill and publicity is under way.

Michigan Driving Hard

Reports from Indiana indicate that the drive for signatures on the FEPC initiative petition has gone over the top.

Detroit alone is reported to have secured more than the required number for that State (eight per cent of the last gubernatorial election vote), with one Ford local of UAW-CIO obtaining nearly 40,000 signatures.

While the success of the initiative campaign does not assure enactment—as the recent California election has shown—the electorate will have an opportunity to vote on the measure at the next general election, if it is not passed in the forthcoming legislative session.

Pa. Selects ATC Bill

The Pennsylvania Committee for FEPC, after studying a number of bills, has selected a measure presented by the ATC regional director for introduction in the session of the General Assembly beginning Jan. 7.

A detailed plan of strategy was worked out at a State-wide conference in Harrisburg on Dec. 7, and endorsements for the measure are being secured.

8 Votes Needed in R.I.

In Rhode Island, bills have failed of passage twice in the past

but the outlook this year is considered favorable, particularly in contrast to a number of other industrial States where rural legislators predominate.

With a Democratic Governor and House (where a bill passed last year on a voice vote), the problem is primarily one of gaining six or eight votes in the Republican Senate.

An administration approved FEPC measure for Minnesota was in the offing as those close to Governor-elect Luther Youngdahl indicated that the new Chief Executive would seek such legislation when the 1947 legislature convenes in January.

The Governor's Interracial Commission has gone on record for FEPC legislation.

Other States Active

Ohio and Indiana are also organizing State-wide committees and readying legislation. In Oregon, a Committee for a Fair Employment Practices Act has been formed to press for the enactment of legislation in that State.

EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW

Defender

Douglas Backs Fight For FEPC

Chicago, Ill.

By LILLIAN SCOTT
(Defender New York Bureau)

NEW YORK — Congresswoman Helen Gahagan Douglas of California will introduce the FEPC, Anti-Poll tax and Cancer bills the first day of the new session of Congress, she told the Chicago Defender last Thursday. Sat. 11-30-46

Her hopes, however, for passage of this legislation aren't too high, as she charges the newly elected Republican majority "doesn't want FEPC any more than the small Southern bloc did." For her own part however, the Congresswoman pledges she will support any Republican legislation that is for the good of the people.

Mrs. Douglas pointed to her recent re-election and defeat of a Negro, Fred Roberts, running on the GOP ticket, as evidence that "Negro voters have come of age." Her district is principally the business district of Los Angeles but has a good percentage of Negro voters whom the GOP hoped to win away by running a Negro candidate.

Spent Freely

The Republicans spent money freely and constantly referred to their candidate's race.

Mrs. Douglas declared: "They knew they couldn't beat me with a white man!"

The California congresswoman had a voting record in Congress as a proven liberal, and the endorsement of many prominent Negroes

HELEN GAHAGAN DOUGLAS

in California who refused to let considerations of race cloud the issues. As a result she was returned to Congress by more than a 9,000 vote majority. Last week her opponent announced on the West Coast that he would contest her election. Mrs. Douglas first learned of this when we mentioned it. His grounds, she presumed, would be her residence in the district, but she asserted he has no case against her.

Alternate UN Delegate

The lovely wife of movie star, Melvyn Douglas, is also serving as an alternate member of the United States delegation to the UN General Assembly. The individual members have agreed not to comment on any areas where they are not officially representative, and as a consequence Mrs. Douglas refused to do more than endorse the U. S. policy on trusteeship as first outlined in London, and to term "magnificent" the resolution passed by the assembly against world discrimination last week. She feels that the latter has set a goal for the nations of the world to achieve.

In an obvious reference to her own reelection, she declared that women and Negroes should not demand representation on the basis of race or sex but on competence.

"There are dumb men, and dumb women, dumb Negroes, dumb whites, dumb Nisei, dumb English . . . etc. When you demand representation of one particular group by one of its own members, in that moment you're patronizing. Of these days there may be representative groups of all whites, all Negroes chosen strictly on ability. That's what we're working for," she concluded.

Bilbo Adds Loan Bill To Filibuster List

Courier Journal Louisville, Ky.

Senator to Talk Until 'Hell Freezes' Against Measure to Aid Britain

2-1-46

By the Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 31.—A threat to filibuster against a loan to Britain "until hell freezes over" came today from Senator Bilbo (D., Miss.).

Bilbo was scarcely started on what he says is a 60-day filibuster against a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission.

Bilbo told the Senate he hoped to "save the taxpayers four billion, four hundred million" by a marathon talk against the British loan.

Bilbo's "Pro-British."

"I'm willing to be a cousin of the British," he said. "I believe in good fellowship, and I'm pro-British. But I'm tired of seeing Uncle Sam as a Santa Claus."

Senator Hatch (D., N.M.) remarked tartly that if every Senator talks endlessly against everything, there will be no more Senate tradition of free debate.

"If I want some fatherly advice," Bilbo came back, "I'll put an adviser on my pay roll."

President Truman asked Congress yesterday to approve a $3,750,000,000 loan to Britain. An Anglo-American agreement provides for an additional credit of $650,000,000 to settle Lend-Lease debts. Congressional action on that is not required.

Opposition Is Expected.

2-1-46

Administration leaders admit fierce opposition is in store for the loan. Senate and House Banking Committees showed no signs of prompt action.

In the House, Representative J. Parnell Thomas (R., N.J.) read a letter he said he had sent to Truman asking whether Congress also will be asked to agree to loans to Russia, France, China and other nations.

Thomas said it might be embarrassing to grant a loan to Britain and not to Russia and "the other powers."

Britain's Lady Astor also got into the controversy. At a press conference she scornfully advised Britain's critics not to "hit a man when he is down."

"What's Great Britain's crime?" she snapped when asked to comment on criticism of the projected loan. "They (the critics) better get down on their knees and thank God there was a Britain."

Covers Other Subjects.

Then the first woman member of the House of Commons turned the Astorian asperity on a number of other subjects, to wit:

Occupation—"If I had my way, I would send a Salvation Army to Europe with Bibles translated in all the languages." 2-1-46

The press—"I don't believe in it. The conscience of the people is much more powerful in bringing about reforms." (Lady Astor's husband is a publisher.)

German women — "One East End woman in London, with her adenoids and all, has more guts than all the German women."

Anglo - American relations — "The best way for the world to get peace is for the U. S. and Britain to co-operate. We understand freedom better than the rest." 2-1-46

Lord's Aspirants Numerous.

Possibility the Labor Government will revamp the House of Lords—"I don't think you'll see much change there. If you touch it, it might fall down. And too many people want to get in there."

And women's place in world's affairs?

Take it from Lady Astor, they should step right up and contribute their tuppeny's worth toward leading this troubled world back to tranquility and a spiritual rebirth.

For, she said, women have "greater spiritual values and more strength than men," and "it wasn't the women who have started these wars."

"Do you see any duties left for us to perform?" inquired one worried newsman.

Lady Astor did.

"I think you should take a rest," she said.

Luce Bill Proposes Equal Pay for Equal Job

Washington, Jan. 31 (AP)—Clare Boothe Luce introduced legislation today to declare a national policy of equal pay for equal work without respect to sex or color of the worker.

Strictly from Dixie

Time 2-4

The Senate chamber had been as peaceful as a henhouse at laying time. Hardly a head was turned as New Mexico's harmless-looking Democratic Senator Dennis Chavez rose and said: "I move that the Senate proceed to consideration of S. 101." Too late, his startled colleagues realized that a fox had gotten loose in their midst—S. 101 was the Fair Employment Practice bill which Southern Senators mortally hate and fear.

Alabama's Senator Lister Hill came out of his chair like a rooster flapping for the high roost, began squawking in protest. But Chavez had successfully brought off a slick parliamentary maneuver.* A vote was taken. The motion passed, 49 to 17. The FEPC fight was out in the open.

1-28-46

Georgia's ordinarily quiet Walter F. George stood, livid with rage, to cry: "If that is all that Harry Truman has to offer, God help the Democratic Party in 1946 and 1948!" Boiling at the idea of giving a Negro a white man's wage, Southern Senators planned a filibuster which would tie up all other legislation for weeks—or months.

The delaying action began as soon as the Senate convened the next day. Louisiana's paunchy John H. Overton announced that he had noted "a number of errors" in the Congressional Journal, asked that it be read aloud. As soon as the clerks began to drone he began to interrupt—commas and semicolons, he believed, had been improperly used. Genially, wordily, he then discussed old Southern religion and kindred matters. He was still at it when the Senate recessed for the week. 1-28-46

Meanwhile the big guns of the Southern delegation had been gathering material for the battle to come. Mississippi's round-headed Senator James Eastland swore darkly to talk "two years if necessary." His fellow Mississippian, Theodore ("The Man") Bilbo was less rash. He would speak twice—"for 30 days each time."

* Senators of both parties had agreed not to introduce controversial legislation until Thursday, the day originally scheduled for the President's State of the Union message. When Thursday came, but no message, most Senators assumed that the agreement was still in force. Senator Chavez argued successfully that the truce had expired. Moreover, he brought up the FEPC bill during the "morning hour" when debate on motions is prohibited by Senate rules, thus forcing an immediate vote before Southern Senators could marshal enough members to defeat him.

No Great Drop In Cases, State FEPC Reports

Daily Worker New York Tue 3-22-46

Special to the Daily Worker

ALBANY, March 21.—The small number of complaints filed do not indicate a corresponding reduction in the amount of discrimination cases, the State Commission Against Discrimination (FEPC) admitted in a report issued today covering its first eight months of activity.

The report further shows:

1. The mere passage of the law has had a healthy effect on employer hiring policies.

2. There have been no race riots coming out of it nor has anyone seen a mass migration of industry from the state, as was so direly predicted during debate last year.

3. The work of the commission is hardly anything to get excited about.

The number of complaints filed in the eight months since the committee began operating July 2, 1945, is 240. Each is an individual complaint. Of these, 62 are "active" or still unsettled; 103 were withdrawn or dropped for one or another reason, and 75 were "adjusted by conference or conciliation." The commission itself initiated action in 79 cases, of which 34 were "adjusted by conference or conciliation."

The report is silent on the nature or result of the adjustments. Commission chairman Henry C. Turner told this writer three months ago that complainants usually turned down the jobs in the offending companies after their cases were "adjusted." Just what the commission achieved by these "adjustments," is not clear. Fri. 3-22-46

The report boasts that it has not had to issue an order for an employer to "cease and desist" from discriminating, or to hold a hearing.

This lends substance to the charge that the commission is unduly compromising and cautious. This caution stems from Gov. Dewey's political need to conciliate reactionary GOP elements who refused to go along with the bill last year.

The low number of complaints demonstrates the relative ineffectiveness of the commission. It justifies criticism of the provision limiting the right to file complaints only to "aggrieved persons."

An amendment to allow organizations representing "aggrieved persons" to file introduced by Sen. Arthur Washtel (D-Bx), is now before the State Senate.

The dilatory setting up of local advisory councils for education purposes may also account partly for the low number of complaints. The report says only one such council is functioning, in Buffalo. That council has been in existence for years and has simply been taken over by the commission.

Other councils, according to the report, are now being formed in Albany, New York City, Rochester, Syracuse and Westchester County. These were in formation three months ago. Fri. 3-22-46

According to the report, efforts were made in 21 states to pass "Little FEPC" laws. They were successful in four, but only the New York and New Jersey laws provide penalties for refusal to comply. Several states and municipalities have come here to study it.

A. F. of L. Supports Permanent FEPC Bill

Times City Cable

Editor's Note: The CIO has always been a staunch supporter of FEPC legislation.

MIAMI, Fla. (NNPA)—Support of President Truman's recommendation to Congress on the enactment of permanent fair employment practice legislation was voted last Wednesday by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. 2-1-46

The council also approved President Truman's recommendations on continuance of price control for another year and on the subject of social security.

William Green, president of the AFL, was instructed to tell members of Congress the views of the council on these subjects.

CP Seamen Put Rep. Buck On Spot Over FEPC Stand

After intervening to a plea for equality of all races by Pete Aubrey, Congressman Ellsworth Buck of the Congressman told the delegation that he fears FEPC will kindle racial hatred. 1-16

He was not certain that the majority of his constituents favored immediate establishment of a permanent FEPC.

When reminded by the delegation that all colors and races shared common foc'sls and how this unity had helped win the War and strengthen their unions, he could only suggest to wait and see how the State FEPC bill would work out.

After this stall he would then sign discharge petition on July 1, 1946 instead of taking immediate action January 17, when the bill will be attempted to be discharged out of the House Rules Committee.

CP Saturday afternoon at his Staten Island office.

No More Stalling on the FEPC!

by Benjamin J. Davis

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S recent executive order on the FEPC was a masterpiece of double-dealing. On the one hand, he declared that he was extending the FEPC until June 30, 1946—which extension it already had anyway, although it has little or no money to function. But it sounded good.

On the other hand, his order took away from the FEPC its power to issue directives to private companies—which means that although it is extended, it has no power to enforce its decrees. What the President is doing here is legalizing his own illegal action of a few weeks ago when he refused to enforce the FEPC's anti-Jimcrow decree against the capital transit lines in Washington, D. C. The President cited as the reason for not enforcing the decree the claim that to tell the Capital Transit Corp. that it must give a Negro his constitutional right to a job would be against the law! And who is "mayor" of the District of Columbia (by virtue of heading the D. C. congressional committee)? Sen. Bilbo!

Such are the methods of the Truman administration. It bobs and weaves, deceiving a few people, but not everybody by a long shot. It takes one step forward (or seems to) and fifty backwards. But when the fog and maneuvering are swept away, it is following a reactionary, imperialist course—as fast and as far as it dares. Labor, the Negro people, nor any other section of the democratic people can put any reliance upon the Truman administration to follow a progressive course.

• • •

THE Roosevelt administration was a part of the democratic coalition. The Truman administration, which has deserted Roosevelt's main line of policy, is not a part of the democratic coalition.

That does not mean, however, that the course of the Truman government cannot be modified, or its speed toward reaction cannot be slowed down. Both can be done—even big concessions can be won from it. For example, the President issued his latest order on the FEPC primarily because the pressure had been growing throughout the country. This pressure was symbolized in Charles Houston's resignation, in the picket line around the White House by the National Negro Congress and by the activities of other progressive groups, including the Communist Party.

The President undoubtedly felt he had to say something on the FEPC, even if it was only words. When the pressure becomes even more powerful, we'll get more than words. We'll get the permanent FEPC, to which the President and both major parties in Congress are committed.

• • •

THE time to develop that pressure to a high point is right after Congress reconvenes on Jan. 14, when the permanent FEPC is scheduled to come up. In furtherance of this objective, Rep. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., and myself, in Harlem, last week issued a statement for a mass people's delegation to Washington Jan. 17-18, to which there has already been an encouraging response. Meanwhile, the National Negro Congress is planning a big FEPC rally at Manhattan Center, Jan. 21. The spark-plug of these or any other actions has to be labor, together with the broadest unity and coordination of effort. Since this is a part of the present trade union struggles for wage raises and full employment, we are looking forward to big actions and big delegations from Detroit, Chicago, Pittsburgh and other centers.

• • •

What do you think of the following names for this column: "Struggle," "On My Mind"? Have you one better? Send it in.

(Councilman Davis will be in his office at 200 W. 135th St., Mondays and Wednesdays 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Thursdays 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.; Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. The office is open, however, daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.)

Hope Rises for FEPC As Bilbo Sounds Off

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The outlook for enactment of a bill outlawing discrimination took a turn for the better as Sen. Theodore G. (The Man) Bilbo (D., Miss.) stepped into the anti-FEPC filibuster, ignoring the better judgment of his Dixie colleagues.

The filibuster enters its eleventh day today.

The Southerners, engaged in a protracted two-front campaign to defeat the FEPC bill and to keep Bilbo from talking, suffered an embarrassing defeat when Bilbo took the floor yesterday, informed Capitol observers agreed.

But the fate of the legislation seting up a permanent government agency to insure jobs of racial minorities was still acknowledged to be the center of a complex political battle.

The Southern Democrats, courtesy of Senate President pro tem McKellar (D., Tenn.), are able to keep a friend in the chair and control the Senate. But they are said to feel that a "dignified debate" will make a more popular public impression than a filibuster.

Throughout the 11-day campaign against FEPC, the Southerners, under a "gentlemen's agreement" with their colleagues, have allowed others to make speeches. But the Southerners get a guarantee they will get back their talking privileges. They make sure that no other legislation can be acted on.

The "dignity" of the Southerners was believed seriously upset when Bilbo took the floor in typical shrill style against "the monstrosity of FEPC."

While the Southerners were finally forced to let Bilbo stand up and shout, reports from the other side of the aisle said the GOP was quietly working out a compromise.

Republicans, even with the cooperation of Northern pro-FEPC Democrats, could not introduce any amendments while the Southerners held control. But it was predicted a compromise might attract enough

votes to insure the enactment of cloture—the only rule which can limit debate in the Senate and which requires a two-third vote.

In view of greater attendance in the Senate in the past few days, a cloture vote was believed an early possibility. There was still no clue, however, as to how the pro-FEPC bloc could win passage for the present bill.

The compromise, supported by key Republicans and discussed with Democratic leader Sen. Alben Barkley (Ky.), would throw decisions by a Government Fair Employment Practices Commission into the courts and perhaps subject them to trial by jury.

Many FEPC supporters believe this would seriously curtail the effectveness of the agency's decisions in the South, where discriminatory practices are prevalent and where the courts—especially the juries—would be unlikely to favor minorities.

League Blasts FEPC Opponents

Re-pledges Support at Annual Meeting

HYPOCRISY SCORED

Telephone Jobs Led 1945 Achievements

NEW YORK—"The recent development of immediate concern to the Urban League is, of course, the temporary failure of the proposed permanent FEPC legislation," President William H. Baldwin declared, Feb. 13, at the League's 36th annual meeting at the Russell Sage Foundation.

"Because of our faith in the sanity of man," he said, "we know the recent defeat of FEPC can be only temporary. We herewith repledge our support of this basic legislation.

"As a truly national organization well established and steadily growing in the South as well as ing other sections of the country the League sees the issue as a whole," Mr. Baldwin asserted; "and what it sees it does not like.

Raps Racial Pretense

"The tradition of America is to get ahead; and no man, group or area ever got ahead for long by stopping to hold some other group back.

"The spirit of America is to respect the individual and to encourage him to make the most of his innate abilities.

"Yet, there would seem to be some who are so uncertain of themselves that they must arbitrarily segregate and forcibly push down a group of their fellow men, so that they may create for themselves the pretense of superiority."

Climate of Hypocrisy

Mr. Baldwin told the 100 delegates that the meeting was being held "in a climate of hypocrisy and frustration that is profoundly disturbing. In one critical situation after another, our action belies the high-sounding talk that has preceded it."

He called this situation "a most extraordinary welcome for our returning veterans who didn't talk victory, but went to the far corners of the earth and won it for us the hard way."

He expressed the hope that "they (the veterans) are coming back with enough fight still left in them to help their country find itself and start moving again toward real democracy."

Dixie Denounced

Lashing out at the South for its opposition to the FEPC as was exemplified in the Senate filibuster, Mr. Baldwin concluded:

"It is tragic irony that, just when men the world over are emerging exhausted from their fight to uproot the master-man complex, and are looking to America for new light and leadership, they see this atavistic creature of intolerance obscuring that light and stultifying that leadership.

"And it is altogether too bad for the resurgent South which we of the Urban League know and respect, that it should still be so cruelly misrepresented to the world."

$187,575 Budget

Plans were disclosed for an expanded 1946 program, with its budget set at $187,575 to continue its work in securing equal economic opportunities for colored people in America.

Lester Granger, executive secretary, reviewed the 1945 activities.

He emphasized the League's pioneer work in the field of industrial relations and job placement, citing particularly the placement of colored switchboard operators, linesmen, and office assistants in telephone exchanges and business offices throughout the country, by several local leagues.

Job Displacements

Julius A. Thomas, industrial relations director, reported that "displacement of colored war workers has already begun in most industrial centers, and that colored veterans are returning to a flooded and strike-bound labor market."

He pointed out that during the war years, the national and local staff and board members were, at one time, giving direct consultation and advisory service to more than 2,000 industrial establishments.

Mr. Thomas said the League was now reaching some 3,000 labor and management leaders through personal contact and printed material in the interests of displaced war workers and veterans.

Telephone Survey

He announced completion of a survey of colored employees in the telephone industry in 44 cities; and an appointment to discuss the findings with policy-making officials of the American Telegraph and Telephone Co.

Mr. Thomas said his office is assembling information regarding the adjustment of colored veterans which he will discuss with Gen. Omar Bradley and other officials of the Veterans' Administration.

Charles Abrams, housing specialist, discussed restrictive covenants, and praised government interests in housing which has opened a new chapter in the long struggle against prejudice, discrimination and segregation in housing."

Adams said that if housing policy is to succeed in breaking down discrimination, it must be aimed at removing three fears: (1) fear of losing social status; (2) fear of losing an established neighborhood, and (3) fear of imperiling investment.

The League's income for 1945 was $146,181, with expenditures of $149,314.

Georgia House Adopts Anti-FEPC Resolution

Richmond, Va. Times-Dispatch

ATLANTA, Jan. 21—(AP)—The Georgia House unanimously adopted a resolution today saying, "God help the Democratic party and the nation" if the Fair Employment Practice Commission Bill was "the only thing that the President of the United States has to offer the nation in a time of strife and turmoil."

The measure said the bill was "inspired by the traditional haters of the South and is intended to arouse racial hatred and prejudice and create discord and disunity in the nation."

The resolution gave the Georgia congressional delegation "assurance that we stand solidly behind them in their fight and condemn all efforts of the sponsors of the bill to create the Fair Employment Practice Commission whose efforts will result in destroying the peaceful racial relations in the South and will produce a state of confusion and chaos in all business and industry in the South."

Arnall FEPC Opinion Exhibited in Senate

A telegram from Georgia's liberal governor, Ellis Arnall, opposing the FEPC, has been exhibited in the United States senate by Sen. Byrd, Democrat, Virginia.

Arnall telegraphed Byrd: "I have consistently opposed the FEPC. It is merely a race irritant and it will bring about conditions which will result in disservice to all races."

Arnall is one of 11 southern governors to wire his opposition to the bill establishing a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission.

Negro GOP Organ Flays Taft on FEPC

Special to the Daily Worker

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—A leading editorial in the February issue of the Negro Statesman, sponsored by the National Council of Negro Republicans, flayed Sen. Robert Taft (R-O) on his remarks against the FEPC bill before the Senate. The editorial at the same time lauded the 25 Republican Senators who voted for the cloture.

Entitled, "Mr. Taft Against the Record," the editorial termed the Senator's action on the bill as "sorry a spectacle as democracy has been besmirced with in a long time." It questioned Taft's right to speak for the whole Republican Party, and stressed the fact that he had a big hand in drafting the 1944 Republican platform that supported fair employment practice legislation.

Tydings' Statement

Dear Editor: N. Y. Times

Congratulations to PM on adequately exposing "the most outrageous statement ever made in Congress." During the course of the debate on the FEPC bill, Sen. Millard Tydings exclaimed:

"The rule of the majority! The rule of votes! Majority to Hades!" How shockingly similar this is to Hitler's dictum in *Mein Kampf*: "A majority can never be a substitute for the Man." As one who was born and reared in the "Free State" of Maryland, and who, from childhood, was stirred by Maryland's own inspiring song, I am today moved to ask:

Is there "no blush upon thy cheek," Maryland, my Maryland?

New York ALBERT D. PARELHOFF

May I make the observation for Sen. Tydings that the majority which placed him in the Senate, and thus afforded him the opportunity of making so foolish a remark, is about the only vindication of his contention?

New York H. D. L.

2-Day FEPC Meeting Held In Washington

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — Congressman Adam C. Powell and Benjamin Davis Jr., New York councilman, were sponsors of a two-day meeting to push FEPC legislation held in Washington.

Some 300 delegates from Connecticut, New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio converged on the nation's capital to contact their congressmen and urge them to press for FEPC legislation.

Dorothy K. Funn, of the National Negro Congress, organized the conference.

Mo. Congressman Backs State FEPC

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—Congressman John B. Sullivan of Missouri has wired his support for a local Fair Employment Practices Ordinance for the city of St. Louis. In a telegram sent to the St. Louis Committee for FEPC he said he supported both national and local FEPC legislation.

The local Fair Employment Practices Ordinance, Bill No. 242, was introduced before the Board of Aldermen by Jasper C. Caston, alderman of the 6th ward, On Oct. 19, 1945.

Truman Determined In Fight For FEPC

NEW YORK, March 1—(AP)—President Truman and his administration determined to carry on the fight to establish a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission, says Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach.

In a speech last night before the New York Council for a permanent FEPC, Schwellenbach said:

"I come here clothed with full authority to speak on behalf of President Truman. I come with authority to tell you that he is just as determined as was his predecessor that his fair employment practices principle be enacted into law by the Congress of the United States."

Matthew Woll, vice president of the AFL, read a statement from William L. Green, union president, which declared "It is a reflection upon our democratic progress and parliamentary procedure that a minority of the members of the United States Senate was able to bring about a temporary defeat" of the FEPC legislation.

MAYOR PROCLAIMS FEB. 28 AS FEPC DAY

Date Coincides With That for Rally in Garden—Group Plans Filibuster Fight.

New York Times

Mayor O'Dwyer announced yesterday his designation of Feb. 28 as "Fair Employment Practice Committee Day" in a proclamation issued from City Hall.

"I am wholeheartedly in favor of the Fair Employment Practice Acts in our national, State and municipal Governments," the proclamation said. "They should be permanent features of our public life. These laws must not be dead letters. Their basic purposes must become the accepted attitude and practice of our city. There must be equality of opportunity for all, regardless of race, color or creed, if we are to attain the true goal of democracy.

"I am heartily in favor of the immediate enactment of the FEPC measure now before Congress."

The date selected coincides with announcements made of plans to hold a Fair Employment Practices rally at Madison Square Garden, on Feb. 28, by the New York Council for a Permanent FEPC, under the leadership of A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and the Rev. Allan Knight Chalmers, co-chairman of the organization, which is supported by many Catholic, Negro and Jewish groups.

Later in the day, fifty organizations met at the Willkie Memorial Buliding, 20 West Fortieth Street, in a closed session, to develop a strategy in fighting the filibuster in the Senate against the FEPC bill. Malcolm Ross, chairman of the Fair Employment Practice Committee, the Federal agency that goes out of existence on June 1, and Charles H. Tuttle, attorney, and chairman of the temporary committee that drafted the Ives-Quinn bill, were present.

Mr. Tuttle said the filibuster was "a denial of the basic principles of American democracy" and gave to a "small number of Senators" a veto power that is "vested by the Constitution in the President." He said the filibuster "splits the unity of national sovereignty into sectional fragments," and "insists on white supremacy in government" and in the "making of a living," and labelled it "an offspring of that doctrine of a master race which has nearly destroyed civilization."

A resolution was adopted, Mr. Tuttle said, that called upon "the leadership of every church, fraternal, civic, farm, business and labor organization to stand squarely" behind the establishment of a permanent, Federal body against bias.

New York Proving Ground

It was disappointing, indeed shocking, to find the great Jewish-owned New York Times coming out editorially in its issue of January 24th against the permanent FEPC bill, on the ground that "people just can't be made fair and tolerant by the use of the policeman's billy-stick." The Times goes on to say that it does not believe FEPC "would be enforceable in any State or community where the dominant opinion runs strongly against it." Among other points The Times contends that "discrimination is always hard to prove, because it involves the subjective question of intent," and that the climate of favorable opinion must be created by education" and not by an act of the Congress.

These and other points in the editorial of The Times are answered in withering fashion in a letter written by A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and co-chairman of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC. Mr. Randolph's letter was published in The New York Times for January 29th. This letter is another outstanding example of Mr. Randolph's statesmanship in matters pertaining to the advancement of his race.

Mr. Randolph points out early in his letter that the bill cannot be passed unless it has the support of the powerful liberal forces of the nation, such as The New York Times has been counted to be. On the question of enforcement of the law if it should pass against dominant opinion in certain states and communities, he points out that such opinion has run and still runs against the National Labor Relations Act and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

On the question of educating this opposing opinion Mr. Randolph states that "there is an unwarranted distinction between the processes of education and legislation." He says that "legislation is a form of popular education" and that "it tends to dramatize an issue which educates the people." Mr. Randolph's letter is a complete and unequivocal answer to The Times editorial and we should be grateful to him for his statesmanship.

Voice Of The Press

Journal & Courier

FEPC, The Legal Basis Of Fact

(From New York Herald Tribune)

Comes a heated discussion on the legal basis for the bill to establish a permanent Fair Employment Commission.

"Virginia Law Review" shows in an article by Abraham Wilson, a member of New York State and United States Supreme Court bars, that the bill employs what is inherent in the Constitution: the civil right to earn a livelihood. It does not apply to education, transportation, recreation or voting, but it would condemn discrimination by any employer against any person because of race, creed, color or national origins, and outlaw it as an "unfair employment practice."

The Supreme Court has tested the principle, and found in the celebrated case of Steele vs Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company's involving discrimination by a labor union. After excluding Negroes by its constitution the brotherhood of locomotive firemen and enginemen served notice it wished to exclude them from firemen's jobs and enter into an agreement limiting them to 50 per cent in each class of service. The Supreme Court unanimously held that Congress in enacting the Railroad labor act did not authorize the union to sacrifice the rights of the Negro minority of the craft. In concurring opinion Mr. Justice Murphy Wrote: "The Constitution stated by Governor Arnall, of Georgia. He is quoted to the effect that the South cannot thrive with its wage earners beneath those of the North in the economic scale. And with a large number of citizens' the Negroes, further down whenever is applied against than that. It is our hope that the such dis- the "Virginia Law Review." Perhaps one way to end the filibuster challenged. today to would be for Senator Byrd of Virginia to read it aloud.

Southern Council President Speaks To Congressmen

WASHINGTON — That the FEPC bill would set up a colossal peacetime bureaucracy, that it is a vicious, dangerous measure and should be defeated, was the observation of Rennie L. Arnold of Petersburg, recently President of the Southern States Industrial Council. Mr. Arnold was addressing a group of Southern Congressmen.

In commenting further on the FEPC, the council president said: "the South, God willing, will never lend . . . aid to the reaction of such a monstrosity.."

WAGES, CLOSED SHOP

The speaker not only denounced proposed FEPC legislation, but rapped the closed shop principle, and an increase in the wage minimum to 65 cents. He stated that "much of the so-called 'must' legislation is patterned on Socialistic and Communistic ideology."

Mr. Arnold told the Congressmen that America "is at a crossroad," and that "we must act promptly if we are to preserve our democratic institutions."

The Industrial Council attacked the trend towards control by national government. The country's plight does not entirely come from "the so-called 'liberal' movement," which he described as a sympton of a "form of erosion that has gone into our souls."

He said that the trend towards centralized government and "away from individual responsibility, states' rights, and local and community self-government" has resulted in bringing the "self-sustaining, self-respecting citizen into disrepute" and caused "favoritism, partiality and indulgences."

In commenting on employment and unemployment compensation the speaker said: "Such measures, particularly unemployment compensation of $25 for 26 weeks, places a premium on loafing."

"How many parasites can the producers continue to carry?" he asked.

Mr. Arnold blasted the full employment bill and urged Congress to "recapture its rightful powers and reassert its constitutional authority."

Permanent FEPC Is Favored

Legislation, Both National and Local, Seen as Pressing Need

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

In his letter to THE TIMES of Jan. 29 A. Philip Randolph answered briefly and clearly many of the staple objections to the proposed legislation for a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission.

While in any proposal there is usually room for correction and improvement, there can be no doubt in my mind of the truth of the basic issue, which is that we need effective FEPC legislation on a national quite as much as on a local basis. Such legislation will strike down many of the principal obstacles which now exist to an equal employment opportunity at a time when inequality in this matter is a grave national menace. Its existence in any part of the country is a threat to the whole.

In an address delivered in Washington on Jan. 23 Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach gave the fundamental answer to the objection that in these troublesome times it is inappropriate to raise this issue. Said Mr. Schwellenbach: "If that argument is valid, it must of necessity rest for its validity upon the assumption that the issue is unimportant. With that assumption I disagree. I disagree because I believe that this issue is a moral one. The time is never inappropriate to consider moral issues. * * * We cannot propose to become virtuous as citizens next year or the year thereafter."

Nobody clings more tenaciously than I do to the principle that you cannot change people's morals by mere legislation. But no serious proponent of the FEPC entertains such an idea. It is not a question of legislating against people's prejudices but of placing a penalty on tangible and certifiable anti-social and criminal acts. The bill's proponents do hold, however, that the existence of such an agency is of itself an indispensable means for promoting and focusing on concrete issues a type of education that will not result in mere wishful thinking but will bear constructive results. "It is highly symbolic," says Mr. Schwellenbach, "that the FEPC legislation should be the first among the President's program to come to the floor of the Congress. It is a test of our willingness to practice democracy as well as preach it."

(The Rev.) JOHN LAFARGE, S. J.,
Editor of America.

New York, Jan. 31, 1946.

STRIKERS TELL SOLONS:

Beat 'Case': Pass FEPC

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Voices from the picketlines were raised on Capitol Hill today, demanding defeat of the Case bill and passage of a permanent fair employment practices law.

More than 200 UE members from the struck General Electric and Westinghouse plants of western Pennsylvania arrived here, led by Leonard Stegailov, Westinghouse worker and district representative Alfred Oyler.

Another 26 Westinghouse workers came from the Baltimore plant.

Congressmen also met with delegations from the York, Pa., Committee for a Permanent FEPC and the People's Action Committee of Philadelphia, the latter group headed by Charles Mitchell, Jr.

Betraying America

A HANDFUL of enemies of the people have betrayed American democracy.

The unholy alliance of Southern Democrats and Tory Republicans have killed FEPC in the Senate.

Why were the Bilbos and the Eastlands able to flout the majority of the people, even the majority of the Congress of the United States?

One reason was that the Truman Adminisration did not give leadership to the fight against the Ku Klux lynching of FEPC. Southern Democrats were again revealed as a shameful blot on the nation's honor.

And Republicans whose election platform called for support of FEPC have again exposed themselves as demagogues.

But the last word has not been spoken.

Both the House and the Senate must again take up FEPC.

An aroused people must compel their representatives to reverse this assault against democracy.

What the FEPC Aims to Do

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (FP).—The bill for a permanent FEPC (S. 101) now on the Senate floor prohibits discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color or national origin.

It makes it illegal to refuse to hire any person for reason of race, creed or color or to discharge or discriminate against any person for those reasons. Under the bill all employers of six or more persons are covered.

Enforcement powers are given a fair employment practice commission of five persons named by the President with the consent of the Senate at salaries of $10,000 each. The commission may take its orders into federal courts for enforcement, just as does the NLRB. The commission is given power to subpoena books, records and persons.

TRUMAN STRESSES FEPC

Legislation Called Integral Part of Reconversion Program

President Truman, in a letter to A. Philip Randolph, co-chairman of the National Council for a Permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission, described legislation for fair employment practices as an integral part of the reconversion program, the council disclosed yesterday.

Mr. Truman's letter read:

"My Dear Mr. Randolph:

"I want to thank you for your heart warming letter of Jan. 24th. It is good to know that you feel I am with you and to know that you are with me.

"I want you to know I regard fair employment practice legislation as an integral part of my reconversion program and shall continue my efforts to give the Congress a chance to vote on it."

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

Credit Sen. John Bankhead, of Alabama, with one of the contributions to thought as well as time in the recent filibuster against the FEPC bill. Warning some of the alleged proponents that they were discouraging real progress for the Negro he declared that Southern Negroes "don't want social equality foisted upon them." What a beautifully backhanded way that was of making a sound point. More and more of our sensible Negro leaders in the South understand that real advancements they might have with the good will and help of white people are being lost because of the emphasis on a breakdown of segregation and social distinctions which champions of the race elsewhere insist upon.

Congr. Luther Patrick agrees that it would be a costly abuse of filibuster if Sen. Bilbo used it against the British loan bill, as he has threatened. "I, too, oppose FEPC," he writes me, "but I support the British loan. Abuse of the filibuster (by employing it against the loan) could easily arouse such nationwide criticism that legislation outlawing it would result. The filibuster has served the South well in the past and will be needed again . . ."

Governor Tuck and the FEPC

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

A few days ago, when "our" Governor Tuck, in his inaugural address to the people of Virginia, made reference to the Fair Employment Practice Committee and the efforts of those of our citizens of this nation who are endeavoring to enact a Federal law in its favor as inimical to States' rights, he revealed himself as incapable, unfit and unworthy to be the Governor of the Old Dominion. I say this for many reasons.

In the first place, such reference is out of place in an inaugural address by the Governor of Virginia for the reason that the FEPC is not yet an issue in Virginia. Besides, the FEPC, which he made reference to, pertains to our Federal government and should be discussed pro and con on its merits by Virginia Congressmen and Senators.

In the second place, such a reference was an affront to the minorities of Virginia and others who are in favor of a Federal law regarding FEPC and who are themselves Democrats, voted for Governor Tuck in the recent election and are taxed, along with the rest of our citizens, to pay his salary.

In conclusion, may I state that, as a whole, if the Governor's inaugural address is an index of what he will mean to the people of Virginia and those who elected him for the next four years, then we conclude now that Virginia has no Governor, or one who is almost a hundred years behind the times.

GROVER C. GRANT.
Executive Secretary, Veterans and Civilians Service Organization of Virginia.
Richmond.

FEPC Council Hit for Stassen Bid

MINNEAPOLIS (ANP) —The selection of former Gov. Harold E. Stassen as one of the main speakers at the dinner sponsored by the National Council for a Permanent FEPC in Washington recently was sharply criticized here by Cecil E. Newman, publisher of the Spokesman and Recorder newspapers.

Newman, who in protest refused to attend the dinner, wired the council that "Stassen's record in Minnesota and his failure to indicate interest in FEPC legislation does not entitle him to such outstanding consideration." Furthermore, he declared, "Familiarity with his record leaves me the feeling that his appearance on your program will serve no purpose except to strengthen his political ambitions and will not help the FEPC movement."

In an editorial on "Mr. Stassen and FEPC," the Spokesman said that immediately before his admission to the Minnesota colored persons achieved the highest number of State jobs at the highest levels ever held but that all gains were wiped out when Stassen became Governor. The paper also expressed amazement at the FEPC council's having invited Stassen instead of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, pointing out that the latter was responsible for the enactment of the New York State FEPC law.

41e 1946

FEPC (General)

Dewey Big Issue at AFL Meet

CHIEF issue before the State Federation of Labor convention, which meets Monday in Rochester, is endorsement of Governor Dewey. New York, New York

There are strong elements within the Federation that want to back him.

Despite a record which is miserable from the point of view of the AFL legislative program, there is real danger that Dewey will get the Federation endorsement.

This is no small matter. Gov. Warren in California also got State Federation endorsement even though a large section of the AFL opposed him. With that endorsement, he was far better able to cover up the anti-labor, reactionary character of his candidacy. Unquestionably, that contributed to his victory in both primaries.

In the 1946 session of the New York State Legislature, only 10 of the 150 bills sponsored by the State AFL became law. Of these, only two were of any general significance, and the provisions of these were short of what the AFL asked. Workmen's compensation maximums were increased from $25 to $28, instead of the $35 asked by the AFL. And domestic workers were included in the coverage of the workmen's compensation law. But coverage was not made compulsory, as asked for by the Federation. 8-16-46

Dewey's most vulnerable spot, however, is his utter failure to use his position as titular head of the GOP both nationally and in the state for the congressional measures backed by labor, both AFL and CIO.

For instance, never once did he say anything about price control. The bulk of the GOP delegation from New York in Congress voted for all or most of the crippling amendments. The same goes for emergency housing, anti-labor legislation and every other issue close to labor.

With unmitigated gall, Dewey's attorney general, Nathaniel Goldstein, the other day smugly contrasted the record of the State GOP Administration on FEPC with that of the federal government, which failed to pass the measure.

Without excusing President Truman's sorry performance on FEPC, it must be noted that 13 of the state's 22 Republican Congressmen did not sign the FEPC discharge petition in the House and Gov. Dewey never said a word about it. 8-16-46

Dewey's silence on the major issues facing the American people, even in his capacity as Governor of the most important state in the Union, should be enough to finish him with labor. Friday

Those backing him will, of course, have no easy sailing. The Rochester Federation delegates have not only been instructed to vote against him and to back Sen. Mead, but they have even decided to walk out when he speaks there. **Their bitterness is based on experience with the GOP machine and with Gov. Dewey himself during the general strike there in May and they are not likely to permit the delegates to forget that experience.**

Many railroad shop craft unions are AFL and will have a fairly strong representation at the convention. They are strongly behind Mead, as are the rail unions generally. A large number of other delegates from all over the state are known to be determined to block any Dewey endorsement. The problem facing them will be to stop the official steamroller.

JOB DISCRIMINATION AGAINST MINORITIES RISING, SAYS FEPC

Times, New York, N.Y. Mon. 6/1/46

Expiring Committee Reports War Gains for Equality Are Being Rapidly Dissipated

SAYS VETERANS MEET BIAS

Hope for Revival of FEPC Bill This Session Fades Amid Rush of Measures

Sun. 6-30-46

6-30-46-Sun.

By JAY WALZ

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 30—The controversial Fair Employment Practices Committee expires at midnight tonight without hope that it will be revived by this Congress.

President Truman, accepting "with great regret" the resignations of Chairman Malcolm Ross and five other members, praised them for performing an important war service under a "continuous barrage of criticism and harassment."

The committee in a letter and final report told the President that wartime gains against discriminatory employment practices were today being rapidly dissipated. They emphasized that any national policy against such practices would require the force of legislation to be effective.

Enactment of such legislation could not be foreseen tonight, either by its supporters or its opponents. However, it was expected to be an issue when a new Congress convenes next year.

While bills to establish the agency on a permanent basis and give it broader scope are pending in both the House and Senate, it is not believed that they can be passed by this Congress in view of the pressure of other legislation and the desire of both houses for a mid-summer adjournment.

Senator Dennis Chavez, Democrat of New Mexico, who is author of the Senate bill which precipitated a three-weeks' filibuster early this year, said today he had "no hope" for his measure.

"I expect it to be brought up in future Congresses, and I still feel it is sound legislation," he said.

Senator Richard B. Russell, Democrat of Georgia, who led the fight against the FEPC, declared it would not pass this Congress. "It certainl ywon't if we adjourn July 20, because it would require more discussion than there is time left."

The same situation appears to prevail in the House, although Representative Marcantonio of New York expressed a belief that Congress would not adjourn "before Jan. 1," and said he hoped to get the House FEPC bill up before that time. Times New York, N.Y.

Committee's Affairs Wound Up

In addition to Mr. Ross, those turning in their resignations today were Sarah Southall, Boris Shishkin, Milton P. Webster, Charles L. Horn and John Brophy.

Their work is not ending abruptly, since for the past several months they have been winding up the committee's affairs on a $250,000 appropriation given to the FEPC by Congress for the purpose last July. The committee reported that its personnel of 128 had been cut to 31 by last December, and that since May 3 all employees had been on leave without pay status. 6-30-46 Sun.

The committee presented President Truman with this summary of its activities and conclusions:

1. Wartime gains of Negro, Mexican-American and Jewish workers are being lost through an "unchecked revival" of discriminatory practices.

2. War veterans of these minority groups face far greater difficulties today than other veterans in obtaining training and finding work.

3. Government action was effective in reducing wartime discrimination, but the gains began to disappear as soon as wartime controls were relaxed.

4. Nothing short of Congressional action to end employment discrimination can prevent the freezing of American workers into fixed groups, with ability and hard work of no account to those of the "wrong" race or religion.

5. This denial of equal opportunity, if allowed to become permanent, cannot fail to create civic discord and to be a cause of embarrassment to the United States in its international relations.

6. Out of its experience, the committee said it had found that employers and workers abandoned discrimination in most cases where government intervened, and that "once the barriers were down" the workers of varying races and religions worked together efficiently and learned to accept each other without rancor.

Reports 5,000 Cases Settled

The FEPC reported that in five years it had settled satisfactorily nearly 5,000 cases by peaceful negotiation. In the last year of the war it had docketed 3,485 cases, settling 1,191 of them.

The successful settlements, it was stated, were largely unpublicized, with the result that most people heard only about "the defiance of some recalcitrant employers and unions that developed in some fifteen cases requiring public hearings."

Most of the work, according to the report, was accomplished through "quiet persuasion" of committee personnel. But it was made clear that such efforts have their "limits" and were effective partly because of the wartime patriotism of both workers and employers.

Emphasizing the need for "final authority" to support any policy against discrimination, the report made note of the fact that the Government, itself, as an employer, was the source of 25 per cent of FEPC's complaints.

Negroes, it was stated, comprised the largest minority group and filed 80 per cent of FEPC complaints. The early defense period failed to help this group, the report pointed out, since unemployed whites were the first to receive training and jobs in the new war industries.

Skills Recognied in War

Negroes began entering war jobs in large numbers in 1942, and continued through 1945 to make gains, both in the number of industries entered and in the recognition of skills.

"Despite the arvantages of Negroes beyond menial labor (greater than in World WarI or ever before) the 'hard, hot and heavy' war jobs still fell largely to the lot of the Negroes," said the report. "This was true because white workers were first to rise above common labor, while Negroes newly entering the war labor market took the vacated common labor jobs. 6-30-46 Sun.

"By dint of war need for skills, plus Government action against discrimination, a large proportion of Negroes did become skilled operators and foremen in war plants. Nevertheless, their basic concentration remained, and still remains, in common labor."

The chance to keep any job fell off for Negroes in 1945 much more rapidly than for white workers, the report added. Generally, the opportunities for members of the race to rise into skilled professional and managerial categories "dwindled to a scant few." An exception, it was noted, was to be found in New York City.

Tells of Difficulties Met

The report devoted several paragraphs to prevalent discriminatory practices against returning service men of minority groups. It said that they were having trouble getting into school, getting GI loans and obtaining skilled jobs.

Whole Communities Back Bill; Deals Aim to Sidetrack Drive

Daily Worker New York

Rising sentiment for a permanent FEPC bill is forming a groundswell. Whole communities, as in Easton, Pa., led by its mayor Wherry, to appease the filibuster-ists, Negro, Jewish, veteran and other groups, are petitioning Presi- ers, or to salvage something less dent Truman and their Senators to than the basic principles involved use the prestige of their offices" to in the original FEPC bill. lonial peoples everywhere. It is a sort of contradictory re-

Two key results are evident from creased, due to the pressure for a per- opposition. But as the danger has in- mnath the filibuster. 6-21-46 creased, the character of the

The issue is plain and cannot be avoided. The nation recognizes that the issue of fair employment prac- tices is in the basic interest of its groups, as in a great storm, the pressure, we can many-sided pressure. The danger is that FEPC supporters will fail to keep up their pressure—assuming that one action is sufficient.

more determined than ever to defeat the FEPC principle; 2) it has led to all sorts of maneuvers on the part of Administration leaders, led by Sen. Barkley, with the Republicans, led by Sens. Taft and

Two key results are evident from opposition. But as the danger has increased, due to the character of the opposition. If we keep up the pressure, we can win if we understand that the fight requires consistent, that one action is sufficient.

MARTIN ADMITS GOP'S 'FEPC' PLANK A HOAX

The Worker New York, N.Y.
Sun. 9-22-46

HARRISBURG. — The hoax behind the Republican Party's fair employment practices plank was exposed this week by its senatorial candidate, Gov. Edward Martin. Martin explained that his FEPC plan meant "a plan of education directed by a commission," not an equal jobs rights bill with teeth in it. This, it was recalled was precisely Martin's position when he defied state-wide demand last year and refused to allow a real FEPC bill to come to a vote in the state legislature.

Martin commented last week on the Republican Party's plank favoring "appropriate legislation" for fair employment practices.

"It mustn't be a law where there are criminal features that could not be enforced. I feel there ought to be a bill where you create a plan of education directed by a commission. . . . I fear a drastic law with criminal features would be most harmful to the minority groups in Pennsylvania."

Martin Sees Peril In Strict FEPC

From Press Harrisburg Bureau

HARRISBURG, Sept. 12—Gov. Edward Martin says he favors a fair employment practices law based upon intelligence and education.

But, he believes, people cannot be forced to stop discriminating against others because of their color, race or creed by a threat of a heavy fine or jail sentence.

Commenting yesterday on

Midnight Deadline Brings Death to FEPC Legislation

The News and Courier Charleston, S. C.

Washington, June 30.—(AP): The Fair Employment Practice committee dies at midnight tonight and both friend and foe of the controversial agency agree this congress will let it lie.

All concede it will be an issue again in 1947 and probably for years thereafter. The committee's six members, handing in their resignations to President Truman tonight, declared an "unchecked revival" of racial discrimination is wiping out wartime gains.

The official end of FEPC is anticlimactic. It closed shop weeks ago and turned its records over to the treasury department, having spent the $250,000 congress voted it in 1945 for liquidation.

FEPC was created by executive order of the late President Roosevelt, June 25, 1941, and charged with the duty of seeing that no federal agency, or company doing business with the government, discriminated against any person because of race, creed, color or national origin.

Mon. 7-1-46

President Truman urged congress to make it permanent.

Bills to revive the agency and broaden its field to cover all business are pending on both senate and house calendars. Supporters claim Southern-led maneuvers against a vote have "thwarted the majority", while opponents insist the proposals are "vicious legislation".

Senator Chavez, Democrat, New Mexico, author of the senate bill that was caught in a 24-day filibuster earlier this year and finally by-passed, told a reporter:

"I have no hope for the pending bill. I expect it to be brought up in future congresses, and I still feel it is sound legislation."

Senator Russell, Democrat, Georgia, one of FEPC's most persistent critics and leader of this year's filibuster said in an interview: "It will not pass this congress. It certainly won't if we adjourn July 20, because it would require more discussion than there is time left."

Representative Marcantonio, American Labor, expressing belief "congress will not adjourn before January 1," said in answer to an inquiry that he hopes to get the house bill up before that time. Speaker Rayburn, Democrat, Texas, however, hasn't changed his forecast of mid-July adjournment.

Marcantonio has endeavored to get the measure up each Wednesday, when the roll of committees is called and they may bring up any of their pending bills, but Southern Democrats have used delaying tactics to prevent the labor committee, which has FEPC, being reached.

The FEPC members asserted in their final report to President Truman:

1. The "wartime gains of negro, Mexican-American and Jewish workers are being lost through an unchecked revival of discriminatory practices."

2. This "denial of equal opportunity, if allowed to become permanent, cannot fail to create civic discord and to be a cause of embarrassment to the United States in its international relations."

3. "Nothing short of congressional action to end employment discrimination can prevent the freezing of American workers into fixed groups, with ability and hard work of no account to those of the 'wrong' race or religion."

WESTBROOK PEGLER

The Constitution

FEPC Pure Intimidation

Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs. 10-31-46

NEW YORK — Resuming his role of Johnny Appleseed, this time as a man without a party save that the Communists alone find him almost good enough for them, Henry Wallace told a gathering of Negroes in Los Angeles that "big manufacturers" oppose FEPC and "strictly from dollar motives, the most ignoble motive of all."

FEPC is a device, discussed as a proposal to forbid racial discrimination in employment, whereby an employer might be forced to hire and retain a lazy, incompetent, dishonest and generally pestiferous Negro, because he was a Negro, and in spite of that individual's faults, to the exclusion of a competent and virtuous white worker. On the precedents established under the Wagner Act, all such faults might be acknowledged and the employer still would be forbidden to reject or fire this individual who would then have, in theory, life tenure guaranteed merely because he was a Negro. This would be racial discrimination in favor of the Negro and against the white person.

THE LABOR RELATIONS BOARD held, and the Federal Courts upheld the Board, that under the Wagner Act an employe could not be dismissed for acknowledged faults if the Board itself chose to believe that the prime reason for dismissal was the employe's unionism. The Board could go into the employer's mind, reject valid reasons which normally are sufficient to justify discharge of a worthless and troublesome employe, and determine that the employer secretly desired to punish the subject for being a union man or for exhorting the rest to form a union. In actual experience in many cases, an employe who was on the point of being fired for good reason had only to become an active nuisance as a union agitator to protect himself.

HOWEVER, WHEN WALLACE states the "big manufacturers" are prejudiced and condemns the dollar motive as "the most ignoble" of all, he first insults the intelligence of all Negroes who know that mass-production employers are absolutely color-blind, and second, ventures close to blasphemy against a motive sanctified by his late chief, Mr. Big, who borrowed the morals and methods of J. Rufus Wallingford to bilk John Hartford of $196,000 and Jesse Jones of $4,000 in the historic case of Elliotts Roosevelt's $200,000 bite. Not only his son's case but in all his own financial dealings, President Roosevelt revealed a high respect for the dollar motive, and his personal and political household reverently restrained any impulse to flout the master's teachings. So Mr. Wallace here propounds a heresy that may damn well wreck the cult, and get him anathematized by the widow, Elliott, Jimmy and Harold L. Ickes.

The prejudice of white against black, and vice versa, certainly no localized and artificial plague of General Motors, Ford or any other industrial empire, is no less a nuisance to those soulless corporations than it is the black man's woe. It was here long before Studebaker wrought his first buggy wheel and it is the sin, not of employers, as such, whether great or small, but of Mr. Wallace's own protege, the common man. It is he, the common man, and the common black man as well as the faceless anonymity of the pink and sallow breeds, who keeps a brick behind the clock and provocations on the tip of his tongue and, if Mr. Wallace had the virtue of sincerity, he might do some good and leave a footprint in the sands by telling the muckers so to their faces on his travels.

THE DETROIT RIOTS and other occasional terrors always are attributed to some elusive dark force, suggested by Communist cartoonists with the pot-bellied figure under a plug hat or a cloud of swastikas. Actually, they are always touched off by angry ignoranti, the man in the street, the malevolent brute below the social and spiritual plane of the American Spelvins, who mobbed the Spelvins, dumped their cars at the factory gates and vandalized their homes in the organizing days of the CIO. These are distinctly Henry Wallace's own people, the element who makes it necessary to maintain armed police in every American village, and it is they who tell the "big manufacturers" not to put Negroes alongside them at work, to segregate them in separate washrooms and Jim Crow them in the cafeterias and neighborhoods.

TO A MANUFACTURER in a big way of business, a hand is a hand, without distinction except as to efficiency. He deals in thousands and he deals, not with the individuals but with the great padrones of the CIO unions who send him whom they will, not whom he might want. Actually, the employers like it so, or would like it if the unions were honest and efficient in their own work, for then the employers would be relieved of the problems of friction that should be settled in the halls and councils of the unions. They don't want to bother with personnel relations and would gladly deal with the help as they do with machinery and, to the extent that conditions permit them to, they do.

IF NEGROES WERE perceptibly superior or more desirable in any way, the "big manufacturer" would be glad to discriminate in favor of Negroes and against white men, for all he wants is results for his money. If he shows any preference at all, if he indicates that a Lily-White personnel is preferable to a checker-board staff, that is because he has the intelligence to realize that mixing causes irritation, which, in turn, causes inefficiency. But the fault here is not his, but the common man's again. And Wallace, his political sponsor and guardian, would be just the man to tell him so, if he were man enough.

Mass FEPC Opened to Public

The Afro American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 11-23-46

Guarantees Enforcement of Law Against Violators

BOSTON — Temporary headquarters of the Massachusetts FEPC were opened to the public here recently and members of the staff are available for consultation and assistance with reference to problems of employment discrimination, according to an official announcement.

Elwood S. McKenny, a member of the staff, spoke before the Interdenominational Ministers' Alliance recently and answered questions concerning the proposed plans and procedure of the new FEPC.

The commission has devised regulations which will be flexible enough not to overburden employers and at the same time has adopted procedures which will guarantee strict enforcement of the act against violators, Mr. Kenney stated.

Public Must Be Advised

It is of paramount importance, the commissioner continued, that working people of the Commonwealth be advised as to their rights, responsibilities and obligations under the new law.

Mr. Kenney indicated his desire to bring this message to the people in the churches and received sincere offers of co-operation from the Ministers' Alliance.

The Battle of the Century

Courier Gettysburg, Pa.

The current struggle in the United States Senate over the Fair Employment Practices Commission is, from the viewpoint of the long struggle to make this a democratic country, the battle of the century.

Not since the fight to pass the Civil War amendments to the Federal Constitution has there been such a clear-cut fight against feudalism, racism and reaction.

There have been similar fights to enact a Federal anti-lynching law on several occasions since the early 1920's, but the struggle for the elimination of color and creedal discrimination in employment transcends the anti-lynching bill in importance.

2-2-46

As was to be expected, the Southern oligarchy, through its one-party representatives, is lined up 100 per cent against any consideration of a Fair Employment Practices Commission on a permanent basis, just as it has stood unanimously against any legislation designed to break down the color bar in this country.

Utilizing to the fullest the antiquated rules of the Senate, the Southern Senators have used every obstructionist tactic to prevent consideration of this legislation, and so far they have succeeded.

They realize full well that if this legislation is brought to a vote it will be passed, and they would regard its enactment as a major blow to Southern reactionism.

Many years ago a Southern white writer succinctly stated the issue: that if Negroes gained economic equality, they could not be long denied political equality, and if these two qualities were achieved, complete social equality would not be far off, hence it was absolutely essential that they be prevented from gaining economic equality, lest the whole racial structure of Southern life be destroyed and "the tides of life flow together."

While Southern liberalism has grown stronger and more outspoken since William Joseph Smith penned the above screed, the forces of reaction in the South are still powerful enough to dominate the life of the era and to a large extent force their will upon the rest of the country, thanks largely to the one-party political system which is in no wise dissimilar to the system in vogue in totalitarian countries.

The filibuster is a powerful weapon which will remain tragically effective so long as debate is not limited and opponents of certain legislation can talk interminably until proponents of unpopular legislation become discouraged and abandon it.

There is no way to stop this filibustering except by invoking cloture, and this the members of the Senate are apparently reluctant to do, although the rule is little more than a quarter century old and could be abandoned without imperiling in any way the foundations of our governmental system.

2-2-46

President Truman has gone much farther than did his predecessor by demanding that the Senate act to suspend debate until the bill can be brought to a vote, but his insistence has fallen upon deaf ears.

Unless this is done, it is difficult to see how the Fair Employment Practices Commission bill can be brought to a vote.

Even if cloture is invoked, however, careful watch will have to be made for amendments which numerous Senators have threatened to introduce.

Many of these amendments are extremely vicious, such as the provision for no discrimination against non-union workers which would destroy the closed shop.

While such an amendment might not meet with the universal disapproval of Negroes and their friends who are fighting for a permanent FEPC, it would be regarded as a catastrophe by organized labor, all of whose contracts would thereby be invalidated.

Characteristically enough, this proposed amendment is the brain child of Senator Russell of Georgia.

Other amendments almost as bad are being proposed for introduction if and when the FEPC bill comes to a vote, and it is imperative that they be headed off if the FEPC bill is not to be entirely emasculated.

Right now the many friends of FEPC legislation must fight as they have never fought before for invocation of cloture on debate, and then they must fight for passage of the bill as at is and without any amendments whatsoever.

Fair Employment Practice

The Republic 3-4-46

The strategy conference held by the National Council for a Permanent FEPC in Washington a few days ago gave encouraging evidence that supporters of the bill realize that last month's Senate defeat was only a preliminary test of strength and that the battle must go on with increased vigor. As was revealed in the conference, the reasons for failure to achieve cloture in the Senate and the lack of 218 petition signatures in the House, were identical. In neither House has there been a strong, active majority for the bill. The conference faced this basic fact realistically and laid plans to mobilize additional public support to force Congress into action. The plan in this election year will be for voters to compel progress before the '46 campaign really gets under way. They should point out that the candidates are judged not only on pious declarations of intent, but on the basis of total performance.

3-4-46

Great progress has been made. In the House there are less than 50 signatures to go. In the Senate cloture failed by only eight votes and many Senators have indicated their desire to see the bill brought to the floor again this session. More and more organizations and individuals are joining with the National Council in the educational and political work that needs to be done. Congress cannot permanently beg the issue in the face of this mounting pressure.

SHORTCOMINGS OF THE FEPC

Birmingham News, Ala.

To the Editor of The News:

We were cautioned by F. D. R. to the effect that the thing we had to fear the most was fear itself. That statement is still something to cogitate over and conjure with.

If this be granted, then why would fear not be worthwhile as a basis to capitalize on by the enemies of our American system?

This could easily be done in times like this, and without regard to abuses here, but with regard to the extent certain abuses have been perpetrated in other countries.

2-6-46

In view of the fact that since the demise and passing of the Ku Klux Klan here in America, and that there has been a gradual and steady improvement of abuses such as the FEPC ostensibly is designed to prevent, then why this leaning over backwards, unless it is because of fear on the part of many, especially politicians, who have taken over the driver's seat, with little thought regarding the ultimate consequences inherent in legislation that is discriminating in its own right?

The FEPC bill as written is far from being all inclusive. It leaves some highly important minorities out in the cold. Both sex and age are omitted. It provides no protection whatever for men or women who have served in our armed forces, and this is one all of us consider an important minority.

If there is to be no discrimination among us, then by all means we should have FEPC, thereby exposing every business and industry—even though it be only remotely connected with our national safety and defense—to its tender mercies. Fascists as well as Communists should be equally delighted, were we to provide them with such a splended opportunity for disruption, and the eventual destruction of our system of private enterprise.

Akron, Ala. BEN T. COUCHMAN.

State Senator Defies Truman Before Senate

Birmingham News

Plan Would Provoke Malice, Hate, Tension, Strife, Etc., Is Belief

BY A. F. MAHAN, JR.
Associated Press Special Washington Service

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 — (AP) — Sen. Lister Hill (D., Ala.), the Democratic whip, broke with President Truman this week on the executive's support of the pending Fair Employment Practices Commission bill.

2-3-46

Hill, second in party command in the Senate, joined the Southern filibuster against the FEPC, charging the measure would "seriously impair, if not destroy, the very foundations of the strength, the stability and the freedom of American business and American enterprise."

Sen. John H. Bankhead (D., Ala.) previously attacked the bill, and Hill joined him in charging it would violate constitutional guarantees.

"No bill has been suggested," Hill said, "certainly not in recent times, which would do so much to provoke turmoil and strife, tension and conflict, malice and hate, among the people of the United States as the so-called fair employment practices act."

Supporters of FEPC, which now operates under a presidential order establishing it, disagree with opponents as to its scope, although several have suggested amendments likely would gain their vote if offered when the measure comes to a final vote.

"This bill," the Alabamian said in a Senate speech, "was well denominated a 'new force act,' by The New York Times . . . It is a new force act . . . It seeks to do by force, by the bludgeoning of a government, that which can only be done by understanding, by tolerance, by good will, and by the spirit of mutual helpfulness.

"By force the bill would undermine and do violence to the Constitution of the United States. It would deny to the American citizen sacred and fundamental rights now guaranteed by the constitution.

2-3-46

"BY FORCE IT WOULD DO WRONG AND COMMIT EVIL, and then stand naked in its futility so far as the accomplishment of its ends is concerned.

"It would seriously impair, if not destroy, the very foundations of the strength, the stability and the freedom of American business and American enterprise . . . ."

Turning to a speech of the late Sen. Borah (R., Idaho), Hill read his colleagues:

"We in the North may be interested in the Negro politically. We care little about him economically. But he is an indispensable factor in the economic development of the South. They can and will do for him far better without our interference or advice than with it . . .

"'Restricted, not by the constitution of his country or the decisions of its highest courts, but restricted, almost cabined and confined, by the iron laws of society, nevertheless he has made progress, and where has that progress been greatest? In the South.

2-3-46

"'DESPITE PREJUDICE AND STATEMENTS TO THE CONTRARY, facts and figures show it has been greatest in the South. In the acquisition of property, and economic advancement generally the Negro has fared better in the South than elsewhere. . . .'

"What is involved in this bill is this?" Hill continued:

"If a man in Birmingham has, let us say, 100 persons working for him, a little agent would go from Washington to Birmingham, Ala., clothed with all the power and authority of the federal government, and would inquire into that man's plant, and say to him, 'You have 100 men working here. I realize they have been here a long time. I realize they have built up an excellent business. I understand they have a wonderful spirit. I under-

stand that this factory has the finest esprit de corps to be found anywhere in this section, and that you are doing a wonderful job. But you must discharge 60 of your employes and you must let me tell you who will take their places.'

"There is just one step worse which could in any way be worse than the step which would be taken under this bill, and that would be to have one of those little bureaucrats go into a man's home and try to tell him whom he should have around his fireside."

* * *

OTHER OBJECTIONS RAISED BY THE ALABAMIAN to the pending bill included:

"By enacting this bill into law we will be inviting the travesty of an ex post facto law.

"A little FEPC snooper, or one of the little bureaucrats of the government could command the defendant to testify (against himself).

"The right to have a speedy trial which is guaranteed him by the constitution may be specifically denied.

"The commission would be clothed with such complete power that a Grand Jury would not enter at all into the picture.

"An accused person . . . can be hauled all over the United States of America to be tried.

"There is nothing . . . about any public and open trial.

"There is absolutely nothing . . . that gives him the right to have his own counsel . . . or to cross-examine witnesses.

"The accused (if found guilty by the commission) is certified to a (U. S.) Circuit Court of Appeals, and the Circuit Court of Appeals may throw him into jail for contempt, and let him stay there to rot. . . . There is no limit on the sentence he might have to serve in the penitentiary.

Building Managers Wire Against FEPC

Backing the Georgia senators in their fight to kill the Fair Employment Practices Commission bill, which is at present being staged in the senate, it was voted at a meeting of the association held a few days ago to send the following wire to each, Senators George and Russell and the office of Congressman Ramspeck:

"The Atlanta Association of Building Owners and Managers, representing 39 office buildings, maintains its position against bill for permanent FEPC. We also wish to commend you and the other southern members of congress for the stand you are now taking." Signed by L. A. McKinley, president.

FIGHT OVER BIAS BILL BREWS IN SACRAMENTO

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Jan. 8—A fight in the special "reconversion" session of California's legislature over anti-race discrimination was forecast today with the introduction of a bill providing for a Fair Employment Practices Act for this State identical with New York's law.

Governor Earl Warren has recommended the passage of a strong act, but legislators said that the measure introduced by Assemblyman Augustus F. Hawkins faced strong opposition. A Fair Employment Practices Bill was defeated at the last session.

The Governor based his latest plea for passage of such a measure partly upon California's position as "a cosmopolitan State" where "the United Nations Charter was born."

Neither the Republicans nor the Democrats have reached full agreement on a legislative program.

There was evidence in both the Senate and the Assembly that the Governor's recommendations for allocation of the $235,000,000 State surplus for post-war needs were headed for an impasse.

Bills already introduced or ready for presentation would allocate close to $238,000,000, mostly for State building construction. A measure supported by the administration calls for $154,000,000 for a unified program of construction, improvement and equipment for State agencies. It would set up a board including the State directors of public works and finance and the State real estate commissioner, together with two representatives of the Senate and of the Assembly, and this body would determine the priority of projects.

The Revolt Against FEPC

By Marquis Child

Birmingham News

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—In the 75 printed pages of President Truman's message to Congress, he made one reference to the Fair Employment Practices Commission bill. It was listed with 20 other measures which had been previously requested by the White House and not yet acted upon by Congress.

Thus the president calmly overlooked the revolt within his own party which has erupted in the Senate. That revolt broke out, of course, after he had completed the writing of his message.

But it is as ominous for his program—for the whole reconversion program of the nation—as the industrial warfare which has now begun on the steel front. It gives to most of what the president had to say an air of unhappy irrelevance.

Alabama

SUMMING UP his admirable passage on general policies, the president said: "In short, the way we handle the proper functions of government, the way we time the exercise of our traditional and legitimate governmental functions, has a vital bearing on the economic health of the nation."

No one could disagree with that. Timing is the essence in this FEPC business.

* * *

PART OF THE CONTROVERSY is over who started the brawl in the Senate. Sen. Walter George, of Georgia, in an angry explosion, blamed the president, himself, for the fact that the FEPC bill got priority at the very start of a session in which so much vital legislation must be adopted if we are to have orderly reconversion.

Certainly the president had nothing to do with that decision. If there had been anything like discipline, or even a semblance of unity, in his party, the FEPC bill would not have been called up until emergency legislation had been cleared away.

Then, when some of the measures vital to reconversion had been passed, the FEPC issue could have been fought out. As the president said so well, the way we time the exercise of our traditional and legitimate governmental functions has a vital bearing on the economic health of the nation.

THE POLITICS OF ALL THIS in an election year hardly needs any explanation.

Minority Leader Joe Martin's rubicund face is wreathed in smiles these days. The Democrats, fighting their own intra-party fight, solved all his problems for him. At one point it had seemed he would have to herd up the House Republicans to sign a petition to force a bill providing a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission out of the rules committee, which has bottled it up.

But now that is unnecessary. Genial Joe Martin has found a post-Christmas Christmas present on his doorstep, all handsomely wrapped up in tissue paper and tinsel, presented with the compliments of the Democratic party.

* * *

THERE IS ONE WAY OUT. That is to override the ancient and outmoded rules of the Senate and end the farce of unlimited debate which permits a stubborn minority to thwart the will of the majority.

The Republicans in the Senate, with one or two exceptions, stand in a disciplined phalanx behind FEPC. (In a number of instances, this has little to do with convention; it is a matter of party strategy angling for the Negro vote.) Enough Northern Democrats favor a permanent FEPC to provide the needed majority if they are willing to stand up and be counted.

BUT WHAT WOULD HAPPEN to the president's program after such a move is something else again. It might well stir in the Southerners such resentment and bitterness as to imperil every other measure he has asked for.

It would arouse the kind of defensive reaction that could mean stalemate. Already several Southern senators have said they would oppose the administration's loan to Great Britain. If this feeling should spread, then the loan proposal may be defeated, and that is the cornerstone of the administration's foreign economic program.

We talk about reconverting from a war that ended in 1945. We are still, it seems, reconverting—the word they used then was reconstructing—from a war that ended in 1865.—©.

THE OLD SPECTRE

The FEPC is before the country again and the Congress of the United States is being treated again to what Thomas L. Stokes called a "sorry sight." We admit that the stand of certain Southern Senators leaves us in a state of confused uncertainty. It seems to us a very much simpler and a more honest position for them to take, isto repudiate democracy as a way of life and a form of government under which they wish to live, and admit that their opposition to whatever benefits Negroes is based upon prejudice, however irrational and indefensible it may be. They would not then be guilty of hypocrisy and inconsistency. "The basis of all human rights appears to be a respect for personality, a belief in the worth, a reverence for the essential sanctity, of all that is human. The members of a successful democracy are, therefore, eager to recognize, develop, and protect the unique and valuabale traits of each individual child and adult. They believe that every individual, if given a chance, can make at least some contribution to the common welfare and to his own happiness." Of course, to admit to being prejudiced against a race puts one in an uncomfortable position for no really educated person can find any good reason to support his prejudice. The opposition to the FEPC is based upon racial prejudice. The opposition reaches into the same old bag and pulls out the same old devices and arguments which have become threadbare and inapplicable. Both Senator Chavez and Governor Dewey are among the exponents of fair employment practice who have explained in language understandable to any fairminded individual what the FEPC proposes to accomplish. It is not designed as a threat to "white supremacy" nor to force upon anybody "social equality," nor to take anything away from anybody. It is only an encroachment upon "state rights" to those who themselves wish to deprive powerless individuals of rights and

On FEPC Bill

Times-Herald

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—(AP)—Senator Myers (D-Pa.) declare Southern opponents of the Fair Employment Practices Committee today the people and the Co (antidiscrimination) bill contend that the seldom-applied cloture, "ready to force t or debate limiting rule will not prevent a vote a hold against the current question of the United are before the Senate. It is not the our communi- the FEPC bill at all, but a motion to pinness." He made a direct reference "correct" the journal of the Senate populations. however, to the petition which h and 40 other Senators have signe in an effort to shut off debate o "We are fighting to keep a the measure to set up a perma promise made by the men who nent commission with broad powe founded our government," Myers to prevent employment discrimina said in a statement.

tion on account of race or creed. It would require a two-thirds vote for adoption, but is sure to run into rough parliamentary sledding when at attempt is made to formally file it in the Senate.

Myers Hopes To Force Vote

Richmond, Va.

duties with which democracy endows them. preying upon the ignorance of their con- "The 'essential, necessary, and unalienable rights' of mankind include free stituency by inculcating in them the notion that the anti-poll tax, the attack on the Bill are in- speech, unhampered access to the facts of white primary, and the FEPC Bill equality." and important questions, the voting franchise, tended to encourage "social equality." The religious liberty, "impartial justice, the overthrow "white supremacy." fal- equal protection of the laws, and the great lacy of such thinking is revealed when triad named in the Declaration of Independ- recalled that Negres make up only one- ence,—life, liberty, and the pursuit of hap- tenth of the total population of the United States, and in only a few of our communities do they out-number white populations. Americans of these rights are not good members of a democracy. To the fervent prayer uttered by a senator, "God help Southern democrats" we say, Amen. They will need absolution of their guilt of

The U. S. Senate—Mice or Men?

P.M.

The issue before the U. S. Senate is no longer whether it shall pass a bill for a permanent FEPC.

New York, N. Y.

The issue is whether the Senate shall operate as an orderly body governed in accordance with its own lawfully adopted rules, or shall degenerate into a group of spineless men governed in accordance with the pleasure of its presiding officer.

The issue is whether public opinion will permit the majority of the Senate to persist in a course of conduct so weak as to bring the Senate into contempt and to invite minority usurpation of power.

These are the issues raised by events in the Senate Monday. The Senate that day provided an extraordinary spectacle, a spectacle which made many in the galleries wonder whether ours had become a decadent and devitalized government.

Wednesday

A Look Into the Background

This is the background of what happened:

On January 17 a majority of the Senate voted to take up the bill for a permanent FEPC. Ever since that time a small group of Southerns have been filibustering to keep the bill from a vote. Forty-eight Senators have signed a petition asking for a vote on cloture, i.e., a vote to end the filibuster.

But when the cloture petition bearing the names of those 48 Senators was presented on Monday, Senator McKellar, (D., Tenn.), president pro tem of the Senate, refused to permit introduction of the petition. He ruled it out of order.

The extraordinary spectacle was this: 2-6-46

Although a majority of the Senate is for the FEPC and a majority of the Senate opposes the filibuster, and a majority is convinced that McKellar had no right to rule their petition out of order, no fight was made against his ruling.

A formal appeal was taken against the ruling by Barkley, who expressed "regretful" disagreement with McKellar. A brief and perfunctory argument was made by Taft (R., Ohio). Then all the supposed supporters of the bill disappeared, leaving faithful Chavez (D., N. M.), its sponsor, to hold the fort alone. The filibuster went on.

Why McKellar Should Step Down

No one arose to argue the arrogant arbitrariness of McKellar's ruling. No one arose to challenge his fitness to preside. For McKellar is a veteran of past Southern filibusters. He is opposed to the FEPC. As an honorable man, he ought to step down from the chair during legislative controversy on which he feels so deeply that his capacity to rule impartially must be open to more than reasonable doubt.

The fact is that the FEPC bill could not have been introduced at all if its supporters had not taken advantage of a moment when McKellar was not in the chair. The fact is that he has acted not as the impartial chairman of the Senate, but as a fervent partisan and shrewd ally of the filibusterers, helping them to hold the floor and to prevent a vote.

No one arose on the Senate floor to make these points. No one arose to explain to the Senate the crucial technicalities and the vital issue involved. No one appealed to the country. No one sought to provide popular understanding and mass support for the fight against a Senate chairman who has become a Senate Czar.

Until now the FEPC had been blocked by abuse of the virtual unlimited debate provided in the Senate; the fault lay largely with the Senate's rules. With McKellar's refusal to permit the filing of the cloture petition, a new situation was created. For in making that ruling McKellar was himself violating the rules of the Senate. The issue became whether the Senate was to be governed by its own rules or by McKellar's.

The Technicalities of the Senate Rules

The rules of the Senate are complex, but it is worthwhile in this instance to plunge into the technicalities. For fundamental issues depend upon them.

This filibuster is a filibuster without precedent. The closest parallel is the filibuster waged by McKellar and a group of Southern Senators in 1922 against the anti-lynching bill. McKellar at that time raised the very point on which the current filibuster began—the routine omission of the Chaplain's Prayer from the Journal.

But the difference is that in 1922 the anti-lynching bill had not yet reached the floor of the Senate. In this case a majority of the Senate have voted to take up the bill. The bill is the unfinished business on the calendar of the Senate.

Now to understand the crucial technicality:

McKellar ruled that the cloture petition was out of order because the business before the Senate was not the FEPC bill, but a motion to amend the Journal by inserting the Chaplain's Prayer. 2-6-46

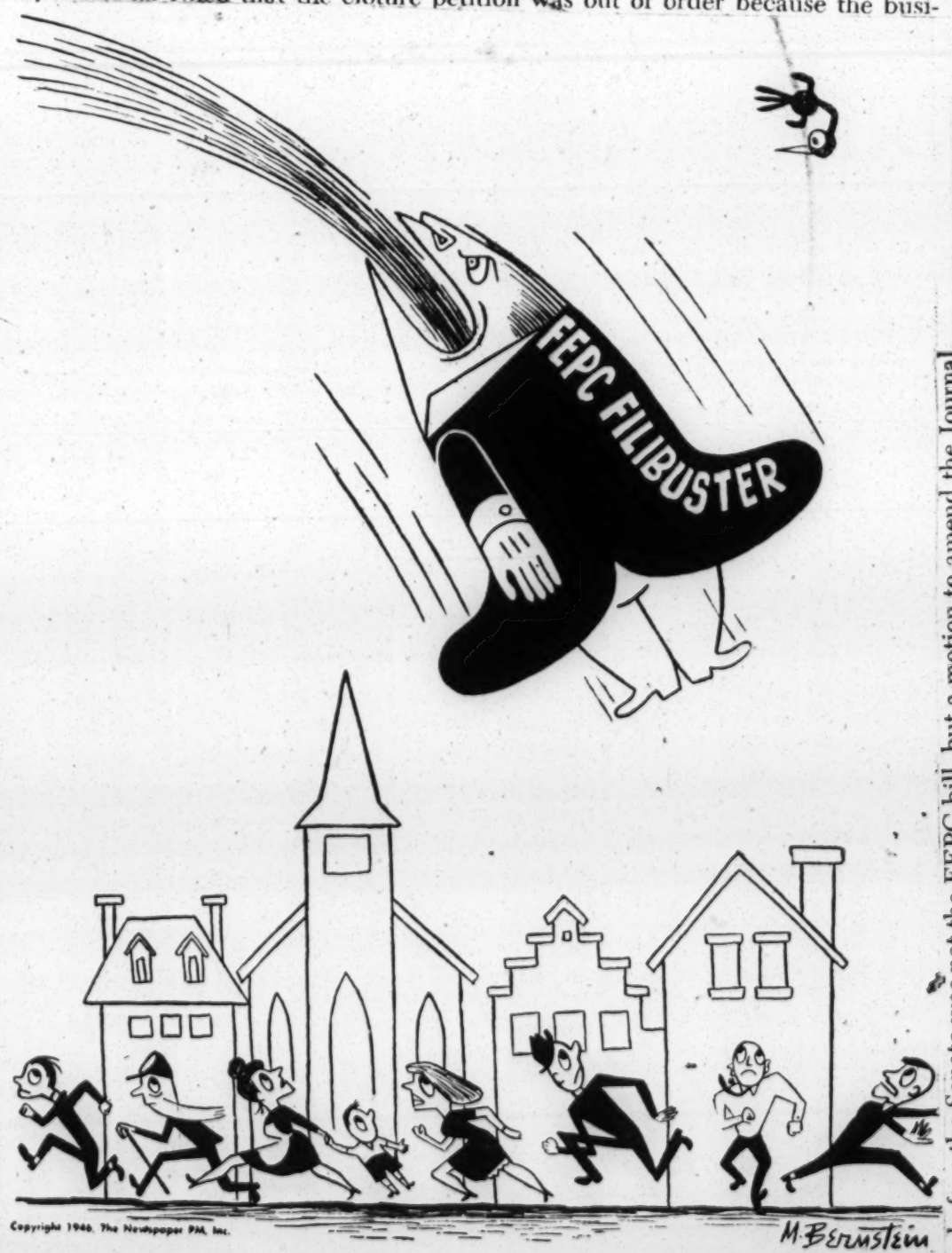
Listen closely: the day of the Senate begins with a Morning Hour, during which the Journal is read and may be amended and certain other types of business are transacted. But the Morning Hour ends by Senate rule at 2 p.m.

"It is the business of the chair," the Senate decided in 1888 when the 2 p.m. rule was adopted, "whenever the Morning Hour ceases, to lay before the Senate the unfinished business. . . ."

And Rule XXII of the Senate says that the only motions in order when the Senate is on unfinished business are motions to recess or to adjourn, or to dispose of the pending measure. The pending measure is the FEPC.

McKellar broke that rule when he refused to recognize the FEPC bill as the pending measure and refused to permit introduction of the cloture petition.

Now for the final point: the Senate has not adjourned since January 18. The filibusterers have permitted only motions to recess, lest they lose the floor. In the U. S. Senate it is, as you can see in your Congressional Record, still "the legislative day of Friday, January 18." 2-6-46



Never have the liberties of so many been threatened by so few.

That means that the Morning Hour in which it could be ruled that the amendment of the Journal and not the FEPC bill was the pending measure ended almost three weeks ago—at 2 p.m. on January 18.

Taft made this point, but weakly.

The point is well understood by Senators.

Every Senator must be aware that McKellar's ruling was unjustified and arbitrary, a bit of tricky footwork by a man abusing his power as chairman to help his reactionary Southern colleagues thwart the will of the majority.

Why has no Senator fought McKellar on the point at issue? Why have none appealed to the country on it? Why do the Northern progressives weakly acquiesce in dictatorial rulings? How can they expect to win their fight this way? Or don't they care?

—I. F. STONE

New Strategy for FEPC Outlined; March Planned

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

Decision to press for passage of a permanent Fair Employment Practice Bill in both Houses of Congress before the expiration of the present Act on June 30 was made at a two-day emergency strategy meeting, sponsored by the National Council for a Permanent FEPC.

Sat.

The more than 100 delegates representing 16 States who attended the meeting voted again to back S. 101 and H.R. 3222 substantially in their present form and to reject the Taft bill and any other "toothless" measures which might be proposed. 3-2-46

However, a legal committee which included Dean William H. Hastie of the Howard Law School, George M. Johnson and Leon Ransom, recommended certain changes in the Senate bill, using the House bill as a model.

Suggested Amendments

One of the possible amendments involved the clause in the Senate bill expressly stating that "a State may not abridge the right to work." It was agreed that it could be struck out without weakening the measure.

The legal committee recommended that "with reference to increasing the number of persons employed in a business or belonging to a union" provisions of the Act be increased from six to 25.

A third amendment deemed acceptable to the committee was that proposed by Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (Rep., Mass.), which would "provide for unpublicized effort at amicable agreement for removal of discriminatory practices before formal action," but reserving to the commission the power to do so.

Group Proposal

Although the State delegations endorsed the proposed amendments, they asked the committee to consider a provision that an offender be tried in the area in which he lives rather than be summoned to appear for trial in Washington. 3-2-46

Admitting that the idea was more or less understood under the provision bill, they insisted that it was one of the chief arguments of many of the bill's opponents and asked the body to consider spelling it out in the measure.

March Planned

Highlight of the meeting was the agreement to stage a "March on Washington" in the spring in support of legislation for a permanent FEPC.

At the close of the conference, the council was iustructed to request church, civic and labor leaders to arrange a time suitable for the march and to issue the call.

Among those leaders were Walter White, NAACP executive secretary; Bishop G. Bromley Osnam, head of the Federal Council of Churches, George K. Hunton, Catholic Interracial Council; Rabbi Stephen S Wise, American Jewish Council; Phlip Murray, CIO president; and William Green, AFL president.

Sat.

Among the speakers during the two-day conference were Sen. James M. Mead (Dem., N.Y.) and Sen. Wayne Morse (Rep., Ore.), leaders in the Senate fight for a permanent FEPC, who urged the council to continue its efforts.

Leadership Unchanged

Although it had been reported that the NAACP is contemplating taking over the leadership in the fight from the council, no proposal toward that end was made during the sessions.

Walter White, who with Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary, attended the meetings, declined to comment on the NAACP release announcing the plan. 3-2-46

However, he said, "The NAACP, as always, will take the most effective means possible to get permanent FEPC legislation passed.

Among the national leaders and organizations represented at the conference which was held at the Thirteenth St. annex of the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA, were:

Doris Shawloffin, Fellowship of Reconciliation of Maryland; Leo Goodman, national CIO; Hoyt Haddock, National CIO Maritime Union; Percy O. Batepps Interracial Fellowship, Media, Pa.; the Rev. W. H. Jernagin, Fraternal Council of Negro Churches. David S. Schick, Upholsterers' International Union, AFL; Robert T. Kearse, King Hiram Grand Lodge of New Jersey; Charles H. Houston, former FEPC member; Mrs. Mame Higgins, Council of Negro Women; Clementine Hedges and William Pearson, Cleveland Council for FEPC; William Worthy Jr., of New York, Workers' Defense League; Mrs. Claire Sifton, National Farmers' Union;

Miss Dorothy Height, National Board, YWCA; Miss Irene Silvey, American Civil Liberties Union; J. Harvey Netter Longshore Workers, ILA, New Orleans; Howard Y. Williams, Independent Voters of Illinois; Mrs. Grace Evans, Evansville, Ind.; Mrs. Daisy C. Hicks, Les Amies; and Mrs. T. O. Wedel, United Council of Church Women.

Reaction Blocks Calif. F.E.P.C.

Atlanta, Ga.
Daily World

BY LEON H. WASHINGTON JR.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—(ANP)—An unholy alliance of reactionary representatives of the merchants and manufactures of Los Angeles, Stockton Chamber of Commerce, Southern California Bottlers Association, California Restaurant Association, Association of Farmers, a doctor, and Capt. Charles Shunstron, a member of the Veterans' Right To Work Association, succeeded in blocking FEPC legislation which was before the governmental efficiency committee Wednesday afternoon. 2-2-46

The defeat of the bill was due to puppet Republican committeemen who carried out the dictates of their masters.

Of the 17 committee members, 12 Republican and 5 Democrat, 9 Republicans and one Democrat voted against the measure. In favor of FEPC legislation were four Democrats and three Republicans

LAST FMPLOYED

Speaking in favor of the bill were Dr. U. S. Mitchell, vice-president of the National Council of Christian and Jews. He declared, "They (minority groups) are the last to be employed and the first to be let out." He regretted the necessity for this type of legislation, but could see no other way out of it.

Betty Williams, representing the NAACP, declared that widespread race riots followed in the wake of World War I and that, unless discrimination was forbidden by law, riots might well follow World War II.

FAILED TO USE

Employers" she continued "fail to utilize employes from minority groups at their highest skill levels." 2-2-46

Estol Ward, CIO representative, declared veterans' placement councils had found great difficulty in placing veterans of minority groups in jobs after their discharge from the services.

From the AFL, Pat Fogarty, member of the San Francisco local Shipwrights union declared passage of the bill would "contribute materially to the elimination of labor strife."

Birmingham, Ala.
Age Herald

"Two and two make four . . ."

They make far more than four, it would seem, in the arithmetic of Malcolm C. Dobbs, secretary of the Alabama Chapter of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. Mr. Dobbs has wired Sen. Byrd, it is reported, that "the great majority of organized labor in Alabama, representing well over 200,000 Alabama citizens, has long been on record in favor of federal fair employment legislation." I have checked up on this statement and here is the result: Secretary-Treasurer W. O. Hare, of the American Federation of Labor in Alabama, which has 118,000 members, says his organization definitely has not endorsed the FEPC bill.

2-1-46

Mr. Hare says he believes that "our Southern way of doing things for the colored man is much better than a law forced on us against our will." He agrees with this column that the South should oppose the federal law and establish state commissions of its own to seek fair employment for the Negro not by legal force but by influence, persuasion, adjustment, information and good will. He would be glad to serve on such a commission in Alabama, he says.

* * *

Mr. Hare says he does not undertake to speak for "the 42,000" Alabama mine workers, who are back in the A. F. of L. fold now with John Lewis. They are not included in his 118,000 named. So I asked William Mitch, their leader. He says they are definitely in favor of the FEPC bill. He thinks it is "a lot of fuss about nothing" because employers "are going to hire a good man whether he is white or black." But he says his mine workers in Alabama number only 33,000, not 42,000 as indicated by Mr. Hare.

* * *

The CIO people are definitely for the FEPC bill, their state council president, Cary Haigler, tells me. Mr. Haigler says his total membership is 72,000.

2-1-46

The figures on Alabama organized labor's attitude towards the FEPC bill, therefore, as reported by the unions' own officials, are: On record in favor—105,000; not in favor—118,000. Yet Mr. Dobbs says the "great majority of organized labor, representing well over 200,000 Alabama citizens, has long been on record in favor of federal fair employment legislation." I say he owes Gov. Sparks an apology and Sen. Byrd a telegram correcting his first one.

* * *

Neither in Alabama nor in the nation does the American Federation of Labor endorse the FEPC bill. One of its biggest unions is very actively opposing the bill, as a matter of fact. The 500,000-strong International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers has petitioned Congress against the bill because the existing FEPC ordered abolition of segregated Negro unions even though they received equal consideration by the brotherhood in "hire, tenure, terms and conditions of employment."

2-1-46

"It is impossible," the boilermakers told Congress, "for the union to comply with the order that Negroes be admitted into the white lodges, and maintain the organization. Many of the lodges are located throughout the South, and in those lodges and many in the North and West there is a membership that will not remain if Negroes are admitted. The friction that would result would be calamitous to the welfare of the Negroes, the industry, and the public. The union has offered the same facilities to the Negro members that are possessed by the white members . . ."

* * *

Whether a majority among organized labor in the nation as a whole is for the FEPC bill is debatable. Even more so is whether a majority of the public is. In his own contribution to the filibuster Sen. Bankhead pointed out that in 18 out of 20 Northern and Western states in which state FEPC bills have been offered, the legislation has been defeated. Sen. Bankhead said something else worth noting, too. He said it was a pity all the Southern talk in the Senate on this matter was being put down to time-taking tactics alone and that more attention was not paid to some of the sober argument being offered by Southerners against the bill. 2-1-46

* * *

"The Southern tories were caught off guard by the motion of Sen. Chavez to call up the bill," reports The New Republic. The very first to react to the situation and go into action against the Chavez maneuver was the Democratic whip, an old tory named Lister Hill, of Alabama.

How to Answer Rep. Buck

Congressman Ellsworth Buck had a peculiar answer for the delegation of Communist seamen who visited him to get his support for the FEPC agency to fight racial discrimination on jobs. 1-2-46

He told them he wasn't sure that his agency to fight race discrimination is to encourage race hatred, it would be his American duty to combat their views, not discrimination. Furthermore, he wasn't sure that his constituents favor the abolition of race discrimination.

Rep. Buck's alibis won't work. He can't justify his race discrimination on the grounds that his race prejudice and by pretending that his race prejudice prejudices of his district. For even if it were true that some of his constituents favored race

Dewey Ducks on FEPC, Tries To Dodge Vets' Jobless Pay

The Worker New York

By MAX GORDON 2-3-46

ALBANY.—Gov. Dewey is going to have to do some fancy political footwork to get around two of the issues raised here in the past week.

One concerns the national struggle around FEPC. The other is the CIO demand that the seven-weeks waiting period required before strikers can get jobless pay be eliminated.

A bill embodying this demand was thrown into the legislative hopper last Monday by Bronx Assemblyman Leo Isacson, sole American Laborite in the Legislature. 2-3-46

Dewey's record on the FEPC issue is a checkered one. As on all other issues, it is thoroughly opportunist. In March of 1944, he abruptly dumped a state FEPC bill in order to advance his presidential candidacy. Protest in Negro, labor and other democratic circles was bitter.

Last year, he was compelled to give tacit support to the fight for a state FEPC in an effort to overcome the effects of his action a year earlier. Since then he has been busy making his peace with the dominant reactionary elements in the state GOP, upon whom he leans for major political support.

DUCKS DELEGATION

Last Monday a delegation of 50 leaders of religious, civic, Negro and labor organizations went up to see him on the national FEPC fight. They intended to ask him, as titular head of the Republican Party, to use his power to get GOP senators to fight the filibuster and GOP congressmen, including the 14 in his own state who have not yet done so, to sign the FEPC discharge petition in the House. 2-3-46

The Governor refused to see them. They took their case to the Legislature through Assemblymen Isacson and Hulan Jack, Democratic-ALP representative from Harlem. Answering Isacson, Jack and Democratic Minority Leader Irwin Seingut who backed them, Majority Leader Irving M. Ives insisted that a legislative request that Dewey act would "embarrass" the Governor.

That tells the story of the Dewey dilemma. To redeem the pledge made on behalf of FEPC by himself and his party in the 1944 elections would require that he intervene as requested. To do so, however, would be to wreck again the fences he had mended so patiently after the State FEPC measure was passed last year. His reactionary sponsors would once again be up in arms. 2-3-46

The fact that he was pinned down by the delegation in Albany and failed to produce will cost him heavily in the 1946 elections, particularly if the delegation is followed by other mass actions.

The Isacson measure on jobless pay for strikers projects the strike issue into the Legislature. It will compel the party leaders to take sides for or against the strikers and be judged accordingly by labor in the fall elections.

The PAC

Atlanta Ga Constitution

Editor Constitution: The writer read in The Constitution that one of Hillman's PAC "platform planks" is a permanent FEPC, and when Hillman announced his "platform" he announced at the same time the coming "purge" of all Southern Congressmen who oppose it—which includes practically all of them. mon. 4-22-46

Now the question that is going to cause a lot of interest among millions of white Southern voters is this: What honest-to-God Southerners are going to have the gall and guts to climb upon platforms, look their fellow Southerners squarely in the eye, and tell them point-blank that they are for the FEPC, and if they (the voters) elect them they shall fight and vote for the proposed measure? Incidentally, if the truth were known it could be stated that thousands of CIO Southerners are wondering about the same thing. At any rate, millions of voters south of the "line" are awaiting with the same curiosity with which they view circus freaks, the names of the CIO candidates who necessarily are going to indorse the FEPC publicly. 4-22-46

T. L. HUDSON.

FEPC Needs Heads-Up Fighters

Daily Worker

By ROB F. HALL

1-21-46 WASHINGTON

LAST Thursday was an important date at the capitol. That was the day some 600 delegates jammed the great caucus room in the Old House Office Building, and from there went from office to office demanding action for a permanent FEPC.

New York, N.Y.

That alone was enough to make the day memorable. But it was also the day that the Senate acted favorably by a vote of 49 to 17, on a motion of Sen. Dennis Chavez (D-NM) to proceed at once to consideration of Senate bill 101 to set up a permanent FEPC.

The motion caught the polltax bloc off guard, and their surprised dismay was something to see. Senator Bankhead hurried back from a conference with Ed O'Neal of the Farm Bureau, too late to vote, but in time to chide the supporters of the bill for the scurvy trick they had played on him. Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss) charged that present consideration of the FEPC bill was a maneuver to keep anti-strike legislation off the floor.

Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala) who has a good record on labor legislation in general but who somehow cannot completely break his ties with the poltaxers, attempted to dissuade Chavez from his course.

Said Sen. Hill: "I have not discussed the matter with the Senator (Chavez) but I understood he would perhaps address himself to the subject today but would not make the motion today. Am I in error in that understanding?"

Replied Sen. Chavez: "The Senator is in error, and I have made the motion." 1-21-46

Redbaiting

Polltax Senators had little time to prepare their filibuster. They were thus forced to rely on the crudest redbaiting, which proved a little sickening even to conservatives. In the forefront, of course, was Jim Eastland.

"I understood there would be some Communists—I read it in the Daily Worker — down from New York today," said Eastland, "and I see the galleries are infested with them. If this is an American measure, it should be discussed before Americans in the galleries. And not before a group of Communists who come to Washington and attempt to stampede the Senate into destroying the Constitution."

"Mr. President," replied Chavez. "I do not know the make-up of the guests of the body. I do not know whether they are Communists. . . . But I am becoming tired of hearing men who are merely interested in human rights accused of being Communists. In order not to be called a Communist, probably one would have to be satisfied with a wage of $15 a month."

Sen. Aiken intervened to suggest that "in some quarters it is customary to call a person a Communist" if he disagrees with you.

Eastland spent the rest of the session reading into the record, with much anti-Negro and anti-Semitic comment on the side, a frayed and yellow clipping from the red baiting **Nashville Banner.** The clipping contained an article denouncing the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and its leadership as subversive.

1-21-46

So ended the first day of the great filibuster. At this writing it continues, and therefore is one of the factors which must be taken into account in the drive for a permanent FEPC.

The first battle did not begin in the House, where the experienced parliamentary strategists of the labor movement hoped and expected it would. But now the lines are drawn and the battle is on.

FEPC supporters will find it necessary, of course to be constantly alert. The strategy of Eastland and Co. was clumsy and heavy-handed in the first hours of the fight. But friends of FEPC should be prepared for new tricks, some of them not so clumsy, which the polltaxers will cook up.

And above all, it is necessary to get a cloture vote and stop the filibuster. 1-21-46

Some of the bill's backers may yield to pressure from the Southern Democrats to suspend discussion of the FEPC in order to make way for other "important" legislation. There is also the danger that amendments, such as that suggested by Sen. Taft, to make FEPC merely an investigating body without powers to act, may be put forward as the basis for compromise. Such a compromise would of course be fatal to the real purposes of the FEPC legislation. 1-21-46

Meanwhile the fight in the House cannot be relaxed. Despite the pledges of House Majority Leader McCormack, and Minority Leader Martin, few names have been added to discharge petition No. 4 to force action in the House. A majority of the 60 names still needed will undoubtedly have to come from Republicans in districts where labor and the Negro people have organized strength.

As Rep. Marcantonio told the delegates in the caucus room last Thursday, **"We've got to hit them hard on both sides, in the Senate and in the House."**

FEPC Head Pessimistic About Industrial Future

Sees Discrimination Tightening Until New Holocaust Makes Whites Less Prejudiced

By Irene Kaye

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — Prejudices of white workers bar progress of colored people, Malcolm Ross, chairman of the Committee on Fair Employment Practices, told the ninth annual conference of the social sciences division of Howard University here, last Thursday. 4-20-46

Leading the discussion group, which examined the post-war outlook in small business, the engineering professions and the technical vocations, Mr. Ross injected a pessimistic vein into the otherwise bright outlook the group had been painting.

Trend Is to Discrimination

Referring to the employment of the colored man, Mr. Ross said large numbers of colored people in the textile industries are doing well and that trade unions are facing problems of the colored man realistically.

Whites Want Ascendency

The mass of white workers in the trade unions have taken the position that they are not going to let colored people gain an equal level with them and the only so-called solution is to break this position down, he said.

He then appealed to the group to give more serious attention to the plight of the colored veteran of whom he said is not getting what he deserves.

Dr. Irene C. Hipps of the Washington Public Schools; Emmer M. Lancaster of the Commerce Department; Edgar P. Westmoreland, Lawrence A. Oxley, Dr. Ambrose Caliver, P. B. Young, publisher; James C. Evans, R. Maurice Moss, and many others spoke at the three-day conference.

Truman, Randolph Stage Love Fest Over Remains of Senate FEPC Bill

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

By CLAUDIA JONES

President Truman recently wrote a warm and cozy letter to A. Phillip Randolph, president of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and co-chairman with Anna Arnold Hedgeman of the "National Council for a Permanent FEPC." Fri 2-22-46

The coziness of the relationship between Mr. Truman and Mr. Randolph caused political eyebrow-raising, when Truman warmly thanked Randolph for "his heart-warning letter of Jan. 24."

What sort of letter could A. Phillip Randolph have sent to the President to merit such a "heartwarming" characterization?

As far as one can discern, there is certainly no "heartwarming" example of Administration leadership on the FEPC measure. It is quite the contrary.

It was the "heartwarming" action of Truman that was responsible for taking away FEPC powers to investigate the blatant refusal of the Capitol Transit Co. to hire Negroes. It was the "heartwarming" ruling of President Truman under the "seeming" extension of the power of FEPC to June 30 that coincided with the virtual death of the FEPC, the closing of its regional offices in all but Chicago and Detroit. Truman's failure to condemn the Senate sell-out of FEPC by both major parties and his failure to condemn the filibustering crowd in his own party merit anything but support from Negro leaders.

TOO LATE FOR PROMISES

Yet A. Phillip Randolph can be the recipient of a letter from President Truman which further stated: **"it is good to know that you feel that I am with you and to know that you are with me. . . ."**

Is Randolph purporting to be the the modern-day **peddler of promises** to the Negro people? If so, he should be aware that the temper of the Negro people leans in a direction contrary to easy acceptance of promises, no matter where they come from.

This is why they are today placing the blame for failure of the Senate FEPC bill where it belongs. They recognize, together with their trade union allies, that they must gird themselves for a new successful fight, around the House Measure, in this session of Congress.

Without a doubt, the blame rests primarily on the Republican and Democratic parties, whose majority and minority Senate leaders agreed to displace the FEPC after cloture was lost. Only 12 Senators voted against displacement of the FEPC measure. Fri 2-22-46

BARKLEY'S RECORD

It must be remembered that it was Senator Barkley, Senate majority leader, who took the floor in support of Chavez' motion to withdraw the bill. This is clear evidence that Mr. Truman undoubtedly give his approval. We must remember that the promises by Republican Senator Taft to fight the filibuster with all-night sessions turned out to be a bluff. The Republicans went down the line with the Democrats in the Senate sell-out of FEPC.

We can no more praise Truman in "heartwarming" terms than we can the 38 Senators who, while signing the cloture petition, felt that their obligation on this measure was discharged by merely a record vote for cloture.

Undoubtedly Randolph will object, for his own political reasons, to criticism of Mr. Truman. But it is noteworthy that none of this "heartwarming" praise emanates from Randolph to those forces responsible for organizing mass action in support of FEPC, especially when the filibuster was at its height.

This is why another question follows—one which is the key for **all fighters** for a permanent FEPC measure, namely: Fri. 2-22-46

Where were Mr. Randolph and Mr. Hedgeman when the Senate was being fouled up by the spewings of the Bilbos, Eastlands and Rankins?

The record shows:

1—They sabotaged the mass actions of the people directed against the bill's enemies.

2—They were responsible for foiling the plans of the most experienced and reliable group of progressive Congressmen, whose advice was to fight to free the House discharge petition on the FEPC.

3—They did so because they seek to make partisan capital out of the FEPC issue.

(Tomorrow's article will document these charges.)

The Man Who Knows All the Rules

P.M. Wednesday

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Chas. L. Watkins, the self-effacing Senate Parliamentarian from Arkansas, says the FEPC bill "is as dead as a dodo." Wednesday

Although Charlie wants to stay as far in the background as possible, claiming "I am in the confidence of both sides," he is the man who sits at the feet of the Senate's presiding officer, Sen. Kenneth D. McKellar (D., Tenn.), bitter-end foe of the Fair Employment Practices bill. 2-6-46

Watkins, who has been around the Senate as a paid employee since 1905, got the formal title of Parliamentarian in 1935. He said he isn't quite sure how he got it—that somebody decided "to divide up a couple of titles." It's acknowledged that he knows every Senate rule backward and forward.

Watkins admits that on Jan. 17, when Sen. Dennis Chavez suddenly called for a vote on whether to take up FEPC he was as "surprised as anyone else, because there had been an agreement the bill wouldn't be brought up."

Watkins was asked what he did in a case like that. "I don't want to get into any trouble," he replied, "but naturally I had to advise the presiding officer."

Watkins said he thought fast. He told McKellar to adjourn the Senate so the next day the Congressional *Record* and not FEPC could be made the pending business.

"That's where the FEPC people made their big mistake," he observed.

Watkins said: "If the FEPC crowd had been fast enough to insist that the Senate *recess* instead of *adjourn*, FEPC would have been the pending business and they could have forced the vote on cloture in no time." That's how FEPC lost the first round.

Its supporters lost the second round a few days ago when Watkins made the unprecedented ruling that the Congressional *Record* of Jan. 17 (known as the Senate *Journal*) was "the highest privileged matter of the Senate," and FEPC couldn't have a look in while the *Journal* was up for discussion.

Democratic Leader Alben Barkley (D., Ky.) didn't agree with him. But Watkins read the rules to suit McKellar.

"Anyway," Watkins says, "when you've got 15 men out there arguing for a principle you can't stop them and it's just like the anti-lynching bill: When the Southerners were sure they had the votes to beat cloture they let it come to a vote."

Watkins is a gentle-spoken man with wispy brown hair, brown eyes, who invariably dresses in brown suits. He never leaves his swivel chair at McKellar's feet. Seventy-nine year old McKellar, who doesn't hear very well, is considered pretty lucky to have inherited a Parliamentarian from Arkansas.

Poll on FEPC

Dear Editor: New York, N.Y.

By way of a check on how well people were keeping up with the news, a few weeks ago I polled a group of 20 civilians and soldiers at an Army camp on whether they knew what FEPC stood for. I was amazed to find that not even one person could give me an answer. That truly is a sad commentary on a so-called enlightened public.

It would seem that if any reasonable measure of social, economic, and political progress is to be achieved, here lies the first line of attack. Wed 4-10-46

New York BENJAMIN POSNER

Backers of FEPC Meet

New York, N.Y.

It Looks as if the Best They Can Do Is Settle for a Compromise

P.M. Wednesday

By ELIZABETH DONAHUE

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—As the Fair Employment Practices Bill fought for breath in the down wind of a Southern filibuster, top Republican and Democratic supporters of the measure meet today to decide whether to battle or retreat.

A final settlement on whether it is necessary to make a flat deal with the Southern Democrats to bring the cloture (debate-limiting) motion to a vote will probably be decided.

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.) has disclosed that he will meet today with Democratic Leader Alben Barkley (D., Ky.) and Sen. Dennis Chavez (D., N. M.). Taft, predicting they will reach some agreement, said they would then confer with Sen. Richard Russell (D., Ga.) the leader of the Southern fight against the FEPC bill.

The deal voted most likely to succeed, according to well-informed Republicans, was one in which the FEPC proponents would agree to drop the FEPC bill if the necessary one-third of the Senate defeats the cloture rule. 2-6-46

Late Caucus

But in a late-evening caucus, Republicans last night rejected this suggestion, supported by a strong clique within its own ranks. To date Sen. Kenneth McKeller (D., Tenn.), president pro tem, has ruled a cloture motion out of order.

GOP Leader Wallace White (Me.) declared as the caucus adjourned: "We have talked much but resolved little."

Taft amplified this with the statement: "Although there was no final action, the conference felt we should exhaust every means to get a vote on cloture." 2-6-46

But with only one Democratic supporter of the FEPC present on the Senate floor throughout most of yesterday's session, seasoned Capitol observers sniffed a compromise.

Chavez, who stood off the Southern filibusterers single-handed, when asked where his Democratic colleagues were hiding, answered: "That's what I'd like to know."

The Senate recessed at 4:35, giving the filibusterers another short day.

Three Alternatives

There appeared to be three alternatives:

¶ The majority of the Senate, committed to the cloture vote, could let the filibuster ramble on and enter into an endurance contest with the Southern Democrats.

¶ The majority could quietly inform the Southerners that they would agree to drop FEPC if cloture

¶ There could be a back-room agreement to bring in a new bill and throw FEPC off the floor.

The first alternative was said by leaders on both sides to be unlikely. The success of the second, it was reported, depended on whether the Southern Democrats also got assurances that they had enough votes to beat cloture. The third procedure depended on whether the Republicans. It was pointed out that it might be ready to capitulate and the Negro vote in the North. Barkley, is ready to capitulate and the Negro vote in the North. There was little doubt but that

Kansas City, Kansas
3-29-46 F. E. P. C. Friday

1. "The politicians will tell you that political events are cumulative, in other words, one event won't lose an election, but several of them taken together, will. For instance, both Democratic and Republican politicoes agree, that Mrs. Truman's 'Why not'? crack about the race question and the D. A. R. in itself would not lose her husband the Negro vote. But when this event is followed by the southern filibuster against FEPC and the exit of Harold Ickes, chief Negro champion of the old Roosevelt administration, then the picture changes. Millions of Negroes remember the day when Ickes invited Marian Anderson to sing on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial after the D. A. R. had turned her down. They know of Ickes' appointment of a Negro governor to the Virgin Islands, which southern senators are now blocking, and his many speeches in Negro centers during crucial days of past campaigns. Result of all these events: even more optimistic Democrats will admit that the strategic Negro vote which went solid for Roosevelt has now slipped over to the G. O. P. column." (Des Moines Register, February 20, 1946. Column by: Drew Pearson).

the Plaindealer - 3-29-46 - Fri

2. "My dander is up! And I hope t[illegible] Mr. W. R. Coughlin's letter of the 31st succeeded in arousing a few other people. Perhaps Mr. Coughlin doesn't quite realize what the FEPC provides. Or if he does, he certainly has very little imagination and foresight. Does he not understand what such a commission would do to what he calls 'principles of democracy long endeared to Americans'? . . . Mr. Coughlin also wants to know: Why be biased? Well, sometimes, friend, it's a good idea to be biased. Especially, when it is to the best interests of every clear-thinking American citizen. The filibuster may be, in some cases, used as a means of getting votes. But, believe me, as long as our southern senators use the filibuster against such outrageous acts as FEPC, they will bet my vote." (Atlanta Constitution, February 25, 1946. Letter to the Editor from: Ray Turner, Dawson, Georgia). Kansas City, Kansas

Publishers Laud Truman For Pro-FEPC Fight

Chicago Defender, Ill
Sat.

By LOUIS LAUTIER
(NNPA Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON—The Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association this week commended President Truman for his appointment of colored persons to responsible government positions and for his advocacy of permanent fair employment practice legislation.

They urged the abolition of race segregation in veterans' facilities and strict enforcement of federal laws safeguarding the life and liberty of all citizens.

Mr. Truman thanked the group for what he said he considered a very good statement and in conformity with his convictions. He said he definitely thought that his attitude in the past 12 years as a Senator and now as President was right and that he would continue along those same lines.

It is unfortunate, he said, that there is need for special legislation to guarantee minorities their rights, but until the day comes when that is no longer necessary he would be willing to fight for such legislation.

Opposed To Segregation

Truman revealed that he had become disturbed over anti-Semitic propaganda, which, he said, is in effect, anti-Negro propaganda, and he thought safeguards would have to be devised against such propaganda. 3-9-46

He is unalterably opposed to segregation on the basis of race or color, he said. This latter remark was particularly pleasing to the publishers because the day before General Omar N. Bradley, administrator of Veterans' Affairs, told them the Veterans' Administration would build in Mississippi another Jim Crow veterans' hospital.

The text of the publishers' statement presented to President Truman follows:

"We, the representatives of the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association, on behalf of 15,000,000 colored Americans, wish to commend you for your appointment of qualified colored Americans to responsible positions [illegible] government and we hope that [illegible] policy will be extended.

Laud FEP[illegible] 3-9-46

"Secon[illegible] wish to commend you fo[illegible] public statements supporting [illegible] fair employment practice legislation. The need for strong safeguards against discrimination in employment becomes more acute daily. We, therefore, urge your continued support in behalf of this measure which is in the general interest of all Americans.

"Thirdly, in the reorganization of the Veterans' Administration, we urge you to use your good offices to abolish the un-American policy of segregation and we restate our opposition to separate facilities for veterans based upon color.

"Fourthly, we call your attention to the increasing need for strict enforcement of the federal laws safeguarding the life and liberties of all American citizens in all sections of the United States, particularly in the South.

"Finally, we invite your attention further to the need for the abolition of all voting restrictions based upon race, color or creed."

GM Plants Need FEPC Badly

The Worker New York 2-3-46

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT—The top negotiating committee of the United Auto Workers for General Motors told The Worker that all organized labor and its supporters must get on the ball to demand continuation of FEPC and to end the shameful filibuster by poll-tax Senators.

Charles Beckman, committee secretary emphasized that "this committee stands four square against any and all forms of discrimination by the corporation against the Negroes."

Members of the Committee were high in their praise of Negro GM workers in the strike. This has been evident, they said, on all picket lines since the beginning of the strike where Negro trade unionists have been in the forefront of picketing and all other phases of strike activity.

Asked what they thought were the main forms of discrimination likely to be practiced by the employers in the post-war period, the committee members said that employers undoubtedly would seek to return Negro workers to jobs as sweepers, wet sanders and janitors, the poorest paid, dirtiest jobs in the plant. 2-3-46

A number of GM plants do not hire Negro workers. On the question of grading, the GM union leaders declared that Negro workers must—and the union will fight for this— be given equal opportunities to maintain jobs with no wage cuts; the regular rate to be paid.

GM locals throughout the country must tackle the job of preventing discrimination right at the employment office, said Charles Beckman of Local 45, Fisher Body, Cleveland. He referred to the refusal of GM to hire any Negroes in some of its plants.

That is where passage of FEPC will help the unionists in their work, Mr. Beckwith said. He urged every local to wire their congressmen to put a halt to the filibuster and get FEPC passed.

A survey by the union's Research Department shows how GM discriminates. In April 1943, with a critical manpower shortage, a survey covering 60 percent of the hourly rated GM employes showed only 4.9 percent Negroes. Later in the war this rose to 9.4 percent—still too low a figure. 2-3-46

In 13 plants no Negroes were employed. In 17 plants—all of which employed white women—no Negro women were employed.

No Kiddin'

The Worker N.Y.

MANY inquiries have come in as to the next steps in the fight in Washington for the permanent FEPC bill.

Does the successful filibuster mean that the bill is dead in this session of Congress? The answer is a resounding "No!"

The filibuster meant that the poltaxers and their reactionary allies in the Senate won the first round. The bill is still on the Senate calendar, and can be brought up for action again when the pressure of labor and the people reaches a sufficiently powerful point. In other words, the people can win the final round.

The House version of the FEPC bill can still be brought up for action. What is needed there is the addition of about 55 more signatures to the discharge petition to get the bill out of the stranglehold of the House Rules Committee. When this petition is filled out, the bill must be put on the calendar in the House and voted upon. Once it reaches the House floor, where filibusters cannot take place, it will be passed. For in the House are such staunch and able pilots of the bill as Reps. Powell, Marcantonio, De Lacy and a score of others.

While we should keep up the pressure to get the bill back on the Senate floor for immediate consideration, it is in the House that the fight should be concentrated at the present moment. To get the bill through the House becomes one of the most effective means of compelling the Senate to act upon the bill again. Sunday, 3-24-46

IT IS most unfortunate that this procedure was not followed in the first instance. But there is time to carry it through successfully now, and, with fast work, to complete preparations for breaking the next polltax filibuster.

This is election year, and no one is more aware of that fact than the Congressmen, all of whom come up for reelection in November. Having to face an aroused electorate eight months hence compels both Congressmen and those members of the Senate coming up for reelection, to pay particular attention to their behavior.

What Next On the FEPC Bill?

The FEPC is already one of the biggest issues of the election campaign and with two other major issues—the struggle for peace and the rights of labor—is a central criterion for judging all candidates. Bound up with the FEPC is the present national wave of lynch terror against the Negro people symbolized in the Freeport and Columbia cases—and the temporary success of the polltaxers with the filibuster encouraged the forces of racial and religious bigotry. Sun. 3-24-46

THE broadest unity of the Negro people and their labor and progressive allies is necessary for this job, irrespective of race, color, creed, political affiliation or nationality. While working with all strata of the population interested in this fight, it must be a unity which relies upon the independent political action of the people, with the organized labor movement taking the initiative and serving as the core of the fight, in each community and nationally. There is not much time; Congress will be adjourning soon for the elections.

Check up on your Congressman. See that his name has been attached to the House discharge petition for the FEPC.

Powell Wins Promise Of Renewed FEPC Fight

Daily Worker New York
Fri. 3-22-46

Special to the Daily Worker

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Possibility of resumption of the FEPC fight in the House of Representatives is seen as a result of a promise wrung from minority leader Joe Martin that he would back the legislation on any calendar Wednesday.

Martin told Rep. A. Clayton Powell (D-NY) that he preferred that it be delayed one week because so many of his members would be out campaigning for re-election. Rep. Vito Marcantonio was also present at the conference with Martin.

Rep. Powell pointed out that it was unfortunate that the FEPC had come up in the Senate first.

Powell, a member of the House Labor Committee, said he was seeking an appointment with National Democratic Chairman Hannegan for next Tuesday, to insure against vacillation on the part of the part of the Democratic leadership. He urged pressure on the Representatives to be on the floor each Wednesday. Fri 3-22-46

The Committee of Catholics for Human Rights yesterday called on 60 Republican Congressmen to "fulfill" their party's promise by signing the discharge petition bringing the FEPC measure before the House of Representatives.

Dr. Emmanuel Chapman, committee chairman, pointed out that the signatures of Democratic Congressmen have almost "reached the saturation point" while lack of Republican signatures has kept the bill deadlocked in the Rules Committee.

FEPC LEGISLATION AGAIN IS BLOCKED

Southern Democrats Force Six Roll Calls In House

Thurs. 5-23-46

WASHINGTON, May 22—(AP)—Southern Democrats blocked House action today on legislation to make permanent the Fair Employment Practices Committee.

After forcing six separate roll calls in a delaying move to keep the legislation from coming up, the Southern group won an overnight recess shortly after 3 p.m.

The legislation, approved by the labor committee but shelved by the rules committee, can come before the House only on Wednesdays when the roll of committees is called for considering of bills which they have approved.

Labor committee members have been trying for months to bring up the FEPC bill under "Calendar Wednesday" procedure.

Today's time-consuming quorum calls came while Rep. Bradley (R., Mich.) was praising the Merchant Marine for the part which it had played during the war. It took Bradley almost three hours to complete his tribute. Thurs 5-23-46

What Next for FEPC?

Daily Worker, New York, N.Y.

Some Afterthoughts on the Garden Rally

By CLAUDIA JONES Sat. 3-9-46

Thursday's Madison Square Garden rally was a militant demonstration of the Negro people for a permanent FEPC. But the audience, overwhelmingly Negro, was tensely silent. Except for their response to the singing of the magnificent 1,000-voice choir, there was something lacking.

It was that unity of all Negro organizations and all labor, to defend themselves against the bloody assault on our people and the effort to split us and return us to a semi-slave status.

These Negro people were indignant. The wave of violence and death against their kin at Columbia, Tenn., pressed upon them.

On their minds was the Freeport murder of two Negro GI's which has brought to the North the crime of Scottsboro.

Yet nary a word was said by the speakers of these things.

But on the platform sat representatives of labor, CIO and AFL, two Senators, prominent liberal NAACP and Urban League leaders and Secretary of Labor, Lewis Schwellenbach, who represented President Truman. Sat. 3-2-46

It was a shocking departure from reality. For support to such burning issues is inseparable from the FEPC fight. They confirm the urgent need for such legislation.

* * *

In Daily Worker articles before the rally, we said the FEPC issue was too vital to be hindered by partisan aims.

Now, much seems to have been done to try to re-shape National Council's strategy. A. Phillip Randolph, central figure in the Council, repeatedly urged action in this session of Congress. Randolph criticized the Truman Administration's "failure to place its full forces behind the bill," as well as the Senators of both major parties.

While we can agree that FEPC is an important test of Congressional candidates, it must be noted that the meeting following traditional lines tended to view FEPC as a political football between politicians and aspirants for political office. While it is true that these spokesmen do not represent the most reactionary wings of their parties, both Chavez (D-NM) and Morse (R-Ore) and ex-Mayor LaGuardia, each in his own way, without offending the other, called for the Democratic - Republican status quo in the 46-48 elections: **"Reward your friends and defeat your enemies."**

Undoubtedly such an approach is conditioned by the continued presence of the scurrilous Social Democratic, red-baiting Dubinsky and Trozkyite forces who infest the National Council and are willingly permitted to do so by the Randolph-Hedgeman group.

Thus, they are fighting for FEPC in such a way as to fight the Negro people to the old political forces responsible for the sabotage of the measure.

For this reason, Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach invoked the democratic heritage of our country to assure the silent Negro citizens that the Truman Administration carries forward the mantle of Roosevelt. Sat. 3-2-46

Unfortunately the labor spokesmen were unrepresentative of labor. Matthew Woll, himself the embodiment of discrimination policies in the AFL read the speech of William Green, who was absent because of "pressing business."

James Carey spoke for the CIO. But Philip Murray should be sore when he learns how Carey represented him. The tone of Carey's speech was set by the horoscope. Just before coming to the meeting, he read the horoscope for Leo in a new paper. **"The horoscope's advice for Feb. 28th was that he would "mingle with the public"** he said.

Perhaps Carey took the Negro people for superstitious fools, but there was no laughter, in the audience.

The conclusion from this meeting is obvious. FEPC is a major question for labor, the Negro people and all progressive forces. It becomes necessary for the initiative to be taken and kept by labor and progressive forces.

Four Rallies in Harlem Get Many to Sign FEPC Petitions

Daily Worker New York
1-14-46

Harlem Communists held four demonstrations Saturday evening for a permanent FEPC and for delegates to Washington on Jan. 17.

The demonstrations with the participants carrying placards and speaking from a sound truck, was highly successful. Onlookers enthusiastically responded to the call to sign petitions to Truman demanding a permanent FEPC.

Mrs. Jane Henry, came to the meeting at 117 St. and 8th Ave., as she signed the petition she said "I'm a Western Union striker, and I know the need for the FEPC we are out to win. 1-14-46

At 126 St, and 8th Ave, a veteran took petitions to have his friends sign, "I fought the fascists over there and I plan to continue here until race-hate and discrimination is completely wiped out," he said.

The delegation to Washington for Jan. 17 was called by Congressman A. Clayton Powell and Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., and is being coordinated by the National Negro Congress and the People's Committee. The delegates expected from trade unions, churches and other organizations will assemble at Penn Station at 6 a.m. Jan. 17.

400 Delegates Seeking FEPC Signers Find Congressmen 'Not In'

Journal & Bruce
Norfolk Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — More than 100 organizations in 20 cities were represented by the 400 members of the People's Delegation on FEPC, which scoured Capitol Hill Thursday for favorable commitments on the permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee bills, according to Revels Clayton, executive secretary of the National Negro Congress, chairman of the delegation.

The delegates from labor, civic, political, religious and fraternal groups, visited Congressmen during the day to lobby for additional signatures to Discharge Petition No. 4 on HR 2232, and visited Senators with an appeal for cloture on Senator Eastland's filibuster of S 101, discharged in the Senate.

1-26-46

CONGRESS "NOT IN"

With the exception of Representative Edgar A. Sharp (R-NY), who agreed to sign the petition, Congressmen were either "not in" to the delegates or refused to give the necessary support.

Representative Joseph Martin, House Minority Leader, would not see a delegation which waited two hours at his office, although prior to the Congressional recess he had promised the House Steering Committee for HR 2232 the signatures of the Republicans. This information was given the delegates by Congressman Vito Marcantonio (ALP-NY), who urged them, "don't take No for an answer."

Leaders of the delegation, including Rev. W. H. Jernagin, President, National Negro Congress; Hoyt Haddock, CIO Maritime Committee; Clare Forman, Southern Conference for Human Welfare; and Goldie Ervin Watson, executive secretary, Bipartisan Committee for FEPC, Pennsylvania, spoke with President Niles earlier in the day, and submitted a statement calling upon President Truman to act immediately in behalf of FEPC.

A member of the Connecticut delegation told the evening meeting that Representative Clare Booth Luce (R) of his state, who is still rated by some as a friend of fair employment, had refused to give the delegates a hearing.

Congressman Andrew J. Beimiller (D-Wisc.) and Councilman Kansas, Maryland, Missouri, New Davis addressed the evening meeting of delegates, which was attended also by Congressman Hugh DeLacy. 1-26-46

CIO UNIONS REPRESENTED

Twenty-two different CIO unions were represented by from one hundred 11 delegates, which with up to 11 delegates from the locals. There were also 7 AFL unions, 4 veterans groups, and some fifty political, community and religious organizations represented. They came from Connecticut, D. C., Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, as well as New York which sent over three hundred.

The delegation was called by Congressman Adam Clayton Powell and Councilman Davis, and was sponsored by the National Negro Congress, International Labor Defense, People's Committee, United Christian Council for Democracy, Negro Labor Victory Committee, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and the Greater New York CIO Council.

No Kiddin'

The Worker

by Ben Davis, Jr.

CONSIDERING the extravagant fanfare, the "big names" and the capitalist press build-up which heralded the Madison Square Garden rally of the "National Council for a Permanent FEPC," the meeting was, relatively speaking, far from a success. The Garden seats 20,000 people, but only some 12,000 attended. The figure of 17,000 given by the social democratic New York Post was an obvious piece of padding, that even upped the New York Times, which stretched the attendance to 15,000.

Why wasn't this meeting, advertised by the capitalist dailies, and supposedly on the FEPC, a mammoth, overflow success?

No doubt those who attended the rally did so out of a deep, sincere interest in the FEPC, and they believed their attendance would help get the bill through Congress. These people are one with the great majority of the Negro people and the labor-progressive movement in their interest and desire. They want unity of all uncompromising fighters for the bill. The problem is how to achieve that unity.

The rally was not a unity meeting. The reason is due to the social democratic policies being pursued by A. Phillip Randolph and to his insistence on such advisers and political bedfellows as the disruptive Trotzkyites and "Socialists" and Dubinsky splitters.

Could it be a unity meeting when the great unions of the New York CIO and the AFL were excluded? When Reps. Adam Powell, Marcantonio, Hugh De Lacy, Patterson and others who are fighting to pilot the FEPC bill through the House were conspicuously absent? It is not so much a question of these unions and Congressmen as individuals. It is a question of having spokesmen of all the various forces working for the bill.

May I mention, too, that the Communist Councilman whom Randolph tried so hard with his disgusting red-baiting to defeat last year, has twice gotten through the City Council legislation placing 7,000,000 New Yorkers squarely on record for the permanent FEPC bill. 3-17-46

APPARENTLY Mr. Randolph places his Dubinsky-inspired prejudices against Communists and other fearless fighters above the best interests of the FEPC and above unity. Others, in addition to the Communists, have drawn this inescapable conclusion.

Adam Powell, writing in the March 9 People's Voice, said: "It's too bad that the group sponsoring the Garden meeting feels that the FEPC is its own property. It is highly dangerous for any group to play politics with the bread and butter of 15,000,000 black people."

Lester Granger, National Urban League leader, writing in the March 9 Amsterdam News, pointed out the need for Communists, as well as other political affiliates in the fight, and indicted "monopolistic ambitions" and "exclusionist tactics." These opinions are typical of those of the mature Negro people and thousands of their labor supporters, and it is why they stayed away from the Garden in droves. New York, N.Y.

MR. RANDOLPH did have a certain "unity" at the meeting. Matthew Woll, notorious pro-fascist and upholder of Jimcrowism in the AFL executive council, spoke at the meeting. John Carradine, pro-fascist actor from Hollywood, was on the program. Negroes and labor despise these people. Could they be expected to unite with them? 3-17-46

Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach was there, and made a political speech in behalf of the Truman administration and for "faith" in Truman. Could the Negroes rely on Truman when he sat silent as a tombstone while the southern polltax members of his party filibustered the bill off the Senate floor?

Sen. Wayne Morse made an open campaign speech for the Republican Party, telling the audience, with insulting demagogy, that we got an FEPC in New York under a Republican administration, the obvious implication being a plea for a Republican victory in the 1946 congressional elections and in 1948. He forgot to tell them that Dewey betrayed the FEPC in 1944, that we had to lick him for the presidency and take two big delegations to Albany to compel him and his colleagues to pass the state FEPC.

At the moment when the Negro, as well as labor and other progressives, are moving toward independent political action, Mr. Randolph tries to keep them tied to the two hypocritical and reactionary major parties. How long can we continue to rely on these tweedle-dum-tweedledee parties? No wonder neither Freeport, L. I., nor Columbia, Tenn., were mentioned at the meeting. It would have been embarrassing to the "big-shot" Republicans and Democrats on the platform who haven't lifted a finger to defend the liberties of Negro citizens in this crisis.

The FEPC

New York, N.Y.

There is now a better chance that the bill for a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission will be passed than at any other time since its introduction. The main reason is that the Republican leadership has decided that it is now sufficiently close to the 1946 campaign to be sure of receiving public credit for what it does. New Republic 1-14-46

Since last June, the bill has been blocked both in the House Rules Committee and on the Senate calendar. The Administration did not have enough votes in the Southern-Democrat-controlled Rules Committee to make good its pledge for an FEPC as far as the House was concerned. In the Senate, the Administration just stalled, right up until the recess, when a militant group of Republicans forced the issue. Republican Senators Morse, Ball, Smith, Young, Knowland, Tobey and Aiken anounced that they had joined together to force action on the bill, and almost immediately Senator Chavez (D, N. M.) also rose to say that he, too, planned to move to bring up the bill as soon as possible after Congress reconvenes. In the House, Republicans who had previously refused to sign the discharge petition to bring the measure to the floor because, they said, they would not get the credit if they did, now plan to force action at the first possible moment. Minority Leader Martin has pledged them to this. Those who understand the pressing importance of a permanent FEPC are delighted to see the Republicans preparing to back their platform. Their action will undoubtedly also stir the Administration to action. If this results in passage of the bill, the whole nation will have a real cause for gratitude to the GOP.

A Disunity Meeting At the Garden

Self Rule for Islanders

Pittsburg Courier

FEPC Gets New Boost In Truman's Message

Pittsburg, Pa.

Sat 1-26-46

By The NNPA NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON—President Truman, in his annual message sent to Congress Monday on the State of the Union and Transmitting the Budget, renewed his recommendation for enactment of a Fair Employment Practice Act. This recommendation was one of twenty-one specific recommendations which he had previously made to Congress in the post-war period, and which he reiterated in his message as essential to attain the objectives of his program and to meet the needs of the United States in the reconversion and

FULL EMPLOYMENT BILL

Other recommendations he made, in which colored people are particularly interested, included a full employment bill, preferably the Senate bill now in conference between the Senate and the House, and retention of the United States Employment Service in the Federal Government at least until June 30, 1947.

Mr. Truman urged immediate consideration of his recommendations.

"Some are more urgent than others, but all are necessary," he declared.

The President also repeated his recommendation for Federal aid "to assist the States in assuring more nearly equal opportunities for a good education."

BETTER EDUCATION

Asserting that adequate elementary and secondary schools and additional educational opportunities for large numbers of people beyond the secondary level were needed everywhere, Mr. Truman said Federal grants should be made to improve "the educational system where improvement is most needed."

As a part of the public works program, he said, consideration should be given to construction of adequate buildings for schools and other educational institutions.

He recommended legislation to authorize grants for educational facilities, to be matched by similar expenditures. 1-26-46

CALLS FOR WAGE INCREASE

Declaring that full employment and full production may be achieved only by maintaining consumer income at a higher level than that of the pre-war period, Mr. Truman proposed that the statutory minimum wage be increased from forty to sixty cents an hour. He also recommended that minimum wage protection be extended to several groups of workers not now covered by the Fail Labor Standards Act.

For the people of the Virgin Islands Mr. Truman recommended an increasing measure of self-government.

He also asked Congress to take "adequate steps to assure that citizens of the United States are not denied their franchise" merely because they live in the District of Columbia. 1-26-46

In concluding his message, Mr. Truman said:

"We have won a great war—we, the Nations of plain people who hate war. In the test of that war we found a strength of unity that brought us through—a strength that crushed the power of those who sought by force to deny our faith in the dignity of man.

RAPS DISUNITY

"During this trial the voices of disunity among us were silent or were subdued to an occasional whine that warned us that they were still among us. Those voices are beginning to cry aloud again. We must learn constantly to turn deaf ears to them. They are voices which foster fear and suspicion and intolerance and hate. They seek to destroy our harmony, our understanding of each other, our American tradition of 'live and let live.' 1-26-46

"They have become busy again, trying to set race against race, creed against creed, farmer against city dweller, worker against employer, people against their own governments. They seek only to do us mischief. They must not prevail."

FEPC Failure Tied to Dubinsky

Daily Worker

New York, N.Y.

New York.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Out of the failure of the FEPC supporters in the Senate, you have a tool for weakening Dubinsky and some of his Social Democratic friends. It's a scandal which should make the rank and file of the ILGWU turn more to the really democratic and Communist forces within the union.

The bill should not have been brought up in the Senate first. It was done against the advice of numerous political tacticians in the House, including Marcantonio and DeLacy. They knew the odds might be too great. Fri 2-22-46

Ben Davis, in a speech before a National Negro Congress rally, said this faulty step was made by the leaders of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, who are close friends of Dubinsky. It's out of struggles like these, out of failures due to undemocratic elements that we are provided with the means by which we can strengthen the democratic forces in our country. 1-22-46

A COMMUNIST.

FEPC Delegates Make Fence-Straddlers Squirm

Daily Worker

By CLAUDIA JONES 1-31-46 *(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker, yesterday)*

It was the biggest fighting delegation to go to Washington in five years.

These 600 representative delegates from 12 states went to Washington, led by Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, to put the demand for action on the permanent FEPC bill to President Truman and Democratic and GOP congressional leaders. And they had a terrific effect.

The day the delegation met at the Old House building, the Senate, in a surprise move, under the leadership of Sen. Dennis Chavez (D-NM) brought the FEPC bill to the floor of the Senate.

That move was not all that the delegation wanted.

But it was a direct result of the presence of the delegates.

That's what they told David K. Nyles, presidential secretary, as they protested the refusal of President Truman to see them in person.

In addition to Davis, the delegation included; Clark Foreman, president, Southern Conference for Human Welfare; Dr. Max Yergan, president, National Negro Congress; Hoyt Haddock, National CIO Legislative Representative, Rev. W. Jernagin, of the Fraternal Churches of America and the Baptist Young Peoples Union; Mr. Halac, Hotel & Club Employees, AFL; Mrs. Goldie Irwin Watson, of the Philadelphia United People's Action Committee; Magistrate Joseph Rainey, president, Philadelphia NAACP, and Rev. David Licorish, who represented Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, who was ill. 1-21-45

They reminded Truman that his "words of support for a Fair Employment Practice Commission were welcome but that "this is not enough, especially when your deeds are contrary to you grood words."

They specifically urged that Truman, as leader of the Democratic Party, "insist that every Democrat in the House sign the discharge petition or stand publicly rebuked by you as leader of the Democratic Party." They urged that the President "set an example" to the nation by denouncing the filibustering polltax-Republican bloc.

I said that the Senate's action in bringing the bill to the floor was not entirely gauged to the wishes of the delegates. New York N.Y.

Sitting in the balcony of the Senate, you got this feeling as you heard the Hitlerite words of Mississippi's Sen. Eastland, serving notice that he was ready "to talk for three to four weeks."

Sen. Bilbo, generously declared that he planned "only two speeches" but that "they will be at least 30 days long." 1-21-45

The introduction of the FEPC bill in the Senate by Sen. Chavez now forces FEPC supporters to fight vigorously on two fronts—both in the House and the Senate.

Rep. Vito Marcantonio stated the Senate debate "represented a great risk, but that the bill was already out, and FEPC supporters in the Senate would have to (1) try to limit debate; (2) smash the filibuster; (3) invoke cloture. In the House, he said, "we will have to work much more rapidly to secure the 70 signatures needed to get the bill out of the House Rules Committee before the damage was done by the Senate filibuster."

The heat was put on Republican House Minority leader, Joe Martin, too. Thirty-two delegates representing 750,000 voters visited Martin in his office but he refused to see them.

Don't think that this protesting gentleman didn't feel the delegation's presence. He called several Republicans that day urging them to sign.

The next morning another delegation headed by Mrs. Muriel C. Hall, ALP, and Mrs. Carrie Brisbane, GOP county woman, again visited him. This time they saw him.

The delegates demanded of this Republican whip in the House that he sees to it that his boys "get up on their feet to smash the filibuster now in the Senate."

At the office of Herbert Brownell, GOP chairman, John A. Danaher, representing Brownell said he "couldn't speak for or against the bill."

Robert Hannegan, Democratic national chairman, it was found, was out of town. A spokesman said he "couldn't speak for him, but he thought he was sympathetic."

Not a single paper in Washington, and none of the main news services carried a line about the delegation.

But the Washington community knew it was there. People poured out to hear the delegates.

You felt the people's support in the picket line of 60 Negro and white vets who left the caucus room to picket Bilbo.

You knew it when more than 70 delegates stayed over to make sure that pressure would continue against the filibuster.

The FEPC strategy planned by the delegates include:

Continue action to secure the 70 signatures to the House Bill.

Pressure on Truman to denounce the Senate filibuster, and especially Eastland, Bilbo and Rankin.

Taking the FEPC fight to the picket lines. This last is imperative in view of the strategy of the poll-tax Republican bloc, who aim to tack on anti-labor amendments in the Senate to the FEPC bill.

A march on Albany directed at Governor Dewey, who has done nothing so far for the FEPC bill, continuous pressure on Joe Martin and other Republicans.

Ward to Write on FEPC for Worker

Daily Worker

N.Y. N.Y. 1-21-45

Theodore Ward, above, playwright and writer will have a special feature article on the Washington FEPC delegation in this coming issue of the Sunday Worker.

Mr. Ward is the author of the play "Big White Fog." He is now working on a new play. He received a $500 special Macmillan award for this play.

Communist Tag Given FEPC By Bankhead

Birmingham, Ala. News

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 — Sen. John H. Bankhead, Alabama's senion senator, Monday charged that "Communist doctrines" have infiltrated the movement to establish a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission. 1-31-46

"Communist doctrines are involved in activities in behalf of the bill which would establish a permanent FEPC," Sen. Bankhead declared at one point in a three-hour speech he made against the measure.

Eighteen state legislatures already have rejected similar FEPC measures, Sen. Bankhead said. Only New York and New Jersey have enacted state FEPC laws, he said.

The Alabama senator pointed out that the states of Sen. Chavez (D., N. M.) and Sen. Downey (D., Calif.) who are leading the fight for enactment of the FEPC bill, both rejected FEPC measures.

"Draftsmen of this bill directly evaded the subject of trial by jury," Sen. Bankhead declared.

He attacked the proposed bill on the ground that "it does not provide that when one is charged with an offense it must be on probable cause, supported by an affidavit, as the jurisprudence in every state in the American union requires."

He also attacked the "agent" set up under the proposed law. "No qualifications are established for the agent conducing the hearing for the FEPC," Sen. Bankhead continued.

"He may be an agitator. He may be a Communist. 1-31-46

"Other races than the colored race are involved in this proposal. I assume it will be the duty of those who enforce the act to look after the interests of the Chinese the Japanese and the Germans."

FEPC BACKERS URGE TWO-WAY DEBATE

New York Times

Mead Asks Recognition for His Side as Bilbo Starts Talk He Says May Last Month or Two

1-31-46

By C. P. TRUSSELL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—Senator Mead of New York set out today to convert the Senate filibuster against the bill to create a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission into a general debate, with supporters of the measure allowed to take the floor "in their own right" and "with no strings tied to it." The control of the floor and the Parliamentary situation by Southern Democrats, he indicated, would not be broken if this concession were made.

The New Yorker appeared to be making progress until he complained that presiding officers of the Senate during the last ten days, all Southerners, had ignored his many efforts to obtain recognition. He gave notice that, beginning tomorrow, he would persist in his attempts to debate on behalf of the bill.

Senator Russell of Georgia, floor manager for the Southern Democrats, said he resented the "innuendos" of the New Yorker and charged that there was afoot, on the part of FEPC proponents, "a campaign of poison" which was designed to create "bad feeling" and perhaps lead to a movement to change Senate rules by majority vote. 1-31-46

Bilbo Holds the Floor

Holding the floor as the Senate recessed, however, was Senator Bilbo of Mississippi, who started with announcements that he might speak for a month or two and then discussed the origin and history of the FEPC movement, the Southern Conference on Human Welfare and filibusters. He addressed his two-hour discussion largely to Senator Taylor of Idaho, a Democrat who most of the time was the lone supporter of the FEPC on the floor, and to the galleries, which responded frequently and hilariously.

Senator Bilbo informed Senator Taylor and the galleries that he had waited two weeks to speak, just to show "those who smear Bilbo" that there were twenty-two other Senators who thought and spoke as he did on this issue.

He said that the purpose of the present FEPC was to assure the use of all manpower for war production, but since then politicians had come to realize that Negroes held "the balance of power" in swinging States into the Electoral College and were using the FEPC to this end. 1-31-46

Meanwhile, he contended, the Communists had stepped in and were duping good folk into working to keep it alive forever. The Southern Conference on Human Welfare, said the Senator as he read a long report on its activities and personnel, was "a Communist Front" organization which had taken many patriotic citizens unaware.

As to filibusters, Mr. Bilbo asserted that they had been Senate institutions for 150 years and that developments from them had shown that their causes were on the right side. He included among leaders of such blocking tactics the late Senators Borah, LaFollette and Fletcher of Florida, and Senator McKellar, the present President pro tempore of the Senate.

"Was Senator Borah on the right side when he helped defeat the League of Nations?" Mr. Taylor asked.

"That's a matter of opinion," Mr. Bilbo replied. 1-31-46

More Interruptions Permitted

In line with the more recent pattern of the present filibuster, Southern Democrats permitted more interruptions today for speeches on other subjectsby proponents of the contested FEPC measure. The majority leader, Senator Barkley of Kentucky, eulogized the late President Roosevelt and Harry L. Hopkins, and Senator White of Maine, minority leader, and Senator Chavez of New Mexico, co-author and handler of the FEPC, were permitted to add their tributes.

It was in the light of such concessions, which have been made liberally during the ast few days without jeopardizing the Southerners' control of the situation, that Senator Mead moved to open the FEPC issue to two way debate. The result remained in doubt tonight.

Meanwhile, the petition through which FEPC sponsors want to try to break the filibuster through introduction of a motion to postpone debate, had gained no signatures for two days. With closure to limit debate, it was de-

fair employment practices commission, which has been urged by the democratic processes or the Congregational public safety and welfare." 1-29-46

Holding that "the first interest of social welfare is the protection of the family," the report recommended the "comprehensive national "consuming public" mended a program and housing policy" and legislation "to provide re-development medical services for all people in all industrial through cooperation of civic, professional and other agencies, including the government." Monday

Congregational Group Okehs Fair Employment

GRINNELL, Iowa, Jan. 29—(AP)— Adequate government control of labor's right to council upheld labor's right to strike, but warned that this right prices and wages and permanent

elations. Monday 1-29-46

With few dissenting votes, the council in biennial convention here, also recommended that the report recognized as a major participant with labor and management in

FEPC Writes Grim Farewell Report on Mounting Bias

Daily Worker New York, N.Y. Sat. 4-27-46

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The final report of the Fair Employment Practices Committee to the President, scheduled to be completed and in Truman's hands by May 15, will tell a grim story of the revival of discrimination in the nation's offices and factories since VE Day, it was learned here today.

For several weeks, the handful of FEPC officers and employes have devoted themselves to the preparation of this document. Malcolm Ross, the tall Scottish American who headed the drive against discrimination in war industries, has been dictating thousands of fighting words in his slow drawl.

The report will cover the past year but will reach back into earlier days of FEPC to make its point—that permanent FEPC legislation is necessary. It will show that with the gradual removal of controls, recalcitrant employers quickly abandoned the principles of fair employment and returned to discrimination against Negroes in hiring and upgrading.

It is known that Ross and his associates believe that there is dynamite in the resurgence of discrimination against minorities and that unless effective legislation is adopted, this issue will become critical for America, particularly when the boom busts and jobless figures mount. 4-27-46

This week the Senate Appropriations Committee threw a small sop to FEPC. It gave them $27,600 to liquidate FEPC by June 1. The three remaining field offices in Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis will close April 29. The entire agency, which once operated with 126 employes and is now down to 20, will be closed tight as a drum by May 15 when the President receives its final report.

The report of the FEPC will be more than just another item on the list of the Superintendent of Documents. It will be the story of a brilliant and heroic crusade against an American manifestation of Hitlerism, a crusade that was blocked by a conspiracy of her most reactionary interests. But it will be a document around which labor and progressives can rally to push forward in a fight that will continue until its victory is final.

Speaker Rayburn Joins With Bloc Against Measure

Daily Worker

WASHINGTON, D.C.—(NNPA)—Aided and abetted by Speaker Sam Rayburn, Southern Democrats last Wednesday for the third successive time engaged in dilatory practices to keep the fair employment practice bill from being brought up under the "Calendar Wednesday" rule.

After Representative Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party member, of New York, made the point of order that the only business the House could consider on Calendar Wednesday was the call of committees, Representative James P. Richards, Democrat, of South Carolina, moved adjournment. The motion was rejected, 103 to 199. 6-13-46

FAMILIAR DEVICES

The southerners resorted to the device of frequent points of order that a quorum was not present and motions for a call of the roll. After a roll call showed a quorum present, without any business having intervened, Representative Dan R. McGehee, Democrat, of Mississippi, made another point of order that a quorum was not present.

Representative Frank B. Keefe, Republican, of Wisconsin, made that point of order that McGehee's motion was dilatory and should not be entertained, but Speaker Rayburn exercised his discretion and refused to hold the motion dilatory.

Representative Christian A. Herter, Republican, of Massachusetts, made a similar point of order on the motion of Representative L. Mendel Rivers, Democrat, of South Carolina, and appealed to Rayburn's "fairness" and "good judgment" to rule that the point of order was well taken.

Speaking against the point of order, Representative John E. Rankin, Democrat, of Mississippi, said the House had been in session three and a half hours and had made no progress "and you are not going to move a peg so far as this crazy FEPC bill is concerned, because some committee ahead of the Labor Committee would call up another bill.

'FUTURE' PROMISES

Rayburn ruled the motion to adjourn in order, but said his ruling did not mean he "will not, under certain circumstances, hold motions to be dilatory." He promised in the weeks to come to "scrutinize very carefully motions that are made."

The House voted, 102 to 138, not to adjourn. A motion to dispense with further proceedings under Calendar Wednesday, requiring a two-thirds vote for adoption, was rejected, 107 to 182.

The Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures was called and passed. Representative William M. Whittington, Democrat, of Mississippi, moved adjournment, and his motion was agreed to. The House quit after a 4-hour-and-41-minute session without transacting any business.

FEPC Debate In House Again

PM New York N.Y. Wed. 5-15-46

(Copyright, 1946, by The Chicago Sun and The Newspaper PM, Inc.)

WASHINGTON, May 15.—A test vote on House support of the bill for a Fair Employment Practices Commission will be sought today by Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP, N. Y.). When Marcantonio served notice to that effect yesterday, Rep. Charles E. McKenzie (D., La.) jumped up with the declaration that Marcantonio "is trying to undermine this Government." Marcantonio immediately demanded that McKenzie's words be stricken from the record.

"Advocacy of FEPC is not subversive," Marcantonio cried. "Advocacy of it is in consonance with the greatest American democratic traditions. The idea was conceived in the Declaration of Independence."

When Marcantonio was finished, his adversary offered to withdraw his accusation, but Marcantonio insisted that his honor be upheld by a vote of the House. On a standing vote, Rayburn counted 61 votes for Marcantonio and four against him. McKenzie was silenced for the rest of the day. Wed 5-15-46

The FEPC legislation, which was reported by the House Labor Committee but blocked by the Rules Committee, has never reached the floor. Marcantonio warned that if an attempt to adjourn was made before he could bring it up, which has been the practice of opponents of the measure in the past, he would demand a roll call vote on adjournment to put members on record regarding FEPC in that manner.

Union Politics

Reuther Ousts FEPC Director

Courier

DETROIT—George W. Crockett Jr., who has headed the CIO-UAW Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department since its inception twenty months ago, has been replaced by Walter P. Reuther, union president, it was learned here last week. Reuther will direct this department along with his duties as national head of the union with the assistance of William Oliver, his appointee.

The new setup is constitutional rather than under jurisdiction of the international executive board, and will have broader scope as it becomes mandatory for all union locals to institute FPAD Committees. 5-25-46 Sat.

Crockett, who resigned a civil service position as senior attorney for the U. S. Department of Labor to accept the union position, was ousted because of his union politics, according to reports. His work in the FPAD has been praised, and he will remain with the union as an assistant to George F. Addes, international secretary-treasurer.

Fight for FEPC Needs Support

Daily Worker New York

By Claudia Jones

Despite bitter poll tax-GOP opposition, staunch supporters of FEPC legislation have battled doggedly in the House of Representatives for the past six weeks in support of a Fair Employment Practice Bill.

This bill is vital to the welfare of 13 million Negro Americans and minority groups. At stake is the establishment of federal non-discriminatory job employment guarantees to 51 million citizens—therefore to the welfare of the entire nation.

Opponents of the measure range from filibustering race-baiting, John Rankin, Senator Bilbo, to House members who have resorted to fighting "Calendar Wednesday," the parliamentary rule now being employed by progressive representatives led by Vito Marcantino. "Calendar Wednesday" permits the alphabetical roll call of committees and the establishment of the House floor. This is necessary because as yet too few signatures exist on the petition to discharge the bill from the House Rules Committee, where the poll tax GOP bloc have successfully bottled it.

The first "Calendar Wednesday" fight, led by Marcantonio and his allies, was defeated by a mere 18 votes six weeks ago. Since then the GOP-polltax bloc has resorted to filibustering the quorum calls; employing outright obstructive tactics, such as railroading motions to adjourn rather than face the supporters of FEPC legislation; demagogically using virtually needed time noon every Calendar Wednesday to vote down the tories and pass "on war heroes; endlessly dresses" on the astronomy and "weather bills" on which there was no opposition, to avoid a showdown roll call vote, ad nauseam.

In this connection, friends, and especially labor—and the Negro people have an opportunity to renew their fight in the tradition of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. June 25th is the fifth anniversary of Rep. Vito Marcantonio, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, and other representatives have won a numbering of wavering Congressmen to sign the discharge petition.

But this important task cannot be left to them alone. Mass pressure is needed to assure that every representative sign the discharge petition on FEPC—NOW and to hold Congressmen accountable to be at their seats at 12 noon every Calendar Wednesday to vote down the tories and pass FEPC.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY FEPC

In this connection, friends, and especially labor—and the Negro people have an opportunity to renew their fight in the tradition of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. June 25th is the fifth anniversary.

Mon. 6-24-46

The betrayal of FEPC, let us not forget, was the direct result of the sell-out by both the Republican and Democratic parties, with the silent sanction of the Truman Administration. A parting stab at the FEPC committee was its outright killing a month earlier than scheduled prohibiting the FEPC from completing its work. No voice was raised by these so-called friends of FEPC at that time. Significantly enough, in the present "Calendar Wednesday" fight, the Republicans have not hastened to "outdo" their polltax buddies and other Democrats, but have willingly cooperated in absenting themselves or employing obstructionist tactics to avoid a showdown.

To revive the FEPC fight, it must be understood, means to recognize that today there is a complete absence of any federal agency upholding the constitutional rights of job employment for Negroes and other minority groups. **When FEPC was first established as a federal policy, during the anti-fascist war, for the first time, a federal agency existed to which Negro and minority citizens could resort to against job discrimination. Non-discrimination in employment helped to strengthen combatting of discrimination by all federal agencies.**

The contrast today with the Truman Administration is noteworthy. With the absence of any FEPC measure or legislation, there has been a sharp downward trend in federal responsibility towards Negro citizens and minority groups. Latest indication is the Nashville Grand Jury report on the Columbia anti-Negro violence which in effect serves notice **that government will not uphold the constitutional rights of Negro citizens. The meaning to labor of such a step, if unreversed, is obvious.** Mon. 6-24-46

"LITTLE" FEPC

Likewise, battle for "little" FEPC's on a state, city scale should continue. Three such bills have been passed in recent weeks. In Massachusetts, a 3-1 vote shows how labor progressive forces did battle. Milwaukee is now the second city to have a FEPC law, although the punishment fines are low enough to encourage violations by employers. Ditto for St. Louis, Missouri. Chicago FEPC city law is under test, as shown in the picketing of Jim-crow restaurants by students of the U. of Illinois, led by American Youth for Democracy. California's drive for a state FEPC, with teeth, is a key issue in the gubernatorial elections. In New York City, Councilman Benjamin J. Davis' resolution for a city FEPC still needs mass public labor-Negro people's support to assure passage.

The way is pointed by these and other FEPC fighters, however, for the next steps. They are: 1) putting heat on every representative for support to "Calendar Wednesday" and to sign the House Discharge petition; and 2) to remember, not their words, **but their deeds** on these issues in the coming city, state and national elections. New York

GOP Kidney Trouble Balks House Action on FEPC

Daily Worker

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 19.—For the fifth calendar Wednesday in six weeks, southern Democrats headed by Rep. John E. Rankin (D-Miss) blocked all business in the House today to prevent consideration of FEPC.

Their tactic was a motion for adjournment which passed over the protest of Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-NY), father of FEPC legislation in the House. Failure of Republican members to stay on the floor made it possible for Rankin to secure his majority without a record vote. Thurs. 6-20-46

Adjournment came one hour and 38 minutes after the House convened. Most of the time was consumed by quorum calls and other delaying tactics initiated by the Rankin mob. New York

"What next?" Marcantonio was asked by a newsman.

"Be here next Wednesday," replied the fiery New Yorker.

"This fight won't be finished until we pass legislation prohibiting discrimination against Negroes and other minority groups in hiring, training and upgrading." Thurs. 6-20-46

Plan Last Try To Save FEPC

Committee Asks Pressure On Solons

Wilmington

WASHINGTON — A last ditch effort to obtain the 47th Congressional signatures necessary to bring FEPC legislation to the floor before June 30 was launched this week by the National Council for a Permanent FEPC.

Confronted with the fact that the defunct agency will expire officially June 30, the council is concentrating upon the job of getting voters in the 11 states of Wisconsin, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Iowa to demand that their representatives sign the petition.

The 47 signatures will discharge the measure from the House Rules Committee and force it to the floor, according to Mrs. Anna M. Hedgeman, council director.

Pointing out that many of the congressmen from these 11 states have committed themselves to support a permanent FEPC but have failed to sign the petition, Mrs. Hedgeman said that effective pressure by voters in home districts would result in more than enough signatures to release the measure.

"This is the time," Mrs. Hedgeman said, "for all minority groups interested in immediate enactment of FEPC legislation to put all possible pressure on their local Republican and Democratic leaders. It is aso important that these leaders contact Robert E. Hannegan, Democratic National Committee chairman, and B. Carol Reece, who holds a similar post in the Republican party, reminding them of party commitments and demanding action before June 30.

Southern Democrats in House Again Block Action on FEPC

Richmond Times

WASHINGTON, May 22—(AP)—Southern Democrats blocked House action today on legislation to make permanent the Fair Employment Practices Committee.

After forcing six separate roll calls in a delaying move to keep the legislation from coming up, the Southern group won an overnight recess shortly after 3 P. M.

The legislation, approved by the Labor Committee but shelved by the Rules Committee, can come before the House only on Wednesdays, when the roll of committees is called for considering of bills which they have approved.

Labor Committee members have been trying for months to bring up the FEPC bill under "Calendar Wednesday" procedure. 5-23-46

Today's time-consuming quorum calls came while Representative Bradley (R-Mich.) was praising the Merchant Marine for the part which it had played during the war. It took Bradley almost three hours to complete his short tribute.

House 'Calendar Wednesday Sees Renewal of FEPC Fight

Daily Worker

New York, N. Y.

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Southern Democrats, led by Rep. John E Rankin (D-Miss) made repeated parliamentary maneuvers to prevent House consideration of a bill for a permanent FEPC today. Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-NY), utilizing Calendar Wednesday, pressed equally vigorously to bring the measure to a vote. 6-6-46

Marcantinio had the support of northern Democrats and a majority of Republicans. With this unusual coalition he defeated a motion for adjournment, offered by Rep. James P. Richards (D-SC), by 103 to 199.

Several quorum calls later, when Rep. Mendel Rivers (D-SC) moved again for adjournment, Rep. Christian Herter (R-Mass) went to the well of the House with a bulky law volume. He proposed to show that a motion for adjournment offered with an obviously dilatory purpose need not be considered by the House. Before he could make his point, Rankin suggested the absence of a quorum. The clerk again began to drone members' names.

Marcantonio watched the antics of Rankin impassively. Later, he commented, "We'll do this every Wednesday. They might as well realize we won't stop until we get a vote on FEPC." Thurs

FEPC—Vital to Democracy

Daily Worker

BRAVO! to Rep. Vito Marcantonio and his allies in Congress for the magnificent fight they are waging in behalf of a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission. New York, N. Y.

Buried in yesterday's news was the account of the shrewd, dogged battle put up on the House floor on what is known as "calendar Wednesday." Friday

Utilizing every possible parliamentary strategem, the Marcantonio bloc met head-on the Rankin-led Southern poll-tax bloc. Wednesday, the Rankin bloc managed to defeat Marcantonio's persistent efforts to bring the bill for a permanent FEPC to a vote. The poll-taxers know full well that if the bill is brought to a vote it will pass.

The "calendar Wednesday" maneuver has been made necessary because there are as yet too few signatures on the petition to discharge the bill from the House Rules Committee, where the poll-tax bloc has successfully bottled it. 6-7-46

Meanwhile, it has become clear that Marcantonio's brilliant fight has won over a number of wavering Congressmen to sign the discharge petition.

But the great task should not be left to Marcantonio and his friends alone. Mass pressure to get every representative to sign the petition is a must in every district.

The issue is not only vital to America's 13,000,000 Negro citizens and other minority groups. It will affect the outcome of the 1946 and 1948 elections. Passage of the permanent FEPC bill is vital to democracy itself.

FEPC BUILDING

ployment because of race, creed, color, or national origin." 6-23-46

The office of the Army were not inclined to insist upon the deletion of such references from job applications. In a case where the contractor was rather adamant against removing the objectionable reference, and cited the report of the FEPC to support his position, the matter was referred to the undersecretary. Mr. Peterson ordered the de Nashville, Tenn.

In complaints involving the forms, or otherwise, does not violate the provisions of the Douglas Aircraft Corporation the late the provisions of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company, tive order but is a factor which and the Gulf Shipbuilding Corpor- may be considered by the commit- ation, the FEPC held that "The tee in arriving at a determination practice of an employer of requir- that the employer is discriminat- ing applicants to state their race or religion, or both, on application serve only one purpose—to discriminate against applicants because of their race or religion. After the FEPC had written its interpretation of references in job applications, it in a printed report, the technical services of the

Wallace Condemns 'Racism'

PM New York, N.Y.

By Associated Press

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 26—Henry A. Wallace told a Negro audience yesterday that he is "ashamed" of both the Democratic and Republican parties for their record regarding racial equality and fair employment practices. Sun.

The former cabinet member, at a luncheon winding up a two-day Los Angeles visit, said, "We can put the finger of scorn on both parties for not having carried out platform promises." 10-27-46

Referring to opposition by Republicans as well as Southern Democrats to the FEPC, Wallace asserted that "actually, a large percentage of Republicans are for FEPC," and he added that he was "ashamed of the Democratic party in the House and Senate and I am also ashamed of some Republicans."

He declared that opposition to FEPC by "big manufacturers" was "strictly from dollar motives, the most ignoble motive of all."

Contending that racism is "an unforgiveable sin," Wallace said that in the interests of world peace, as well as domestically, "there should be no discrimination because of race, color or religion in labor unions, educational and other institutions."

WESTBROOK PEGLER

The Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

Spelvin On Minorities

Tues. 11-5-46

NEW YORK—George Spelvin, American, came in to discuss minorities and he said, "You came at it wrong the other day and you were right in what you said but you came at it wrong when you supposed yourself a case where a white employer under the FEPC had to hire a no-account, lazy, thieving Negro fellow because he was a Negro."

"How was I wrong?" I said. "Everybody knows every race and nationality has no-account, thieving, low-down, lazy individuals and—"

"I KNOW," Spelvin said, "but just the same, you came at it wrong. That isn't the right way to come at it. You can get yourself picketed for a Bilbo, attacking Marion Anderson and Joe Louis and insulting the whole Negro race. The way you want to do is you want to suppose yourself a no-account, thieving, lazy, no-dam-good white man, with an Anglo-Saxon name like Smith or Wright, demanding a job from a dignified, honorable, conscientious Negro businessman and the Negro has to hire him under the FEPC just because he is a white man, and turn down a competent, ambitious and thoroughly deserving colored fellow with a combat record, because, otherwise he can be punished for racial discrimination against the white bum."

"It's the same difference one way or another," I said. "Discrimination in favor of a bum because of his race or religion or because his parents were born in Bessarabia is discrimination against some deserving person after the same job, no matter how you transpose them."

"I KNOW IT," Spelvin said, but it doesn't make my blood boil to read about ornery, low-down white men. I know plenty of them. Dead-beats, liars, loafers, incompetent, shiftless, bellyaching phonies and I pity any respectable Negro employer who ever has to put up with their nuisance around the shop. It isn't Bilboism to put it that way and nobody is going to picket you or say you are insulting George Washington's memory. Nobody is going to holler that that kind of bum isn't typical because everybody knows that."

"Everybody knows that kind of bum isn't typical of the Negro race, either," I said.

"Just the same, you came at it wrong," Spelvin said. "Do you have to use a fire-axe to open a door with the key in your pocket? Cause a lot of feeling and make a lot of Negro people think you are low-downing all of them in depicting an exception when you can put the idea across the other way without any commotion? Did you ever live in a foreign country where you felt like a minority yourself and they made you sore by always making monkeys of Americans on the stage?

"WELL, I USED to burn in England when I was a young fellow when some of their comedians would come out and spit all over the stage and talk through their noses and chew gum and say, 'Well, I guess I sure am some kiddo' and the Englishmen would seem to think this was a pretty good impersonation of a typical American," I said. "They got their idea about our spitters from Dickens and it may have been fair in his day because even I can remember when every mid-Western front parlor had a gobboon sitting on a doily but the version was out of date by my time in England and even if we do talk in the high register and say 'wadder' instead of 'wottah' why, what the hell, they don't pronounce it 'water' either. So, yes, I used to get a little sore about some things because I thought they were giving it a little too much emphasis and, anyway, these weren't the characteristics of typical Americans. Why not mention our generosity, for instance, and point out that Americans have taken up collections and sent money, food, medicine, bedding and clothing all over the world, whenever there was an earthquake or a two-alarm fire and the only time anyone ever gave our people so much as a court-plaster in time of woe was when the British sent us a few spools of bandage after the Galveston or the Johnstown flood. Why not mention something nice about us?"

"WHY NOT PLAY up nice things about the Negroes, then?" Spelvin said.

"Like you mean in this case why didn't I make the employer a Negro and a high-class fellow and the employe a white man and a rat?"

"Sure," Spelvin said. "You can't hurt a white man's feelings and you make the colored guy feel that, at last, somebody is beginning to realize that they aren't all named Sambo and Rastus and Pompey and rob hen-roosts and—"

"Listen who's talking," I said. "Nobody has called them Sambo and Rastus and Pompey since the latter days of Puck Magazine and the hen-roost humor wouldn't go in a gas-light revival and how do you think they would like you to bring that up?"

"YOU HAVE GOT to have tact and a sense of touch," Spelvin said. "You have got to come at it right. The Negroes aren't dumb about these things. They know all about the lazy, shiftless, crap-shooting types but it is a matter of feeling. Like a few nights ago, at dinner, a man was saying that down South why they can't get the Negro veterans to work the farms and the rough jobs for the going rate of pay as long as they can get $20 a week for loafing. And my war department sat there and then she asked him in her dumb way, 'Do the veteran white boys do that, too?'

"Sometimes I think she is a dirty Communist at heart, with her heckling ways and her un-American sentiments," George Spelvin, American, said.

Fair Enough

Richmond, Va. Times-Dispatch

NEW YORK—George Spelvin, American, came in to discuss minorities and he said, "You came at it wrong the other day and you were right in what you said but you came at it wrong when you supposed yourself a case where a white employer under the FEPC had to hire a no-account, lazy, thieving Negro fellow because he was a Negro."

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By Westbrook Pegler

Indiana Republican Heads Hurt FEPC By Deserting LaFollette

The Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 7-27-46

WASHINGTON — When Negro Republican leaders in Indiana blindly followed the party line and left hard hitting Rep. Charles M. LaFollette to the mercy of the reactionary Indiana wolves, they provided the strongest argument yet for later use in defeating legislation to establish a fair employment practices committee.

LaFollette was defeated for the Republican Senatorial nomination in the recent state convention by William E. Jenner.

Jenner, former state Republican chairman in 1945, flatly told the Negroes of Indiana that there would be no state FEPC and he didn't want them to talk about it.

Yet Jenner received the support of Negro delegates and proxies to the convention.

Immediately following his defeat, LaFollette announced that at the expiration of his present term in Congress, he would no longer be identified with the Republican party because "I am convinced it is not the party in which the goal of racial equality and the elimination of discrimination based on false prejudice can be advanced."

Look Elsewhere

"Any Negro who votes Republican—national or state ticket—is a traitor to his race and the cause of equality of opportunity and racial equality," LaFollette said. He called upon Negroes to look elsewhere for a vehicle in which they can fight for "liberal, progressive legislation."

Back in Washington, LaFollette loosed a scathing denouncement of Negro Republican leaders in Indiana and delegates to the Republican Convention for the part they played in his defeat.

He singled out such "so-called Negro Republican leaders" as State Sen. Robert Brokenburr, attorney for the Madame Walker Manufacturing Co.; Wilbur Grant, renominated member of the Indiana legislature, and past head of the Negro Division of Indiana Republicans; and Rufus Kuykendall, Negro deputy for the prosecuting attorney of Marion County for their complicity in his defeat.

These officials have full knowledge that Jenner was opposed to any form of FEPC and yet in the face of that knowledge and for "a few jobs of their own" they abandoned principle for the sake of a vote for such a man, he stated.

"In my book that is Uncle Tomism to the nth degree," LaFollette bluntly declared.

"Those delegates were representatives of the thinking of Negro Republicans. If their action was the action of Uncle Tom, then I am driven to the conclusion that in the Republican party, certainly in Indiana, there is not a supporting group of awakened militant Negro leaders believing in themselves to justify my continuing to use that party as a vehicle through which to advance the goal of racial equality and the elimination of discrimination based on false prejudice," he then soberly stated.

"I can't work in a party where the people hurt themselves," he continued. "I don't complain about that for myself. If I did that, I would indicate I fought this racial thing for votes. I have not.

"I will continue to fight it because with me it is a deep rooted, religious, spiritual conviction that all people are the same and should have the same potentialities and should have equal opportunity to develop these potentialities. Some will rise and some will not. Race, creed or color has nothing to do with it."

Contrary to his party's line, LaFollette consistently berated his colleagues in the House for failure to support FEPC.

In 1944 he won renomination from his district running on a platform supporting permanent FEPC legislation although the whole issue was contrary to the mores of the community.

It was LaFollette who was the first Republican to introduce legislation in the House to establish a permanent FEPC.

But except for the loyal support of the Negroes of Vandenberg County—his own bailiwick—it was LaFollette who was repudiated by the very group whose cause he espoused.

"How can I bring the white people in line on the racial issue when they are able to throw in my face that the Negroes themselves don't believe in what you are talking about?" he asked.

He warned that the action of the Negro delegates attending that convention will be advertised in every Klan Klavern, every reactionary circle in the United States as a proof that the Negroes don't want a fair employment practices committee themselves.

"They didn't hurt LaFollette, they hurt themselves and their people," he declared. He said Negro delegates fell for such arguments as "LaFollette hasn't got a chance."

"I could also have hedged on the FEPC by claiming 'Why fight to eliminate racial discrimination, you also haven't got a chance'."

LaFollette won three out of 102 votes from Lake County industrial area which sent 12 Negro delegates. He won two votes out of 188, neither of them from the approximately 20 Negro delegates.

The stalwart champion of racial equality asserted himself also by introducing a bill for full employment which went even further than the administration. He opposed the Dies and now Wood-Rankin Committee as Un-American."

Negro Leads FEPC Fight In Ind. Assembly

The Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 7-27-46

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Atty. H. J. Richardson Jr., the first Negro Democrat elected to the lower house of the general assembly in Indiana, declared last week that the present state laws prohibiting race discrimination and intimidation in employment and under public contracts does not minimize the need for a local FEPC.

Richard, the first colored man in 40 years prior to 1933, to win a seat in the general assembly, authored the bill which was passed by the assembly in 1933 and became effective Jan. 19, 1934.

In answer to opposition arguments against a local FEPC which attempted to prove that an FEPC was unnecessary and unconstitutional, Richardson stated that the present law merely set a precedent and pointed to the urgent need for such local legislation.

Pointing to the low number of Negroes employed by the power and light, gas, water, telephone, street railways, and taxi companies, Richardson said that all of these concerns, except the municipally owned gas company, operated on special charters or licenses granted by and/or controlled by the City Council.

The present law covers all contractors, subcontractors or any person acting in behalf or either in every contract for or on behalf of the state of Indiana. A penalty of $5 per calendar day for such discrimination was later written into the bill.

Mayor Vetoes FEPC Proposal

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Councilman Girds To Fight Ruling

Sat. 11-16-46

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Reaction asserted itself here this week as Mayor Robert H. Tyndall rode roughshod over the affirmative votes of eight city councilmen and vetoed a proposed city fair employment practices ordinance.

At the same time Dr. Lucian B. Meriwether, lone Negro councilman, said he will seek council reenactment of the measure over the mayor's veto. Council rules require six "ayes" to pass a bill over the mayor's veto. Eight of the council's nine members had voted for the ordinance.

Quoting a 1933 statute which forbids municipalities and firms holding contracts with cities from exercising discrimination in hiring, Mayor Tyndall added that the fair employment ordinance's validity was "questionable" and that the city measure would cause "confusion."

Dr. Meriwether issued this statement on the veto.

"Not having read the mayor's veto message, I can only say that it is regrettable that he saw fit to disapprove this piece of fair and liberal legislation. In vetoing this ordinance, he opposed the will of eight of the nine councilmen. However, the fight has just begun.

"While the countries of the world are striving for a United Nations organization to serve the best interests of all peoples of the world, we here in America, and particularly in Indianapolis, are striving for a fair and equal chance for an honest livelihood for minority groups."

The Worker New York, N.Y. Sun. 11-17-46

DETROIT MAYOR JEFFRIES signs the first petition in that city for a state FEPC law. Members of the delegation that got the Mayor's signature are (left to right): Ruth Frank, executive secretary of Contemporary Theatre; Jeanne Guzman, co-director of the FEPC campaign; Edith Temschen, of the Civil Rights Congress; Ann Shore, co-director, Committee for State FEPC, and Helen Lounzie, secretary to August Scholle, president of the Michigan CIO. Saturday, Nov. 16, was FEPC Day in Detroit, as proclaimed by the Mayor. Detroiters are circulating petitions for 200,000 signatures by Dec. 1.

Fair Employment Practices: Labor and civic leaders from all parts of Michigan brought in 150,000 signatures on petitions to have a state Fair Employment Practices Act enacted on the law books, but Republicans in Lansing are attempting to thwart the signers' desires. Shown, left to right, bringing in the names, are: Rev. Charles Hill, NAACP; Jack Raskin, Civil Rights Congress; Richard Heikinen, Wayne County CIO Council; W. G. Grant, UAW-International representative; Tracy Doll, chairman, Wayne County PAC; Pete Kaspus, chairman, Ford Local 600 FEPC committee.

GOP Try to Scuttle Mich. FEPC Meeting Strong Resistance

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

Mon. 12-23-46

FAIR HIRING DRIVES MAKING HEADWAY

DETROIT, Dec. 21.—A mighty wave of anger and protest is sweeping through hundreds of organizations here at the action of Republican State Attorney General Foss. O. Eldred in junking 175,000 signatures obtained in 30 days to put a Fair Employment Practices Act on the Michigan statute books.

Practically every county clerk in Michigan's 82 counties has received petitions. 150,000 were filed in Wayne County (Detroit) alone.

For years labor and progressive forces have sought to get an FEPC law on the statute books. But in every case it was scuttled before it could reach the floor of the Legislature. Sparked by the Civil Rights Congress more than 300 organizations embracing every section of the people launched the petition drive this fall for FEPC and in 30 days, from Nov. 6 to Dec. 6 obtained more than enough petitions.

According to law, the FEPC Bill must go to the legislature and be introduced by the Secretary of State. But the reactionary GOP brain trust in Lansing seeks to hamstring the movement before it hits the floor of the Legislature by declaring it illegal and invalid.

The GOP claims that across the top of the petition should have been a title stating the meaning of the petition. Yet such a title was originally on the petition and the Secretary of State and the State Attorney General both declared it was not necessary, approved the form of the present petition and said it met the legal requirements.

What the Republicans figured was that it was impossible to get 135,000 signatures in 30 days. But the State FEPC committee answered that with 175,000 signatures.

Richard T. Leonard, UAW-CIO vice president, chairman of the UAW-FEPC committee said the union would fight this issue to a finish. "If anyone thinks," said Leonard, "that our members are going to stand idly by and see yeoman work, such as was performed, being scuttled by a legal technicality initiated by a GOPer, then they have another think coming."

"The people of the state of Michigan, in hundreds of thousands, signified their desire that FEPC come to a vote in the incoming Legislature and be incorporated as a law in our state. This sudden discovery at the eleventh hour is viewed by the entire labor and progressive movement, Negro and white, with suspicion and alarm."

What FEPC Means

WHAT IT DOES:

Makes it illegal to discriminate against a person in employment because of his race, creed, color or national origin; or for a labor union to discriminate against any member or applicant for membership; or any such discrimination in any help wanted advertisement or any application for employment.

TO WHOM IT APPLIES:

Only to employers of eight or more persons and labor unions.

PENALTIES

Any person, employer, or labor organization who violates this act shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000 or by imprisonment of not more than six months, or both.

Strong drives are under way to enact FEPC legislation in a number of northern states when legislatures convene next month. Reports to the Commission on Law and Social Action of the American Jewish Congress reveal state campaign committees are already functioning in Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan and Pennsylvania, while Indiana, Ohio and Rhode Island are now organizing and bills are being readied for Maryland, Oregon, Colorado, Minnesota and West Virginia.

The Connecticut Fair Employment Practices Committee has opened an office in Hartford and has begun organizing on a statewide basis. Henry R. Silberman, New England regional director of the American Jewish Congress, has been acting as chief consultant to the committee which includes representatives of the AFL, CIO, NAACP, AVC, Connecticut Council of Churches and local Jewish community groups.

Gilbert Gordon, Midwest regional director of the Commission on Law and Social Action of the AJC, has drafted a strong FEPC Bill for Illinois and has been appointed legislative director of the Illinois FEPC Council. Wide organizational support has already been mobilized.

The Pennsylvania Committee for FEPC, after studying a number of bills, has selected a measure presented by the American Jewish Congress Regional Director for introducton in the session of the General Assembly beginning Jan. 7.

In Rhode Island bills have failed of passage twice in the past, but the outlook this year is considered favorable, particularly in contrast to a number of other industrial states where rural legislators predominate. With a Democratic Governor and House (where a bill passed last year on a voice vote), the problem is primarily one of gaining six or eight votes in the Republican Senate.

An administration-approved FEPC measure for Minnesota was in the offing as those close to Governor-elect Luther Youngdahl indicated the new Chief Executive would seek such legislation when the 1947 legislature convenes in January.

Ohio and Indiana are also organizing statewide committees and press for the enactment of legislation. In Oregon a Committee for a Fair Employment Practices Act has been formed to press for the enactment of legislation in Colorado the Denver Unity Council is laying plans for the introduction of a state FEPC bill in the legislature in January.

Michigan Parley on FEPC

The Worker
New York, N. Y.

DETROIT. — Plans for a statewide conference and mass lobby were announced today by the Michigan Committee for a State FEPC. The call to the conference, to be held in Lansing, Mich., on Jan. 11, at the Central Methodist Church, is being issued to all organizations active in the recently successful petition campaign for a Fair Employment Practices Bill, as well as the thousands of circulators responsible for the collection of the 180,000 signatures turned in to the Secretary of State last week.

In announcing the conference, Rev. Charles Hill, chairman of the committee's steering committee, said: Sun. 12-29-46

"The 180,000 people who signed the Initiative Petitions for a state FEPC are determined to see enactment of the measure this year. Since the Attorney General's ruling, which questions the validity of the petitions, threatens to hold up introduction of the bill in the legislature, the Lansing meeting will give the people an opportunity to meet with their newly-elected representatives, the governor and other state officials and to let them know how they feel."

"Despite the holding up of the petitions on technical grounds," continued Hill, "the intent of the people is clear. We are certain the legislature will be responsive to this tremendous sentiment as expressed in the signatures and in the mass conference in Lansing."

Last week the Committee for a State FEPC authorized the Detroit Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild to set up a staff of attorneys to investigate the claims of the Attorney General who stated the FEPC petitions were invalid for lack of descriptive title, and to draft a Petition for Mandamus to be filed in the state Supreme Court.

State FEPC Council Opposed In Detroit

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

DETROIT—(ANP)—A newly established statewide Michigan Council for a Fair Employment Practices Act was repudiated by a 7-2 vote of executives of Detroit FEPC last week as Urban League members, CIO representatives and Jewish and Catholic organizations charged that the state council's planning committee was not representative of interests involved. Sat.

The council, organized after a peoples' mandate of 157,000 signatures demanded a statewide FEPC, is headed by Bishop Francis J. Haas of Grand Rapids as honorary chairman and consists of such persons as Edward Jeffries, mayor of Detroit; George Welsh, mayor of Grand Rapids; Art Law, mayor of Pontiac, and Detroit's own council president, George Edwards.

Now currently planning a statewide conference to promote passage of FEPC in the state legislature, the council has been voted down by Francis Karnegay of the Urban League, Oscar Cohen, Jewish Community Council; Paul Weber, Association of Catholic Trade Unionists, and William Oliver, UAW-CIO Fair Practices department, all members of the executive board of the Detroit Council which will cease to function on Jan. 1. 12-28-46

41e 1946 FEPC (Michigan)

Michigan Petition Campaign For State FEPC in Final Week

The Worker New York, N.Y.
Sun. 11-24-46

DETROIT.—The final week begins this Saturday in the whirlwind drive to obtain the 200,000 signatures required by law to place a state Fair Employment Practices Act before the incoming Michigan legislature Jan. 1. The Michigan Committee for a state FEPC reports a tremendous response from the people.

Dec. 1 is the official deadline set by the state law for bringing the necessary signatures to the State Capitol at Lansing. The State Committee for FEPC is composed of more than 500 organizations from a wide cross section of labor, civic church, fraternal, youth, Negro, and women organizations.

Highlights of this 3rd week's campaign work are:

At Sam's cut rate stores in Detroit, the workers and employers put their heads together on the campaign. Result: tables for petition collections in two stores, manned by volunteers from the American Jewish Congress and FEPC Committee headquarters.

The County Clerk in Kalamazoo, answering a letter sent to all county clerks in the state, said: **"We will do all we can to cooperate with your program . . . if you have six petitions I will be glad to put them into circulation for you."**

Art Hudson, an AFL Sheet Metal worker brought to the shopping area one Negro kid and one white kid armed with signs. They got a big hand from passers-by and plenty of signatures.

When the medals are being pinned on shock brigade workers, two will be worthy of special mention: Pete Kasper, chairman of UAW Ford Local 600's FEPC committee, who proudly reports that to date his boys at the River Rouge plant have collected the amazing amount of 25,000 signatures. And Hodges Mason, president of Bohn Aluminum Local 208, UAW-CIO one of the city's outstanding Negro labor leaders, has brought in 700 signatures, gotten by himself.

The State FEPC campaign committee urges all petition campaigners to please start turning in petitions to 609 Hammond Building NOW. Dec. 1 they say will see 200,000 petitions on their way to Lansing as the first step towards an FEPC law in this state.

Senate Passes, Gov. Tobin Signs Mass. FEPC Law

Reactionaries Lose Long, Bitter Battle to Forestall Passage; Provisions Liberal

BOSTON.—The Massachusetts FEPC bill outlawing discrimination in the hiring and promoting of employees in industry on grounds of race, color, creed, nationality or ancestry was passed on May 20 by the Senate, 22-11, and promptly signed by Gov. Maurice J. Tobin.

Passage of the measure after a hard and bitter fight was hailed as another victory for the people on the scoreboard of race relations. Introduced as House Bill No. 222 about two years ago, it was defeated subsequently on the grounds of unconstitutionality.

Would-be compromisers on the issue were forced into the open and challenged to state their views in the presence of their constituents. Reactionaries failed to forestall passage by crippling amendments and dilatory moves.

Governor, Press Aid Bill

Proponents of the bill rallied on two notable occasions to defeat the opposition in the House by votes of 59-53 and 164-59 respectively.

Some of the charges and statements made against the bill by legislators opposed to it caused the editors of the Boston Chronicle and the Roxbury Citizen to assert:

"They sounded like Hitlerite Fascists at a Nuremberg rally of Nazis, or in the Reichstag, defaming the colored and Jewish people." Governor Tobin publicly rebuked one of the reactionaries, a member of his own party.

Main Features

Nothing came of the last-minute efforts of some Senate opponents to secure an advanced opinion of the bill's constitutionality from the State Supreme Court.

Implementing Section 1 of the bill which states: "The right to work without discrimination because of race, color, religious creed, national origin or ancestry is hereby declared to be a right and privilege of the inhabitants of the Commonwealth," are the following main features:

Commission's Powers

"Appointment of three commissioners by the governor with a tenure of three years each.

"The Commission is empowered to establish and maintain its principal office in Boston, and such other offices within the Commonwealth as may be deemed necessary to formulate policies to effectuate the purposes of the act.

"All State executive departments and agencies are required to aid the Commission.

Advisory Agencies

"The Commission is authorized to receive, investigate and pass on complaints alleging discrimination in employment.

"The power of the Commission to hold hearings, subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance, and institute all necessary legal proceedings.

"Creation by the Commission of advisory agencies and conciliation councils, local, regional or State-wide, to study the problems of discrimination in all or specific fields of human relationships, or in specific instances of discrimination, for the fostering of good will, cooperation and conciliation."

The bill asserts that an unlawful employment practice shall constitute:

"Discriminatory hiring, barring, or discharge, unless based on bona fide occupational qualification; exclusion from full membership rights in a labor organization or the expulsion therefrom of any qualified individual;

"Use of application form, statement, advertisement or publication which expresses, directly or indirectly, any limitation, specification or discrimination;

"The firing of any individual who has opposed the practice of any act forbidden by act, or because he has testified, filed a complaint, or assisted in a proceeding under the jurisdiction of the commission."

It provides further, that:

Employer's Role

"Any employer whose employes, or some of them refuse or threaten to refuse to cooperate with the provisions of this act, may file with the commission a verified complaint asking for assistance by conciliation or other remedial action."

Settlement of grievance is to be sought by the following procedure:

(1) Conference, conciliation, persuasion; (2) written notice and hearing before the commission; (3) findings of fact and issuance of order by commission requiring the discontinuance of employment action found to be discriminatory and a report thereon relative to the manner of compliance.

Recourse to Courts

Complaints pursuant to the FEPC law must be filed within six months after the alleged act of discrimination.

The Commission may have recourse to State courts for enforcement of the law within 30 days after the service of such notice as may be deemed necessary.

It is required that provisions of the law be posted in a conspicuous place for information of all concerned.

Failure to comply with an order of the Commission, the filing of a false complaint shall be punishable by imprisonment of not more than one year, or fine of $500 or by both.

Massachusetts Passes FEPC

Special to the Daily Worker

BOSTON, May 23.—The Fair Employment Practices bill has been ratified by the State Senate by a 22 11 vote. The bill now awaits signature by Gov. Maurice J. Tobin, who sponsored the measure.

The important victory followed an active campaign by trade unions and other mass organizations, who mobilized hundreds of workers at the State House before the final vote.

Massachusetts Passes Fair Employment Law

BOSTON, Mass. — Progressive Massachusetts last week became the second state to adopt a fair employment practices law.

Patterned closely after the successful New York State law, the new measure, which differs only in minor parts, makes it a crime to refuse to hire or promote persons on grounds of "race, creed, color or national origin."

More than 100 public officials and representatives of organizations supporting the law were present at Gov. Maurice J. Tobin's office in the State House as the governor signed into the law the measure which was passed by the legislature after long debate. The legislation becomes effective in 90 days.

Tobin declared that the bill "marks another milestone in the history of social legislation." "It is the implementation of the broad principle enunciated in our Declaration of Independence," he said.

A three man commission will have broad authority to investigate complaints of discrimination. Anyone who willfully violates its final orders, or willfully files a false complaint, will be guity of a misdemeanor.

A colored World War II veteran, 28-year-old Elwood S. McKinney, has been appointed to the Massachusetts three-member Fair Employment Commission. Others appointed were Mrs. Mildred H. Mahoney, wife of a Boston university professor and a liberal social worker, and Judge A. K. Cohen, a liberal Jewish attorney.

One More Gets On Board

On May 23, 1946, Governor Maurice J. Tobin signed an act: PROVIDING FOR A FAIR EMPLOY- COMMISSION, TO BE KNOWN AS THE MASS- ACHUSETTS EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE COMMIS- SION, AND DEFINING ITS POWERS AND DUTIES.

The Massachusetts law is the spittin' image of the New York law which sets up a State Commission Against Discrimination. The New York administration can feel mighty proud to have sired such a lusty off-spring.

It copies New York in every positive respect.

And adds a couple of little improvements.

The Commission is empowered to begin hearings in its own right. The employer can bring an action before the Commission against race-baiting employees. And a notice of the unlawfulness of discriminatory employment practices must be publicly posted in places of employment.

New York, New Jersey, Indiana and Wisconsin are glad to welcome Massachusetts to the group of states who believe in American democracy.

Business Group Counsel Calls FEPC Unfair

WORCESTER, Mass.—Declaring that the Massachusetts fair employment law does not give equal rights to all employers, Jarvis Hunt, legislative counsel for the Associated Industries of Massachusetts last week, apparently a local version of the NAM attacked the new act as unconstitutional before 150 employers and personnel managers.

Using typical reactionary arguments, Hunt said the bill, set to become effective Wednesday, would lead to further discrimination, owing to "vague and cumbersome" provisions. It does not give equal rights in the procurement of help, since it applies only to employers hiring more than six workers, he said.

Calls Bill Unnecessary

He said he did not think the bill was necessary for Massachusetts, where there allegedly have been few cases of discrimination. Hunt emphasized that only New York and New Jersey have such laws so far.

Studying the New York law, and job application forms similar to those which will be used here, Hunt said that there is danger that minors may be hired unwittingly, since applicants are not required to submit birth certificates. Wandering forth into illogic, he also attacked the prohibition against requiring applicants to tell whether they had changed their names. He said this might lead to hiring of escaped convicts.

Under New York provisions, Hunt continued the only questions employers may ask applicants about affiliations are whether he belongs to the German-American bund or the communist party. He deplored the fact that employers cannot force applicants to give the name of their ministers. Ministers are usually good references, Hunt added. He then weakly suggested that employers follow the spirit of the Massachusetts act and its provisions.

Discriminating Questions Banned by Mass. FEPC

BOSTON — A recent ruling adopted by the FEPC here has been announced. Employers may ask information regarding race and religious beliefs before they hire. The policies, which do not require official endorsement to be put into effect, were announced at a meeting of the Boston YWCA employers to about citizenship and service in the armed forces but may not require job applicants to produce certificates, quire positive proof of any state photographs, birth certificates, discharge papers, and numerous documents until after the applicant has been hired.

Policies Approved Unofficially.

In Colorado, the Denver City Council is laying plans for the introduction of a State FEPC bill in the legislature in Jannary.

Meanwhile, the ATC Commission on Law and Social Action is continuing to provide technical assistance to all interested organizations on both legal and organizational problems.

In addition to model bills, a manual entitled "Organizing a State FEPC Campaign" is available on request.

Said to have the unofficial approval of the Attorney General's office, the Commission further states that employers are prohibited from inquiring into the religious denomination of the applicant, but may ascertain whether he attends church regularly.

Mrs. Mildred Mahoney, chairman of the Commission, has made several speeches recently explaining the policies of the Commission before the Jewish Community Council, Boston University, the Women's Trade Union, and the State CIO convention.

Another official, Elwood S. McKenny, spoke before the assembly of the Boston Public Latin School, the Union Baptist Church, the Metropolitan Baptist Church, the American Jewish Congress and the Community Church center.

State FEPC Settles 122 Cases First Year

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.
Wed. 8-28-46

The New York State Commission Against Discrimination (State FEPC) received a total of 307 complaints in its first year of operation, and settled 122, a Commission statement revealed yesterday.

The statement, issued by Lillian Sharpe Hunter, staff representative, said that 283 of the 307 cases of alleged discrimination were closed. Of these, 122 were settled, 69 were judged to be outside of the Commission's jurisdiction, 15 were withdrawn and 77 were found to be without probable cause.

While the passage of the State FEPC law is generally recognized as having had a healthy effect in combatting discrimination, the extremely low number of complaints received is generally considered to be due to the Commission's failure to take the initiative in educating the people on the law, and to certain defects in the law itself.

Various groups interested in fighting discrimnation have been urging an amendment which would permit organizations to bring cases of discrimination before the Commission. The law now provides that only aggrieved individuals can present a complaint.

The Commission report fails to indicate what happened to the cases referred to as "settled."

The extreme caution of the Commission is indicated by the fact that not a single case has been brought to a hearing stage. The caution is considered due to Gov. Dewey's desire to placate those within his own party who have been kicking about passage of the law.

Toledo councilman's FEP bill passes

Tribune

TOLEDO, O. — Toledo acquired a fair employment practices ordinance last week when the 9-man city council unanimously approved the FEPC proposal of a Negro member, James B. Simmons, Jr.

Pat. 9-15-46

The legislation provides fines up to $200 for employers who discriminate against employees or prospective employees on grounds of race, religion, color, or national origin. Its technical details were drafted by a Negro attorney, Emmett S. Wheaton, Sr.

Los Angeles

Among white and Negro individuals and organizations credited with the bill's passage is the Rev. Clyde Adams, pastor of the Macedonia Baptist church and president of NAACP Toledo, who spoke for the measure before the council, as did the Rev. A. S. Carlson, pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational church.

Pat. 6-18-46

Milwaukee Enacts City FEPC; But Punishment Clause Is Weak

New York, N.Y.

MILWAUKEE, May 21.—Milwaukee became last week the second city in the nation to enact a fair employment practices ordinance as the Common Council endorsed by a vote of 22 to 2 the ordinance proposed by the FEPC Committee.

However, the Common Council had cut the punishment clause from the proposed fine of $200 for violations to the meagre sum of $10 or a five-day jail sentence. Otherwise, the only change made in the bill as enacted was to insert the word "willful" in describing violations.

5-22-45

The enactment of the City FEP ordinance is generally considered a victory brought about by overwhelming mass pressure from many labor and liberal citizens' groups in the community, inasmuch as the majority nonpartisan caucus of the Council was prepared to emasculate the bill altogether by completely eliminating the punishment clause and the section referring to private employment.

Wednesday

However, the provision for a fine of only $10 is considered as an invitation on the part of employers to violate the law, rather than to observe it.

5-22-45

James W. Dorsey, local National Association of the Advancement of Colored People head, declared that the bill enacted by the Common Council "placed a higher premium on a parking ticket than on discrimination."

Milwaukee Passes Fair Employment Practices Law

The Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 6-15-46

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Milwaukee has become the second city in the United States to legally outlaw job discrimination through pasage of a fair employment practices ordinance.

In the footsteps of its neighbor, Chicago, the Wisconsin metropolis passed the law after a delegation of som 200 citizens attended a meeting of the city council's judiciary committee and requested an open hearing on the measure. The judiciary committee had been holding the bill for several weeks.

The Milwaukee FEP measure provides for a $10 fine or five days in jail for employment discrimination based on race, creed, or color.

FEPC (Results)

FEPC Killed By Lack Of Funds Two Months Before Deadline

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

By VENICE T. SPRAGGS
(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices was pronounced dead here last week—approximately two months before its Congressional deadline.

Thus, after years of battling, did Dixie Democrats and reactionary Republicans in both legislative bodies chalk up another victory against the progressive policies identified with the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The premature shutdown of the agency was indicative of the lack of democratic thought on the part of the present session of Congress. Sat. 5-11-46

Created by the late chief executive under Executive Order 8802 as a war emergency agency designed to combat discriminations in employment based on race, creed, color or national origin, the committee was dealt the final blow when the joint House-Senate Conference Committee failed to agree on a $27,600 deficiency appropriation requested to continue the functions of the agency to the end of the current fiscal year, June 30.

Left without funds, the committee was stopped cold in the midst of a report which President Truman had requested on the status of minority workers in reconverting and peacetime industries. In addition, a small staff of administrative professional and technical employes retained in the national office, many of whom are Negroes, are without employment. Sat. 5-11-46

End No Surprise

While the end of the FEPC came suddenly, it was not a surprise. It had been expected for some time that the agency, left gasping for life under a totally inadequate compromise appropriation of $250,000 granted last July, would draw its last breath any day.

Following this, the President issued a new Executive Order in December, designating as the responsibilities of the committee investigations of employment discriminations; finding the facts; and reporting the facts to him with recommendations relative to same. Since that time, the agency has done little other than mark time as far as has been discernable. Meanwhile, minority workers continue still bowed under discriminatory employment policies and practices.

"Camouflaged" Appropriation

At the time the $250,000 appropriation was begrudgingly granted to the FEPC after the entire item had been stricken from the War Agencies Appropriation Bill in the House, only to be restored in the Senate and subsequently sent back to the House for approval, instructions contained in the House amendment as to how the appropriation was to be used was cloaked in conflicting language. In one section of the bill, FEPC was ordered to use the funds for both liquidating and operational purposes. Another section of the bill stated the total $250,000 was to be used for operational purposes. At that time, it was understood that the FEPC would appeal to the Comptroller General of the United States for clarification of the language of the bill, pinning its hope on the latter phrase which would provide the entire sum for operations without the necessity of earmarking any portion for liquidation expenses.

When it became apparent that the agency was running at a deficit, Chairman Ross requested the Congress to vote a deficiency appropriation. Contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Bill for 1946, the item was flatly rejected by the House Appropriations Committee. When the bill came before the Senate Appropriations Committee, the FEPC item was reinserted. The House failed to agree with the Senate on this and other actions on the bill, and thus a House-Senate conference committee was appointed.

Representatives appointed from the House by Speakker Sam Rayburn (D.-Tex.) included: Clarence Cannon (D.-Mo.), Louis Ludlow (D.-Ind.), Emmett O'Neal (D.-Ky.), Louis Rabaut (D.-Mich.), John Taber (R.-N.Y.) and Everett M. Dirksen (R.-Ill.).

Senators Stand Accused

On the other hand, Senator McKellar (D.-Tenn.), president pro-tem of the Senate named to the conference committee senators, who for the most part are rabidly anti-FEPC. These were, in addition to himself, Senators Carl Hayden (D.-Ariz.), Millard E. Tydings (D.-Md.), Richard B. Brooks (D.-Ga.), C. Wayland Brooks (D.-Ill.), Styles Bridges (R.-N.H.), and Chan Gurney (R.-S. Dak.).

While it was the action of the Senate Appropriations Committee which saved the FEPC deficiency appropriation, it was the action of the Senate conference, picked by McKellar that gave the appropriation the axe, since House conferees generally defer to Senate conferees in consideration of any legislative item. Sat. 5-11-46

Commenting on the action of the House-Senate Conference Committee, Rep. Adam C. Powell (D.-N.Y.), said, "It is a definite and victorious movement by the anti-FEPC forces to again overrule the majority of the Senate, which majority was in favor of FEPC while requesting restored FEPC 'winding up' funds." He added, "there has been too much political skulduggery in both Houses and on both sides of the aisles over the FEPC."

Powell stated that he intended to move for consideration of permanent FEPC legislation. He said that he will request that the House Labor Committee designate another individual to be the chairman of the House Labor Committee since Rep. Mary Norton (D.-N.J.), is unable to function due to illness, and therefore all legislative work on permanent FEPC legislation has been stalled. Powell said Mrs. Norton has agreed to the withdrawal of her name as chairman and the substitute of another. Sat. 5-11-46

Continuing, Powell disclosed it is the intention of the leadership of the House to adjourn the 79th Congress permanently some time on or immediately after July 1. This, therefore, leaves two remaining months in which work toward bringing permanent FEPC legislation to the House floor may be accomplished. Powell declared, "I believe the time has arrived to put each member of the House of Representatives definitely on the record as regards their attitude toward the FEPC. He went on to say, "Win, lose, or draw, Calendar Wednesday is the only way that the voters of this country will definitely know how their representatives in Congress stand on the issue. The liberal Democrats of Congress are ready to support it. Unless Rep. Joe Martin (R.-Mass.), House Majority Leader, breaks his personal pledge to me that he will support Calendar Wednesday, the FEPC can be passed now."

Double Satisfaction

The News and Courier has a severest backset that the alleged revival of the "Ku Klux Klan" has lately received has been the passing of the FEPC, and both on account of the backset and the passing The News and Courier has a sense of satisfaction. KKKFEPC should be junked together. Wed. 7-3-46

The National Council for a Permanent F.E.P.C. sent telegrams to its local offices throughout the country following Ross' announcement, urging them to make a "gigantic outcry" to obtain House support for the permanent F.E.P.C. bill. Sun. 5-5-46

The Passing of FEPC

Palestine, Texas

The Fair Employment Practices Commission has passed and there is little likelihood of early revival or rejuvenation. Palestine, Tex.

Those who feel very badly about this (and their name is legion) may derive some scant comfort from the obvious fact that even President Roosevelt never intended this instrument to be either permanent or fully effective, else he would have used his influence to enact the measure into law during wartime when the chances of doing so were immeasurably greater than they are today.

The FEPC was a wartime measure which, like so many others, died with the war. Sat. 7-13-46

Some day we may have a Federal FEPC law, but the possibility is extremely remote except in the minds of wishful thinkers.

But if a Federal FEPC is a great improbability, the chances of enacting a State FEPC in several commonwealths are far better.

Already we have such laws in New York, New Jersey, Indiana and Massachusetts, and theer are several other States that are likely prospects.

It is much easier to effectively bring pressure to bear on State politicians in favor of such legislation than it is to make headway in Washington where those who are opposed to such a law are so powerful; and there is no better time to campaign for State FEPC laws than right now.

The November Congressional election is going to be

Revive FEPC!

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

THE first attempt to bring the permanent FEPC bill to the floor of the House was defeated by a mere 18 votes. Over 250 members of the House were absent when the vote for adjournment, designed to block the move, was passed, 99 to 81. Had most of them been present, the adjournment vote would have failed and the long, bitter battle to push FEPC through the House would have been won. Sat. 5-18-46

But as Rep. Vito Marcantonio, Manhattan laborite who is leading the fight for FEPC said, this is only the first attempt. It will be repeated every "Calendar Wednesday," which is the day House committees are allowed to bring their bills directly to the House floor.

The people must hold their Congressmen accountable if they are not present in their seats at 12 noon on Wednesdays ready to vote down the tories and to pass FEPC.

Significantly, Republicans, who with supreme cynicism claim to be for FEPC, have backed every move to block its passage. They have refused to sign the discharge petition to get the bill out of the Rules Committee, and Wednesday they either hastily absented themselves when the vote on adjournment was taken or voted for it.

No Congressman should be permitted to get away with mere lip-service to FEPC. Everyone of them should be made to understand he will be judged on performance, and that includes being present and active for the bill on "Calendar Wednesday." Sat. 5-18-46

F.E.P.C., Almost Broke, Folds Up Nearly 2 Months Ahead of Deadline

Ross and Aids On Furlough

Washington, May 4 (U.P.)—The wartime Fair Employment Practices Committee folded up abruptly today, nearly two months ahead of the deadline ordered by Congress.

Chairman Malcolm Ross revealed that he had placed himself and all 24 remaining employees of the agency on indefinite furlough without pay. He acted after House and Senate conferees on the second deficiency appropriation bill failed last night to approve a $27,600 appropriation to complete the liquidation of F.E.P.C.

Deadline June 30.

Congress has decreed that the agency wind up its affairs by June 30. Ross said the refusal of funds to a federal agency was unique. During the war F.E.P.C. regulated against racial or religious discrimination in employment practices and working conditions.

The agency drew heated opposition in and out of Congress. The House Rules Committee refused to report a bill to create a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission.

Ross said he had no choice but to furlough himself and the other F.E.P.C. employees since left and that must be used to pay for a final report to President Truman.

Ross said this report would be made "whatever happens" to accumulated quaint the President with "the prospects for employment of minority groups." Sun. 5-5-46

closely fought, and in such circumstances it is much easier to get definite committments than when the outcome is more predictable.

Moreover, there has been a great deal of favorable propaganda for a Fair Employment Practices Act during the past four years and it would be foolish to suppose that it has had no effect. Sat. 7-13-46

A powerful and concerted drive, begun now in favorable States, will very likely result in the passage of such FEPC laws in several States, and to this end Negroes in all parties should exert themselves as never before.

In The Wake Of FEPC Defeat

Atlanta Daily World

(From Lighthouse and Informer)

Atlanta Ga. Sat 2-20-46

On record the FEPC bill is dead—temporarily if not permanently. But in truth the principles encouched under the bill are more alive today than these doubtlessly would have been had the little group of southerners and those associated with them, permitted it to become law.

While this newspaper urged passage of the bill, wished for it, it did not expect, nor anticipate an ending different from that on Saturday when proponents withdrew it from its nearly four weeks filibuster show of men from the South. The simple fact is—and Negroes ought to be smart enough now to reason it—that the little southern bunch who conducted the vocal fight against it—the same bunch that killed anti-lynching and anti-poll tax bills, could not have succeeded had they not adequate support from a much larger but silent majority in the Senate. The northern and "liberal" senators, the administration men, could have won FEPC by the simple process of theatening to ignore future measures of the southern gentlemen.

In defeat, the FEPC stands today as a glorious victory. It went down somewhat in the manner of the popular fighter whose adherence to the rule of fairplay and decency, causes the referee to banish him because of personal reasons. The conquered walks out of the arena with the cheers of the multitude ringing in his ears. For the victor, there's only contempt and concealed hatred.

The average American, white and colored, is moved more towards taking the action necessary to insure operation of such agencies as FEPC than ever before. There are white business concerns which are more conscious of the job-discrimination against Negroes. A large group are the lay white people who wanted FEPC passed too and who are as much concerned that it has lost as the immediate beneficiaries under it.

Sat 2-20-46

Then, there are the Negroes, too many of whom have been complacent and inclined to believe that right, justice and honesty pervades the minds of all men; who felt that the southerners would be moved by compassion to allot them more of the democracy they just finished fighting and dying for. Every word Bilbo, Eastland, Maybank and Johnston uttered against the Negro during the filibuster created another convert among Negroes—a convert to the theory that the only way to break up such unAmericanism is to fight fire with fire. The Negro knows a little better now that he can expect nothing for himself unless he creates or works for it, and he can fight back here only by making his way to the polls to vote and this he must resolve to do, though he has to fight his way through hell to do it. This, we think is a good thing. A healthy thing.

Before the week ends we shall telegraph the two senators from this state our fullest appreciation for contributing to the bill's defeat. Unwittingly in the attempt to satiate their own wicked and warped minds, they have rendered a great service.

4e

FEPC defeated? Why the principles of the bill are more alive now than they would have been had the bill passed.

FEPC Filibuster Wins; Senators Lay Bill Aside

Birmingham Ala Herald 2-10-46

Measure's Backers Declare They'll Try Again Periodically

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—(AP)—Filibustering Southerners won their fight against the bill for a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission Saturday and the Senate laid it aside for other business. Backers of the measure said they will try again periodically.

It would take a majority vote of the chamber to get the FEPC measure back on the floor, where it has been since Jan. 17.

The decision came on a Senate roll call, 48 for and 26 against a motion to limit debate on the bill to set up a regular agency to police industry and government against discrimination on account of race or creed. 2-10-46

This was six votes short of the two-thirds required to invoke cloture and thus insure a final vote. Under cloture, each senator is limited to an hour's talk, but the rule is seldom invoked.

As soon as veteran Sen. McKellar (D., Tenn.), regular presiding officer and an FEPC opponent, announced the cloture attempt had failed, Sen. Chavez (D., N. M.) jumped up and moved to take up an appropriation bill.

"It took the crucifixion of Christ to redeem the world," Chavez, floor leader for the FEPC bill, said with emotion. "I'm satisfied with the vote. This is only a start, believe me."

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MAJORITY LEADER (D., Ky.) arose to say he regretted the outcome but the Senate must turn to other matters because he had not the "slightest hope we can ever reach a final vote on this."

Barkley joined Chavez in asking that the Senate put aside the controversial measure to take up an appropriations bill. 2-10-46

Sen. Magnuson (D., Wash.), asking what would then happen to the FEPC bill, was told it would go back on the Senate calendar.

Sen. Mead (D., N. Y.), ardent FEPC supporter, demanded a roll call on this. With obvious relief 71 senators voted to put the measure aside with only 12 opposing.

Hundreds had packed the galleries before 4 o'clock, the agreed hour for the test. Scores of House members lined the rear walls.

The crowd was treated to last-hour oratory before the vote.

* * *

SEN. MILLIKAN (Colo.) one of the Republicans who teamed up with Southern Democrats against the measure, made a full-dress attack upon it.

"How much blood must be spilled, how much hatred and discrimination must be accentuated, how much ugly human history must be endured and repeated before we learn law cannot and should not coerce conformity in human thinking?" asked the deep-voiced Colorado senator.

Sen. Russell (D., Ga.) who has served as leader of the opponents through 18 consecutive sessions, said the Senate was the "last citadel of human rights" and protested that senators must oppose "delegations coming down here to blackmail senators" and minority pressure groups "who picket hotels where senators live."

The final tally showed 22 Democrats, 25 Republicans, the lone Progressive, La Follette (Wis.) favoring cloture with 28 Democrats and eight Republicans opposed.

After it was over, Sen. Morse (R., Ore.) announced to the Senate that "I shall see to it" that the principle of the FEPC legislation shall come back to the floor "periodically." 2-10-46

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EARLIER SEN. TAFT (R., Ohio) had urged adoption of voluntary measures against discrimination rather than the compulsion provided in the bill.

Taft said the bill pending before the Senate would "completely regiment all employers and employment in the United States."

He gave that view to the Senate as it prepared to take its vote on a rule to limit debate.

Southerners Win Fight To Sidetrack FEPC Bill

Richmond, Va. Times-Dispatch

Senate Roll Call Is 6 Votes Short Of Requirement

2-10-46

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2-10-46

Barkley Regrets

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"Historic" Speech

Senator Russell (D-Ga., who has served as leader of the opponents through 18 consecutive sessions, referred to Milikin's speech as "historic" and ranking with the "intellectual giants" of the Senate's past history.

The tall Georgian said that the Senate was the "last citadel of human rights" and protested that Senators must oppose "delegations coming down here to blackmail Senators" and minority pressure groups "who picket hotels where Senators live."

There was tension during the test vote. A titter ran through the galleries as Senator Bilbo (D-Miss.), who takes pride in his filibustering, shouted "no."

The final tally showed 22 Democrats, 25 Republicans, the lone Progressive, LaFollette (Wis) favoring cloture with 28 Democrats and 8 Republicans opposed.

After it was over, Senator Morse (R-Oreg.) announced to the Senate that "I shall see to it" that rather than the principle of the FEPC legislation shall come back to the Senate floor "periodically." 2-10-46

Morse said "no issue is more fundamental" than the ability of plurality rule in the Senate to do business despite the desires of filibusterers.

Earlier Senator Taft (R-Ohio) had urged adoption of voluntary measures against discrimination as it prepared to take a vote (4 P. M. EST) on a rule to limit debate on the bill.

The backers of the bill to set up a permanent FEPC admitted they lacked the two-thirds majority necessary to put over the debate pending before the Senate that would return to the Senate calendar with the likelihood of remaining there indefinitely. 2-10-46

Southerners Complimented

Rejection of the debate-limiting rule would constitute a victory for those Southern Senators and a few Northerners who have been trying ever since early January to talk the FEPC bill to death.

Democratic Leader Barkley, of Kentucky, meanwhile, complimented Southern opponents of the measure on what he called the "respective debate" carried on during the past four weeks, but said he would support the debate limitation motion and the FEPC bill. He also said that he was ready to vote for a compromise amendment to the bill which would limit operations of the proposed FEPC to employers of 25 or more persons, instead of employers of six or more persons, as it now stands.

Barkley said that operations of the wartime FEPC "did not create the difficulties" that opponents of the pending billl had said would be caused by its enactment.

The Kentuckian said that while he recognizes there is a racial problem in the South, he feels that Negroes there should not be debarred from "a fair opportunity to earn a living."

Alarm Clock

Atlanta Constitution

Editor Constitution: My dander is up! And I hope that Mr. W. R. Coughlin's letter of the 31st succeeded in arousing a few other people.

Perhaps Mr. Coughlin doesn't quite realize what the FEPC provides. Or if he does, he certainly has very little imagination and foresight. Does he not understand what such a commission would do to what he calls "principles of democracy long endeared to Americans"? Mon 2-25-46

My opinion is based upon my understanding of the law, and I have heard it discussed pro and con by intelligent and informed people. To me the FEPC is a far cry from democratic principles.

Mr. Coughlin also wants to know: Why be biased? Well, sometimes, friend, it's a good idea to be biased. Especially, when it is to the best interests of every clear-thinking American citizen.

The filibuster may be, in some cases, used as a means of getting votes. But, believe me, as long as our southern senators use the filibuster against such outrageous acts as FEPC, they will get my vote. Mon 2-25-46

The only good that I can see coming from the FEPC is that it is serving as an alarm clock for a good many southerners who have been politically asleep. Southerners, get behind your senators and show your appreciation for protection from the FEPC!

RAY TURNER.

Dawson, Ga.

The Senate Surrenders

Afro American Baltimore, Md

The shameful surrender of the Senate majority to a handful of wilful little men opposed to the extension of democracy through a permanent Federal Fair Employment Practice Committee (FEPC) means that the fight for this legislation now shifts to the House.

The present strategy is to obtain about 62 more signatures to Discharge Petition No. 4 (218 are needed) to bring out of committee H.R. 2232, the House FEPC bill. Once this bill reaches the floor, there is good reason to believe that it will pass, since, under House rules, there can be no filibuster.

With the Senate bill (S. 101) shoved back in the calendar, all efforts should be bent toward House action. Passage of the House bill will augur favorable Senate action despite that body's shabby treatment of its own bill. Readers, therefore, should get in touch with their Representatives and insist that they sign the discharge petition at once.

The fight for FEPC will continue despite the "gentleman's" agreement spawned of the unholy alliance of Southern Democrats and Northern Republicans. Whether by coincidence or not, the Senate roll-call on cloture failed by a scant eight votes (48-36), the exact number of Republicans voting against it. Sat 2-16-46

Had these eight Republicans voted for cloture, the entire picture would have been changed. Here they are:

Styles Bridges (N.H.), Harlan J. Bushfield and Chan Gurney (S.D.), Albert W. Hawkes (N.J.), Eugene Millikin (Colo.), E. H. Moore (Okla.), Edward B. Robertson (Wyo.) and Wallace H. White Jr. (Me.).

Among the Democrats against cloture were some who have posed as "liberals" and who should know better. This list includes Fullbright of Arkansas, Lister Hill of Alabama, Peter Gerry of Rhode Island, Carl Hatch of New Mexico and Pat McCarran of Nevada.

These men had it within their power to put partisan politics aside and to take a stand on the side of democracy. They failed. They will all be remembered at the proper time.

4,500 Hear Davis In St. Louis; Vow Fight on Jimcrow

Daily Worker New York New York Mon 2-18-46

Special to the Daily Worker

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17.—This city is still agog today over the Lincoln's Birthday rally when over 4,500 persons packed Municipal Auditorium and cheered New York City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis when he denounced the politicians of both major parties who protect Jimcrow.

Over one thousand were turned away from the meeting, unprecedented in size and enthusiasm for such a cause in this city. It was sponsored by the St. Louis committee for a fair employment ordinance and the abolition of the polltax. Many white trade unionists attended.

Davis blamed party leaders, pledged to support FEPC, for the measure's defeat in the Senate. He called on the people of St. Louis to march on City Hall for the fair employment ordinance just as was done by New Yorkers at Albany.

The meeting unanimously voted continuation of the fight for FEPC and against the polltax, and for the defeat of legislators failing to support these aims. Mon 2-18-46

Calls F.E.P.C. Bill Communistic

Courier-Journal Louisville

The so-called Fair Employment Practice Act is stymied for the present, and the fine judgment and fighting spirit of the Senators who opposed this iniquitous measure ought to be appreciated and vigorously defended. Sun 2-24-46

The character of this legislation is Communistic, socialistic and un-American to its very core. It embraces all the isms in the book except Americanism. It presents a sound as soft and as innocent as the bleat of a lamb, yet it is as full of poison as the reptiles of the dismal swamp. It is rigged to cuddle and caress the colored people of the country into falsely believing in an impossible idea of an impossible equality and opportunity, leaving nothing to merit and qualification. Its rabid provisions prevent an employer from selecting his own employees and denies him the right to dismiss an employee when found unsatisfactory. It provides for a commission to be set up at Washington and gives it a regiment of agents to send out over the country, running about like Russian Cossacks, invading business offices without warrant, plundering business records and private papers, and sending off to the commission at Washington whatever record they may dig or trump up and use it to file charges against the employer.

No colored person ought to be dumb enough to swallow this political claptrap, which, if the law of the land, would increase hate, lessen tolerance and create a state of confusion no wisdom could unravel

Louisville. C. D. KING.

House, but Southern opponents blocked them with delaying tactics. By a vote of 199 to 103 F.E.P.C. supporters beat down an adjournment motion. Then opponents resorted to roll calls, quorum calls and similar delaying tactics to keep the bill from being brought up.

Such maneuverings with the issue have become almost a House custom on Wednesdays, when legislation which has won committee approval but has not yet been placed on the legislative calendar may be proposed for action.

County Police to Hold Dance.

Jefferson County police will sponsor a benefit ball with music by Clayton McMichen and Jimmy Bittner from 9 p.m. until 1 a.m. tomorrow at the Jefferson County Armory. Proceeds will be used for the police welfare fund and for the purchase of new uniforms.

FEPC Purposes Analyzed by Noted Tenn. Attorney

Afro American Sat 2-16-46 Baltimore, Md

Interprets Shelved Bill at Request of Southern Conference for Human Welfare

WASHINGTON (ANP) — An analysis of the purpose of the Federal FEPC bill, withdrawn in the Senate last week after a filibuster by Southern Senators, was prepared last week by Fyke Farmer of Tennessee upon request of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Mr. Farmer, who is a member of the board of delegates of the American Bar Association, told the conference which spearheaded the fight below the Mason-Dixon Line for passage of the bill:

"The purpose of the bill is to make it possible for individuals to work without discrimination against them because of their race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry."

Employment Covered

Four types of employment are affected. They are:

Agencies of the Federal Government; employers of six or more persons whose operations affect interstate or foreign commerce; federal contractors or subcontractors who employ six or more persons; and labor unions whose practices affect interstate commerce.

Discrimination would be prevented by orders of the commission of five members, after a full and fair hearing.

Such orders (except those directed to government agencies) to be enforced only by the Federal courts, in the same manner as are orders of Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Securities and Exchange Commission, Federal Power Commission and Federal Communications Commission.

Penalties Explained

There are no criminal or civil penalties except for interfering with the commission in the performance of its duties under the act. Enforcement is by the process of civil contempt.

Mr. Farmer posed and anwsered three vital questions as follows:

Question: "Would employers be required to hire a particular percentage or quota of Negroes or minority groups?"

Answer: "No. The act forbids only their refusal to hire any individual because of such individual's race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry; and the discharge of any individual from employment for such causes."

Benefits Analyzed

Question: "What are the benefits to be gained by passage of the bill?"

Answer: "Equality of opportunity to obtain employment on the basis of qualifications, ability and reliability. Existing discriminatory practices operate like a dead weight upon national income, as a limitation upon markets, as a restriction upon an expanding economy, and as a fertile cause of conflict and strife."

Sponsoring Agencies

Question: "What are some of the national groups supporting the bill?" Sat 2-16-46

Answer: The American Association of University Women; American Civil Liberties Union; American Federation of Labor; American Friends Service Committee; American Unitarian Association; Congress of Industrial Organizations; Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; General Conference of Methodist Church's Division of Christian Service; The Methodist Church; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Young Men's Christian Association, national board; and Young Women's Christian Association national board.

Women, Women's Division of Christian Service; The National Alliance of Postal Employees, the NAACP; National Conference of Christians and Jews; National Consumers League; National Council of Catholic Women; National Council of Jewish Woman, National Council of Colored Women, National Council of Student Christian Associations;

Southerners Again Block Action On F.E.P.C.

Washington, June 5 (U.P.)—Proponents of a Fair Employment Practices Commission tried again today to get action from the

FEPC (Results) Filibuster--

Was FEPC "Death" Due To Poor Strategy?

Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.
Sat 2-23-46

AMERICA does not have a democratic form of government. Of course Negroes have long realized this and now the filibuster against FEPC has opened the eyes of thousands of other citizens.

The big problem in the FEPC fight was to find a way to enable the duly elected majority of the senators to vote for what they believe in. Though times have changed since I was in school, in my civics and political science classes I learned that whenever the will of a minority prevails over the will of the majority we have autocracy, oligarchy, or dictatorship—not democracy.

Actually the senate put on a sham battle that really stunk. It is clear now that they were killing time until more "pressing" legislation could be prepared. Failure to hold continuous night sessions foreshadowed victory for the south and those prejudiced business interests who feared moral condemnation for trying to starve a man to death because they didn't like the way he worshipped God nor the way God had made him.

From the sunny shores of Florida's beaches the AFL's executive council sent word that it was in favor of FEPC. This was really a crowning bit of hypocrisy for when the AFL's lobbyists did not show up in Washington to put on the pressure for the executive council's resolution all knew the AFL was really indifferent if not opposed. As a matter of fact many of the men on the AFL's Executive Council who voted for the so-called pro-FEPC resolution are presidents of unions who are guilty of the very same abuses the FEPC bill would have tried to eliminate.

As this department feared when the FEPC fight began, CIO support was not delivered with its usual smash and vigor. This was particularly necessary in western mining states and in Maine. Sidney Hillman, chairman of the Political Action Committee of the CIO, went to Berlin, Germany, right in the midst of the fight and CIO President Philip Murray and other top CIO officials were too busy in a desperate struggle to prevent their unions from being smashed to give much support to FEPC. Also the CIO was doing its utmost to block the union-busting Case bill which passed the house without even the usual committee hearings. Sat 2-23-46

Informed observers knew the Republicans would make as much capital out of the FEPC fight as possible. None knew exactly how far they would go despite the fact that the 1944 Republican platform endorsed FEPC legislation. It now appears the Republicans will do nothing to disturb the alliance or working agreement they have with southern Democrats. The two groups working together not only have Harry Truman blocked but the whole country as well.

What does the fight over FEPC teach us? It seems clear at least that we should not ask for a showdown fight with entrenched American prejudice until we can marshall all the people and forces who believe in democracy and equal opportunity. To follow any other procedure is to invite another defeat.—By George Macrary for ANP.

F.E.P.C. Backers Quit; Filibusters Win Again

P.M. New York
2-8-46

Washington, Feb. 7 (AP)—Backers of the fair employment practices bill virtually threw in the sponge late today and arrangements were underway to end a four-week filibuster Southerners have conducted against the measure.

The Senate agreed to vote at 4 p.m., Saturday, on a motion to limit debate. On all hands, legislators predicted privately that the two-thirds majority needed to carry this motion would not be forthcoming, and that the bill's supporters would then give up their fight for it.

The measure would have set up a commission to guard against discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color or religion. 2-8-46

Cloture Vote Arranged.

Supporters of the bill agreed to a series of parliamentary moves which cleared the way for the cloture (debate limitation) vote. Pending questions before the Senate had to be disposed of, as Majority Leader Barkley (D., Ky.) said, "like so much underbrush" in order to get a filibuster-ending action.

The pending business for some time had been a motion to amend the Senate's journal. Barkley recently brought in a petition for cloture on the bill. The chair, then occupied by Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.), ruled that the cloture petition was not in order. 2-8-46

Late this afternoon, the decks were cleared when Barkley first withdrew his appeal from the chair's ruling, and Senator Hoey (D., N. C.) withdrew his motion to amend the journal.

after the Senate in a 48-36 cloture vote quietly shelved the measure following a nefarious deal between its backers and embittered Southern opponents.

Political observers were of the opinion that the task of reviving the FEPC issue in this session of Congress now fell to House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, who now must make good an earlier promise.

Martin, during the holiday recess, had assured Mrs. Anne Arnold Hedgeman, executive secretary of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, that he would secure enough Republican signatures to force the measure from the clutches of the House Rules Committee, where it has remained bottled for months.

The discharge petition, which has circulated for months on the House floor is still 62 short of its needed 218 signatures to place the measure up for action. Rep. Martin had earlier expressed confidence that he could obtain this number from the Republican side.

Charge Politics

The fact that Republicans had not rushed to sign the petition after Congress reconvened was charged to political maneuvering with an eye to the coming elections. Sat 2-16-46

Now that the Senate has failed to act, largely through the filibustering tactics of seven Southern Democrats, Rep. Martin is now expected to put the pressure on his colleagues to affix their signatures to the petition.

Although the measure came up first in the Senate, President Truman in his radio speech early in January in urging action of the permanent FEPC, thought in terms of the House, rather than the Senate. Sat 2-16-46

At that time he charged that "small handful of Congressmen in the Rules Committtee of the House has prevented this legislation from reaching a vote by the Congress."

Slaughter Decides

Curiously enough it was President Truman's own Congressman, George Slaughter (Dem.-Mo.) who cast the deciding vote to form a 6-6 tie, thus preventing the FEPC measure from being reported out of the Rules Committee.

Although Southern Democrats assumed the lead in preventing action on the measure in the Senate, Republicans could hardly be held blameless in view of their either hostile or lukewarm attitude toward the bill during the crucial moments.

Several of the Republican senators, including the Minority Floor Leader, Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., of Maine, joined with their reactionary Dixie colleagues in the gabfest that ended in strangulation of the measure.

"If I vote for cloture or FEPC, I would be strengthening the arms of our government at the expense of the liberties of the people," White said.

Terms It "Gestapo"

Another Republican, Sen. Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin, told the Senate Friday that he would not vote for cloture, asserting that the FEPC bill would "create a super-Gestapo" and would "stimulate unfair employment practices and prejudices" virtually the same line of argument used by the Southern filibusterers.

The vote on cloture Saturday was just eight short of the needed 56 for a two-thirds majority. Curiously enough had the eight Republicans who voted against cloture, cast their ballot on the "Yea" side, the filibuster would have been broken, and the bill passed.

The Republicans who discarded their own 1944 platform pledge to vote with the Southern Democrats were:

Styles Bridges, N.H.; Harlan J. Bushfield, S.D.; Chan Gurney, S.D.; Albert W. Hawkes, N.J.; Eugene Millikin, Colo.; E. H. Moore, Okla.; Edward B. Robertson, Wyoming, and Wallace H. White, Jr., Maine.

Sen. Dennis Chavez (Dem.-N.M.) who led the fight virtually single-handed for the bill, said he was "satisfied with the vote—perfectly satisfied."

Sen. Chavez Bitter

"I am also satisfied with the crucified Christ," he added bitterly. "The Civil War proved that this cannot be a divided country," he said, "America will go on, but we cannot have one country for the South and one for the rest of the country."

Immediately after cloture was defeated, Sen. Chavez moved to displace the FEPC bill with the Independent Offices Appropriations bill.

Senator James A. Mead, Democrat, of New York, demanded a roll-call vote on Chavez' motion.

The Senate voted 71-21 to sidetrack FEPC for the Independent Offices Appropriations bill. Six Republicans, five Democrats, and one Progressive voted in the negative. They were:

Democrats — Magnuson, Mead, Mitchell, Taylor, Tunnell.

Republican — Aiken, Ferguson, Knowlan, Langer, Morse, Tobey.

Progressive—LaFollette.

Twenty-two Democrats, 25 Republicans and one Progressive voted to limit debate, while 28 Democrats and 8 Republicans voted against.

End Apparent Wednesday Sat 2-16-46

The end became apparent as early as last Wednesday night when Southern Democrats, who filibustered against the bill for 23 days, agreed to permit the Senate to vote on the motion to limit debate. They were confident of sufficient strength to defeat the move or they would not have agreed to the vote.

Harrassed by the filibuster, Senate Republicans had demanded an opportunity at least to vote on cloture. Senator Taft said Republicans would not agree to drop the motion for cloture was voted on.

Withdraws Appeal

With the decision reached the day before, Senate hopelessly tied up by the last Thursday, Southerners had demanded an filibuster of Southern Democrats, Wednesday to permit their leader, Sen. Richard B. Russell (Dem.-Ga.) to appointed their appointed Senator Barkley said it seemed wise to get a vote on the cloture motion.

In order to do that, he withdrew his appealing from the ruling of Senator Kenneth McKellar (Dem.-Tenn.) of the Rules Committee. The decision on the cloture vote was made backstage and Sen. Barkley took the issue to the floor at a strategy conference of the cloture Steering Committee.

Cloture Loses by 8-Vote Margin

Afro American
Baltimore, Md

Expect GOP Pressure for Discharge Petition

CHAVEZ IS BITTER

Sat 2-16-46

Southerners Lead But Aided by Northerners

WASHINGTON.

Hopes for the continuance of the FEPC after June 30 moved Saturday to the shoulders of Republican members of the House

Tenn.), the Senate's presiding officer, that the cloture petition was not in order as long as the Senate was technically in the process of correcting its minutes of January 17.

Sen. Clyde R. Hoey, (Dem.-N.C.) then withdrew the frivolous motion he made on January 23 to include in the minutes the names of Senators who had failed to answer a quorum call. The Senate technically had been debating that motion since he made it.

These parliamentary moves made the cloture petition, signed by forty-eight Senators, in order. Sen. Barkley sent the petition to the desk after he and Sen. Taft made it plain that they disagreed with Senator McKellar's ruling and that the actual decision as to the meaning of the cloture rule will be left to a later date.

Sen. Allen J. Ellender (Dem.-La.) got into the filibuster on February 6, arguing that economic equality means social equality and equality means intermarriage of colored and white persons.

Ellender Takes Lead

Ellender and Sen. Theodore G. (The Man) Bilbo (Dem.-Miss.) held the floor until the voting agreement was reached the next day with Ellender doing most of the talking.

The FEPC bill is now automatically returned to the Senate calendar.

Delegations from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities representing labor organizations, PAC groups, the American Labor and Communist Parties swelled the assemblage as soldiers, sailors and students from Howard University, their notebooks under their arms milled about the corridors.

Lobbyists for the National Council for a Permanent FEPC were seen scurrying about button-holing Senators in a last minute effort to corral the necessary votes.

In spite of the packed galleries, augmented by Congressmen who lined the walls of the Senate floor, there was almost tomblike silence as the Senators slowly filed in to their seats and the vote was taken.

A tenseness remindeding one of medical students witnessing a delicate operation was reflected on the faces of the crowd which was broken only when the tally was announced. The Capitol resembled the breakup of a football game as the crowd, one of the largest in the memory of many, poured out. Sat 2-16-46

Their grimness showed that they were fully conscious that they had just witnessed the assassination of the democratic process and the principle of majority and even principle of majority rule and even those who oppose the measure were none too happy over what they had witnessed.

Senator Barkley declared that he would have opposed the suggestion to take up the appropriation bill if he had seen anyway possible to bring the FEPC bill to a vote after the defeat of cloture, but as majority leader he could not take responsibility for tying up other legislation indefinitely.

Davis Lashes "Deal"

Most vocal critic of the whole proceedings was New York Councilman Ben Davis, who headed a mixed delegation of 25. In a statement to the AFRO he declared:

"This whole thing is a double-cross of the colored people of America by both the Democratic and Republican leadership.

"I am certain that the cloture vote was the result of a backroom political conspiracy in which both our enemies and our supposed friends had a hand and are equally guilty."

Davis branded Chavez's introduction of the appropriation bill as the "act of Brutus." He also blamed the lack of unity on the part of colored leadership as a contributing factor. It is his opinion that the bill should never have been introduced in the Senate first as it was evident that there had not been time enough to muster the necessary strength to put the measure over in the upper house.

Strategy planners of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC take the contrary view, working on the principle that by introducing the bill in the Senate first, they could get two cracks at that body in case of failure.

They contend they can now by obtaining enough signatures to the discharge petition in the House get action there and send the bill again to the Senate. By that time they feel they can build up more strength.

Seems Problematical

This too seems problematical as the danger of deflections both on the part of Republicans and Democrats is more likely than converts. **It is almost a certainty** that Santor Taft, who did put in some good licks for the measure during the filibuster and cloture fight, was always lukewarm on the bill in its present state and prefers a milder toothless law based on voluntary curbing of discrimination. Sat 2-16-46

Fearful that in some unforeseen twist of circumstance the cloture petition might succeed and a vote be taken, Senator McClellan (Dem., Ark.) in a maneuver to alienate the backing of organized labor presented 11 amendments that he intended to offer all aimed at union labor.

His amendments called for the insertion after each clause forbidding discrimination because of race, religion and national origin, the following "or reason of their affiliation with or membership in or lack of affiliation with or membership in a labor union."

The wording of these amendments would have made the FEPC an instrument for nullifying all closed shop agrements and would have automatically called for the opposition of labor and liberals.

Some Queries to FEPC 'Leaders'

Daily Worker New York, New York

By CLAUDIA JONES

(Last of 4 series).

SOME questions remain to be answered as to the leaders of the "National Council for a permanent FEPC." Mon 2-25-46

The record shows that they do not practice what they preach. A leaflet distributed in Brooklyn, stated: **"Preach about the FEPC to everybody you meet, wherever you are, morning, noon and night."**

It is evident that Mr. Randolph and Mrs. Hedgeman are occupied with preaching something other than FEPC, **although it is quite true that the FEPC issue is the cloak behind which their preachments are hidden.**

A deeper look at the "National Council" reveals that:

● **Mr. Randolph and Mrs. Hedgeman have made this center a catspaw of political self-seekers who seek to make partisan capital out of the FEPC issue.**

Disruptive Cliques

● **The "National Council" is today a pot-pourri assortment of redbaiting Dubinsky, Social-Democrats, disruptive Trotzkyites and Norman Thomas socialists—all of whom are willingly permitted by Randolph to infest the "National Council" for unsavory political aims.** For example:

On Feb. 4, the N. Y. Socialist Workers Party executive endorsed the rally backed by the "National Council," according to the front page story of the **Socialist Call.** Randolph's closest lieutenant, Milton P. Webster, one of the scheduled speakers at the forthcoming rally, is reputedly the anonymous author of a recent red-baiting artcile in the **Chicago World,** entitled: **"Communism—Menace to Black America."** It was effectively answered in a signed article by William F. Patterson, legislative director of the Illinois Communist Party.

● **The National Council is heavily underwritten financially by Dubinsky's redbaiting outfit. Both Hedgeman and Randolph are associated with nebulous political forces such as the Liberal Party.**

● **It is authoritatively revealed that a recent West Park Avenue meeting, Randolph raised $10,000 and set the goal of another $200,000 for the National Council. Randolph stated to that select crowd that he had no hope for enactment of the FEPC bill in this session of Congress.**

It is not only the Truman Administration with which Randolph seeks to curry favor, but **also the Stassen Republicans. A recent Washington banquet featured Stassen as the chief speaker.**

Apparently, Randolph seeks to be **"all things to all men.**

But the Negro people and labor will question and reject anyone **who seeks to be the bridge between scurrilous redbaiting forces on the two major parties.** Out of their anti-fascist consciousness and inherent recognition of the imperialist policies that guide the two major parties, they are moving towards independent political action with labor around the issue of jobs, peace, security and a permanent FEPC.

Speakers List Mon 2-25-46

The list of speakers at the rally backed by Randolph and his friends confirms this analysis. Heading the list is Sen. Wayne Morse (R). After cloture was lost, Morse made a flowery speech, but in the course of the arrogant ruling by McKellar, he associated himself with Chavez who led the parade of 71 Senators to remove FEPC from immediate consideration.

Not a single one of the 12 Senators who voted against displacement of the FEPC bill from the Senate floor are among the listed speakers.

Not a single outstanding progressive people's fighter or elected representative, around whom the Negro people and labor expressed their complete confidence in the recent municipal and congressional elections are invited. Why? It is obvious they are omitted because A. Phillip Randolph and Anna Hedgeman's redbaiting and other partisan motives wouldn't allow it. On the other hand, among those listed are William Gren, James B. Carey and Lewis Schwellenbach.

This situation as stated by Councilman Benjamin J. Davis in the recent Sunday Worker **"renders the Randolph group wholly unreliable as a nationally exclusive center of leadership in the fight for FEPC."**

Davis' call for a **"broad and unified national center of strategy and mass action** wholly dedicated dedicated to the passage of FEPC" should be taken up and established among the Negro people and their allies in the labor, veteran and progressive movement, including Jewish, Catholic and other groups. Progressive forces in the National Council can likewise contribute to this fight by letting their opinions be known that the FEPC is by no means anyone's private issue.

FEPC DAY
Feb. 28

New Yorkers, the Negro people, the minorities, especially labor and its Communist vanguard—will have an opportunity to redicate their fighting vigor behind the House FEPC measure—which remains the center of the fight to secure the 52 signatures needed from Congressmen to ensure speedy enactment of the FEPC bill. Mon 2-25-46

Mayor O'Dwyer's proclamation of Feb. 28 as FEPC Day should mark the heightened unity of all those forces who recognize that the FEPC issue can be won in this session of Congress, 1946! It should likewise signalize the occasion for exposing all those who seek to make partisan capital out of the FEPC issue.

FEPC Group Plans 'March'

N.Y. Mirror New York

Seeks Permanent Law Despite Filibuster Setback

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—A "March on Washington" in support of legislation for a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission is being planned for this Spring.

At the close of a two-day conference of delegates from 16 States, called by the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, the Council was instructed to ask the leaders of church, labor, and civic groups to determine timing and to issue the call for the "march."

Among leaders named were Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, head of the Federal Council of Churches; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of the American Jewish Congress; Walter White, National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People; George K. Hunton, Catholic Interracial Council; and Philip Murray of the CIO and William Green of the AFL. Mon 2-25-46

The delegates to the Council meeting represented 43 national organizations and 28 local groups from all parts of the Nation.

As an indication of the temper of the meeting, it was voted to work for passage of a bill with enforcement powers—as distinguished from the Taft Bill, which has no such teeth—in the current session of Congress.

Sen. James M. Mead (D., N. Y.) and Wayne Morse (R., Ore.) leaders in the Senate fight for passage of the FEPC bill pri- been ruled the prime business of the Senate by President Pro Tempore McKellar (D., Tenn.)

By unanimous consent, the long- Supporters of FEPC legislation addressed the conceded defeat today and urged the delegates to continue and expand their efforts toward enactment of the bill.

The council is urging passage of a bill which has passed the House, June 30 when the measure before the temporary FEPC will be exhausted.

FEPC SUPPORTERS CONCEDE DEFEAT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 — (P) —

to a series of parliamentary moves aimed at ending a three- debated journal was declared approved and the way was opened weeks filibuster Saturday, Feb. 2 for filing of the "cloture" petition Majority Leader Barkley (Ky.), of the anti-discrimination to limit further debate on the Then Sen. Hoey (D., N. C.) withdrew his amendment which sought to "correct" the journal of Senate proceedings for Jan. 17. That had been ruled the key log out of the FEPC bill.

Barkley presented the petition. drew by withdrawing his appeal from a ruling that a petition to limit debate was out of order. signatures of 48 senators. The cloture vote will come at 3 p.m. CST Saturday.

FEPC

"Credit" for FEPC Filibuster Claimed by Parliamentarian

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

Parliamentarian of the Senate since 1935, Charles L. Watkins of Arkansas, upon whom President Pro Tempore Kenneth D. McKellar (Dem., Tenn.) depends for interpretation of Senate rules, last week admitted that he is indirectly responsible for the bitter filibuster against the FEPC bill.

Explaining, Watkins, who has been a paid employee of the Senate since 1905, revealed that, although stunned when Sen. Dennis Chavez (Dem., N.M.) introduced the bill on Jan. 17, he thought fast and advised Senator McKellar to adjourn the body so that the Congressional Record could be made the pending issue.

"If the FEPC crowd had been fast enough to insist that the Senate recess instead of adjourn, FEPC would have been the pending business and they could have forced the vote on cloture in no time," declared Watkins, who openly admitted complete sympathy with the filibusterers.

FEPC Gasps And Dies On Floor Of Senate

Montgomery, Ala.

Effort To Break 24-Day Filibuster Ends In Failure With 36 To 36

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—(U.P.)—The Senate today killed all chances of passing fair employment legislation in this session by defeating an effort to break a 24-day Southern Democratic filibuster against the measure.

A motion to limit debate on a bill to establish a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission failed to win the necessary two-thirds majority. The vote was 48 for debate limitation and 36 against.

56 Required

Fifty-six Senators would have had to vote for cloture to provide the needed two-thirds approval.

After the vote, Sen. Dennis Chavez, (D), New Mexico, the FEPC bill's sponsor, moved to drop it and take up a $5,000,000,000 independent offices appropriations measure. The motion was adopted.

Chavez said he was "perfectly satisfied," with the debate limitation vote and added bitterly:

"I also satisfied with a crucifixion of Christ. The Civil War proved that this can not be a divided country. America will go on, but we can not have one country for the South and one for the rest."

The vote was a complete victory for southern democratic senators who began their campaign against FEPC last Jan. 17. It was the longest Senate filibuster since 1937 when the southerners talked an anti-lynching bill to death in 30 days of oratory.

The FEPC bill now returns to the Senate calendar along with many other bills which can be called up by a simple Senate vote. However, it appeared highly unlikely that the measure would be considered again at this session. All bills on the calendar die at the expiration of this session, and must be reintroduced.

All 1,000 seats in the Senate gallery were filled at voting time and about 200 spectators were standing. Several scores of others milled about in the corridors. It was the first time that the gallery had been anywhere near full since the filibuster began.

After defeat of the cloture motion, one of the leading filibusterers, Sen. Tom Stewart, (D), Tennessee, expressed the pleasure of the southerners.

"The legislation should have never been shouldered on an unwilling Senate when more serious problems confront us. Now, if the administration and its advisers will allow us, we can turn our thoughts to legislation of a wholesome nature and of importance to the majority of the people.

Pressing Problems

"We should now be able to take up such pressing problems as veterans' housing, improvements in the GI bill of rights, surplus property disposition which has bogged down so miserably; the strike situation and the demobilization program; small business and control of atomic energy.

"Let us get on with things that will benefit everyone!"

Sen. Allen J. Ellender, (D), Louisiana, explaining that he loves filibusters and Negroes, too, kept the spectators amused while they awaited the FEPC execution. Only a few senators were on the floor to harass the one-time Huey Long lieutenant as he continued the speech he began Wednesday.

Misses Record

The natty little senator with the red tie seemed saddened that he could not stretch his four-day speech longer in order to break his record of holding the floor for six consecutive days. He established the record in 1938 when he filibustered against an anti-lynching measure.

The swashbuckling Dixie senators won that filibuster, too. Since 1917, the Senate has voted to limit debate only four times. It has rejected cloture 19 times.

Today's vote was delayed three hours because of the marriage of Gloria Chavez, daughter of Senator Dennis Chavez (D), New Mexico. The nuptials were at noon, so Chavez got the Senate to put off the cloture vote until 4 p.m. so he could attend both events.

Lincoln Day Speeches

Some Republican senators had their suit cases already packed before the vote. They planned to leave tonight for their home towns to make Lincoln Day speeches Tuesday.

The 1946 filibuster was touched off Jan. 17 when Chavez unexpectedly called up the FEPC bill for consideration. Practically all of the Southerners were off the floor at the time, so the Senate voted 49 to 17 to take up the bill.

A Bit Shaggy

Senate Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D), Kentucky, was in the barber's chair at the time. He rushed to the Senate floor, one side of his head neatly clipped and the other side—as he described it—"shaggy."

After the coup—accidental or deliberate—that resulted in the vote to take up the measure, FEPC backers thought the bill was a cinch.

But they lost the fight less than three hours later. They lost it to ruddy-faced Senator Kenneth D. McKellar (D), Tennessee, who sat thoughtfully fondling the Phi Beta Kappa key that hangs on a chain across his plump stomach.

McKellar suddenly moved that the Senate adjourn—instead of recessing until the next day. In parliamentary tactics, there's a great difference, but FEPC supporters didn't notice it. They agreed to adjourn. That meant that the next day the Senate had to approve the official journal—the minutes of Senate proceedings for the preceding day.

Win Whip Hand

That gave the Southerners the whip hand. They decided the journal "needed" hundreds of corrections. Senator James O. Eastland (D), Mississippi, said it was in "terrible shape."

It might take years to get it fixed properly, he said, solemnly.

Thus the filibuster was on—an unbreakable filibuster because the journal has such a high priority under Senate rules that not even a petition to limit debate could be considered—except with consent of the filibusterers, who gave consent only when they were sure they had the votes to beat it.

Out of Order

McKellar, as Senate president, had had the pleasure of ruling the petition to limit debate was "out of order." Other senators chuckled, but McKellar kept a straight face, and cited precedents to show his ruling was right. Some FEPC backers conceded McKellar acted fairly.

FEPC supporters appealed the ruling, trying to get the Senate to vote that McKellar had ruled incorrectly. But this question was subject to debate, however, so the Southerners just went ahead and filibustered on that—a filibuster within a filibuster. The accents were the same, and so were the arguments—that FEPC was an evil that would encourage rather than eliminate racial strife.

Even the most ardent FEPC supporters conceded defeat at that point. But it took until today to work out a cloak-room agreement to let the cloture issue go to a vote with the understanding that if it failed, the bill would be dropped. The Southerners, fully confident, agreed.

Detailed Senate Vote On Closure Proposal

New York Times

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—Here is the vote by which the Senate declined today to limit debate on the Fair Employment Practice Commission bill since a two-thirds majority was required to establish closure:

FOR LIMITING DEBATE—48

Democrats—22

Barkley	Kilgore	Murray
Briggs	Lucas	Myers
Chavez	Magnuson	Taylor
Downey	McMahon	Thomas (Okla.)
Green	Mead	Thomas (Utah)
Guffey	Mitchell	Tunnell
Huffman	Murdock	Walsh
Johnson (Colo.)		

Republicans—25

Aiken	Ferguson	Saltonstall
Austin	Hart	Shipstead
Ball	Hickenlooper	Smith
Brewster	Knowland	Taft
Buck	Langer	Tobey
Butler	Morse	Wherry
Capehart	Reed	Willis
Capper	Revercomb	Wilson
Cordon		

Progressive—1

La Follette

AGAINST LIMITING DEBATE—36

Democrats—36

Andrews	Gerry	McFarland
Bailey	Hatch	McKellar
Bankhead	Hayden	O'Daniel
Bilbo	Hill	Overton
Byrd	Hoey	Radcliffe
Carville	Johnston (S.C.)	Russell
Eastland	Maybank	Stewart
Ellender	McCarran	Tydings
Fulbright	McClellan	Wheeler
George		

Republicans—8

Bridges	Hawkes	Robertson
Bushfield	Millikin	White
Gurney	Moore	

PAIRS

Pepper and Wagner, Democrats, for, and Connally, Democrat, against.

Vandenberg and Brooks, Republicans, for, and Young, Republican, against.

Stanfill and Donnell, Republicans, for, and Wiley, Republican, against.

The Filibusterers Win Again

Kansas City Star

Those supporters of the FEPC bill who deserted it at the last moment should have stuck it out to the bitter end. The filibusterers won again because their endurance is greater than that of those who favor the legislation. While we do not doubt the sincerity of those who pledged to support the bill, we do regret their lack of sticktoittiveness which the southern Democrats have in bountiful supply.

The vote on cloture should never have been taken on Saturday with so many known supporters of the debate limiting measure out of the city or absent from the senate. The fact that the filibusterers were willing to vote on the measure in itself was proof that they could win. Otherwise, they never would have consented to vote.

The filibusterers should have been worn down by their own tactics. At the beginning of the session, it was suggested that supporters of FEPC insist on all-night sessions if necessary in an attempt to talk the southerners down. Instead, the senate was permitted to adjourn one hour earlier than usual. Refreshed with a good night's sleep, the filibusterers had the strength to talk on and on for three weeks.

Our disappointment in the shelving of the bill is keen because this time we felt victory was nearer at hand than ever before. We might have won had it not been for a "deal" of which some of the so-called friends of the bill let themselves become a part. To make a deal with the southern filibusterers was the "unkindest cut of all."

There were real supporters of the FEPC however, who did not desert, who did their best and went down fighting. Senators Dennis Chavez of New Mexico, Francis Myers and Joseph F. Guffey on the Democratic side of the house and Senators Wayne Morse, Joseph Bell and Alexander Smith of the Republican side were among those who did an excellent job throughout the fight and to them we extend our sincerest appreciation.

Missouri's senators, Frank P. Briggs and Forrest C. Donnell, and Senators Arthur Capper and Clyde M. Reed, were among those who pledged to support the FEPC bill that the senate is not gone. It is dead only for every day that we do expect the moment. There will be one of these days, a technique will be developed to beat the filibuster. Until that time, the only way to beat Bilbo is to tire him out. There must be a limit to his endurance. A way to reach that limit must be found.

Unfortunately, Senator Donnell was absent from session, when the cloture vote was taken and when his vote could have been effective. The senators will not have to wait until a new session begins to report cloture. All hope for the FEPC is til a new session begins to

Southerners Win F.E.P.C. Fight As Move to Limit Debate Is Beaten

Courier Journal Louisville Ky

2-10-46

Motion Fails By 8 Votes

By ROBERT L. RIGGS
The Courier-Journal Washington Bureau.

Washington, Feb. 9.—With the help of eight Republicans and seven Northern Democrats, 21 Southern Democrats in the Senate today defeated a motion to curb their 24-day filibuster and force a vote to establish a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission.

The vote was 48 in favor of imposing the Senate's cloture rule on the filibuster and 36 against cloture. The supporters of F.E.P.C. thus had a margin of 12 votes on their side, but they fell eight votes short of the two-thirds majority required for cloture, under which each Senator would have been limited to one hour of discussion on the measure.

Today's vote was the closest call the Southerners have had in their filibusters against bills involving the Negro issue. Advocates of clotures failed to get even a bare majority on the anti-lynching bill in 1938, the poll-tax repeal bill of 1942 and the antipoll-tax bill of 1944.

Kentuckians Vote for Cloture.

Defeat of cloture on the F.E.P.C. bill was certain, or the Southerners would not have allowed the issue to come to a vote. In spite of the "gentlemen's agreement" that the F.E.P.C. measure would be dropped if it failed to receive cloture, 12 senators held out to the last and voted to continue the fight for the measure which would forbid discrimination in employment by reason of race, creed or ancestry.

They were overwhelmed, however, by 71 senators who voted to displace the measure with the independent offices appropriations bill. That measure will be pending when the senators return to the chamber Wednesday. They took a recess until that day to permit Republican members to attend dinners in honor of Abraham Lincoln. 2-10-46

The 48 votes for cloture were cast by 26 Republicans, 21 Democrats and the lone Wisconsin Progressive. Both Kentucky Senators, Alben W. Barkley, Democrat, and William A. Stanfill, Republican, were recorded for cloture. Stanfill was absent, but he was paired with another senator in voting for the limitation.

The two Indiana senators, Willis and Capehart, voted for cloture and the two Tennessee senators against.

Two Republicans who spoke today took the position that their platform plank pledging support to a permanent F.E.P.C. did not mean the party was committed to support the pending measure. They said their party was for a permanent commission which would devote its energies to persuading employers not to discriminate, and that they were against compulsion by the Federal Government to prevent discrimination.

Taft Plans Substitute.

The speakers were Robert A. Taft of Ohio and Eugene D. Millikin, of Colorado. Millikin said he was a member of the resolutions committee which drafted the plank and he was sure it had no intention of supporting such a measure as the pending bill. Taft announced he would vote to impose cloture, but, if the resolution carried, he would vote against the bill. He also announced he will introduce a new F.E.P.C. bill dedicated to persuasion instead of compulsion. 2-10-46

When cloture had been beaten, Senator Dennis Chavez, New Mexico Democrat, sought to withdraw the F.E.P.C. bill, which he had sponsored. He warned the Senate, however, that the fight to outlaw discrimination had just begun.

"This is one country," he told the Senators. "As Lincoln said, we can't have it divided. We can't have one country for the South and one for the North."

James A. Mead, New York Democrat, blocked Chavez's attempt to withdraw his bill by unanimous consent, hence the question had to be put to a vote.

Barkley Accepts Vote.

Barkley urged his fellow senators not to vote to go ahead with the fight.

"I have said that a vote on cloture would test whether the Senate could ever vote on the bill," Barkley said. "As much as I regret the vote, I accept it. I had hopes that further consideration would bring a vote on the bill, I would be for further consideration. But I don't believe we can reach a vote on it. Hence, I don't want to continue a futile deliberation." 2-10-46

Only six Republicans, five Democrats and the one Progressive voted to continue the battle with the Southerners, which began on January 17.

All 1,000 seats in the Senate gallery were filled at voting time, and about 200 spectators were standing. Several scores of others milled about in the corridors. It was the first time that the gallery had been anywhere near full since the filibuster began.

Editorial

The Filibuster

Courier Pittsburg, Pa.

The curtain rang down on a great American tragedy last Saturday when the twenty-four-day Senate filibuster against a permanent FEPC bill ended in the abject surrender of the Senate to twenty Senators from Southern States. By this performance staged before a world audience, the Government lost the moral leadership of the world. Even the humblest person in distant lands now knows that this Nation is hypocritical and unfaithful to those lofty principles of statesmanship which she mouths at every opportunity in her international dealings.

2-16-46 * * *

This Senatorial farce occurred while the Negro people are still mourning their dead, whose bodies are buried on every American battlefield of a war which this Nation was drawn into to defeat racial and religious bigotry and intolerance. While the world is still mindful of the calamity which racial prejudices created, this Nation gives the worst example of intolerance and bigotry. She refused to guarantee to her Negro citizens the most fundamental of all rights—the right to work; for the Supreme Court has said the right to work is tantamount to the right to live.

* * *

The shame of it all is, there are not more than a dozen Senators in a Nation dedicated to the proposition that "all men are created equal," who really believe that Negroes and Jews should be protected by statute in their right to work, and that this legislative travesty was staged solely for political effect. We say Negroes and Jews because 75 per cent of the complaints to the present FEPC came from Negroes and 10 per cent from Jews.

2-16-46 * * *

The Senate scenes during the filibuster gave ample evidence of a gigantic farce and conspiracy between minority and majority forces. There has never been a filibuster like it. Forces representing the FEPC bill went through their parts listlessly and indifferently, and it was easy to see that their hearts and sympathies were not in their roles. There was no effort to keep the Senate in continuous session in order to wear down the filibusters. The Senate recessed at bankers' hours, although an objection by one Senator could have prevented it. There was no real parliamentary effort to break the filibuster. The Senate rules were permitted to be broken without protest and every courtesy and homage was paid to a presiding officer who was the known ally of the Southern filibusters. There were so few proponents of the bill to come on the floor that Senator Chavez, who introduced it, became disgusted and weary. Negro-baiting Southern Senators engaging in the filibuster carefully avoided insulting the Negro people so that as little harm as possible would be inflicted on the Northern wing of their party. Most of these Senators even pretended to like Negroes so long as they stayed in their place. A further clue to the insincerity of many of the law makers is the fact that only three Northern States have enacted State FEPC legislation and seventeen have refused.

* * *

It was generally admitted that if Senators were allowed to vote on an FEPC bill some kind of FEPC legislation would be enacted. If this were not true, there would be no need for the filibuster, as it is only a device used by a minority in the Senate to defeat the will of the majority, by preventing a vote. It destroys "majority rule" which is the basic principle of a democratic government; yet, only forty-eight Senators would vote to end the filibuster. It takes a two-third vote to limit debate.

2-16-46 * * *

We do not believe that even a majority of the Senators desired the defeat of the filibuster. The filibuster was permitted to succeed to prevent the passage of legislation which Senators did not want but which they would have enacted for political reasons. The only concern either the Republican or Democratic party had in this legislation, was to avoid the responsibility for killing the bill. It is an insult to Negroes and other liberal forces behind this bill for these Senators to believe that this ruse would not be recognized.

* * *

This filibuster has altered the thinking of Negroes. Many intelligent Negro leaders have been advising Negroes to vote for the best man and ignore party labels. Now Negroes see that in a very real sense, when you vote for a Democratic Congressman or Senator in the North, you are also voting to make McKellar of Tennessee the presiding officer of the Senate, Rayburn of Alabama the presiding officer of the House, and Southern Senators and Congressmen chairmen of most of the key committees. Southern and Northern Democrats are inescapably linked by party ties and congressional rules in Federal elections. These Southerners under the present rule of seniority are bound to inherit these berths when the Democratic party is victorious.

2-16-46

Negroes are aware of their dilemma, they have no illusions concerning the part the Republican party played in the FEPC filibuster. They know that Republican Senators are no more favorable to an FEPC than Northern Democratic Senators. They know that Senate and House Republicans have a working alliance with Southern Democratic Representatives to kill liberal legislation. Although the Republican party's record is unsavory, it does not make Southern Democrats chairmen and presiding officers of the House and Senate—Northern Democrats do this.

* * *

It would be folly to say that Southern Democrats are tied as closely to Republicans as they are to their own Northern party members, and the Negro's fight is primarily against the South. Almost every legislative bill of special concern to Negroes deals mainly with conditions in the South. It is fool-hardy to put your worst enemy in power.

2-16-46 * * *

If improved living conditons are to come to the eight million Negroes of the South, it must be forced from without through Federal laws and not through the voluntary action of the Southern States. There is not the slightest hope of enacting laws particularly favorable to Negroes while a Democratic Congress is in power. For the South will control the party so long as Congressional rules remain unchanged, and there is not a possible chance of changing these rules under the Democratic administration, as the Rules Committee of both the House and Senate are controlled by Southern Democrats.

* * *

It is a hard choice, for we are fully aware of the Republican party's indifference to the rights and aspirations of Negroes, but the filibuster has made it crystal clear that there is no other intelligent choice for Negroes but to vote the Republican ticket in national elections until the Democratic party is rescued from Southern domination.

AFTER THE FILIBUSTER

New York Times 2-17-46

The bill for a permanent FEPC is dead for this session of Congress. Two groups of Senators killed it. One was a very small group whose members were willing to hold up the public business indefinitely, at whatever ruinous cost, in order to prevent a vote. The other group was ready to vote but seems to have been honestly skeptical of any Federal law designed to regulate private peacetime employment practices in the States. This newspaper reluctantly agrees that such a law might do more harm than good in some American Commonwealths and communities. We do not agree, and we don't see how anyone who accepts democracy can agree, that the Senate minority had a moral right to do what it did. This filibuster was a shameful episode. We believe the great majority of Americans will accept the moral principle of the Chavez bill, which was simply that there ought not to be discrimination in employment on account of race, creed or color, either by employers or by labor unions. In New York State this principle is enforceable at law, but in most cases it has been operated by consent. The law works when public opinion is behind it. A similar law will work in other States under similar circumstances. Those who are indignant at what happened in the Senate can help by protesting individually and collectively against similar discrimination in the communities in which they live.

FEPC Appropriation

S.-N. New York, N.Y.

The Senate Appropriations Committee voted to give the Fair Employment Practices Committee a final appropriation of $27,600 to wind up its affairs by June 1. Bowing to the poll-tax bloc, Congress refused action which would make FEPC a wartime agency, permanent. June 4-3-5-42

41e 1946

FEPC (Filibuster--RESULTS)

FEPC Dies with Warning

S.M. New York, N.Y.

Race Discrimination Grows

Mon 7-1-46

By Associated Press

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Fair Employment Practice Committee died at midnight last night and both friend and foe of the controversial agency agree this Congress will let it lie.

All concede it will be an issue again in 1947, and probably for years thereafter. The committee's six members, handing in their resignations to President Truman last night, declared an "unchecked revival" of racial discrimination is wiping out wartime gains.

The official end of FEPC is anticlimactic. It closed shop weeks ago and turned its records over to the Treasury Dept., having spent the $250,000 Congress voted it in 1945 for liquidation.

FEPC was created by executive order of the late President Roosevelt, June 25, 1941, and charged with the duty of seeing that no Federal agency, or company doing business with the Government, discriminated against any person because of race, creed, color or national origin.

President Truman urged Congress to make it permanent.

Sen. Dennis Chavez (D., N. M.), author of the Senate bill that was caught in a 24-day filibuster earlier this year and finally by-passed, told a reporter:

"I have no hope for the pending bill. I expect it to be brought up in future Congresses, and I still feel it is sound legislation."

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.), one of FEPC's most persistent critics and leader of this year's filibuster, said in an interview: "It will not pass this Congress. It certainly won't if we adjourn July 20, because it would require more discussion than there is time left."

Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP., N. Y.), expressing belief "Congress will not adjourn before Jan. 1," said he hoped to get the House bill up before that time." Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.), however, hasn't changed his forecast of mid-July adjournment.

The FEPC members asserted in their final report to President Truman: Mon 7-1-46

¶ The "denial of equal opportunity, if allowed to become permanent, cannot fail to create civic discord and to be a cause of embarrassment to the United States in its international relations.

¶ "Nothing short of Congressional action to end employment discrimination can prevent the freezing of American workers into fixed groups, with ability and hard work of no account to those of the 'wrong' race or religion."

What FEPC Is He Talking About?

The Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Tues 7-16-46

There is no such thing as an FEPC (Fair Employment Practices Committee).

It doesn't exist.

It was a temporary wartime committee. It expired July 1.

All efforts to make it into a permanent appendage failed.

Yet, this is the FEPC Mr. Eugene Talmadge spends most of his time talking about and warning against.

His yes-men, who read speeches written for them by headquarters, repeat the same furious rantings. Tues 7-16-46

They are all talking about something that doesn't exist—a habit of Mr. Talmadge. There will be efforts, as there were in the past, to revive it. Whether they will succeed we cannot say. All that can be said is that they failed in the past. Georgia's Representatives assisted in defeating it. Sen. Richard B. Russell was the leader of the opposition in the Upper House.

It cannot possibly be a part of any Governor's race.

No Governor has, or can have, anything to do with it.

Mr. Talmadge keeps trying to stir up racial trouble when there isn't any and won't be unless he is elected and gives license to violence—such as already has begun with the burning of a Negro church in Soperton by Talmadge fanatics.

He keeps warning against a non-existent FEPC.

False issues excite the uninformed.

Don't be fooled. And we like to advise remembering a Carmichael pledge:

"I will never do anything to make you ashamed of me or to make the people ashamed of Georgia."

Can Mr. Talmadge say as much?

Hope for Permanent FEPC Bobs Up Again in Senate

By Elizabeth Donahue
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The bill for a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC), tagged as one of the least likely to succeed among the measures on the Presidential reconversion slate, now has an unexpected chance to win Senate approval.

While the bill has a strategic advantage in being the only piece of the President's program ready for action, its chances were doubled as a bi-partisan coalition met over the week end to plot a course designed to break the filibuster and bring in absent Senators friendly to the bill.

Despite the fact that Sen. Dennis Chavez (D., N. M.) apparently brought up the bill before any long-range strategy was worked out, a group of Northern Democrats and Republicans unhesitatingly moved in to support him.

Although it was conceded that only by adoption of the cloture rule to limit debate could the filibuster be choked, a group of Republicans ly on two moves:

¶ To wire all absent Senators friendly to the Bill and ask them to be present Monday.

¶ To initiate a continuous session of the Senate on Monday and if pos- and Democrats decided immediate- sible to prevent any adjournment or recess until the vote is taken on FEPC.

This decision was made at a meeting attended by Chavez, Sen. James Mead (D., N. Y.), Sen. Robert M. La Follette (Prog., Wis.), Sen. Wayne Morse (R., Ore.), Sen. Joseph Ball (R., Minn.) and several unidentified members of both parties.

The success of their initial move would, it was admitted, be determined by the attitude of the leaders of both parties.

Both Democratic Leader Alben Barkley (Ky.) and GOP Leader Wallace White (Me.) voted with Chavez in favor of bringing the FEPC bill to the floor for action. Whether they would follow this through and support a vote on cloture requiring a two-thirds vote of the Senate was still not certain.

Meanwhile another key factor in the fight to establish a permanent anti-bias agency to protect minority rights was the reception the bill would receive in the House if the Senate approved it. Despite evidence that Republican House Leader Joseph Martin (Mass.) was making some effort to get GOP members to sign an FEPC petition, it was reported that he had got only one or two since Congress returned.

The petition requires 218 signatures to discharge the bill from the House Rules Committee and bring it to the floor.

But it is believed that favorable action in the Senate would substantially increase the bill's chances in the House, where the Democrats have a lead of 2 to 1 in placing their names on the petition.

The Senate filibuster tapered off yesterday while Southerners took the week end to fill their lungs.

After a day in which Sen. Walter George (D., Ga.) and Sen. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) ranted against President Truman and members of their own party for supporting FEPC, Sen. John H. Overton (D., La.) made the Senate listen to a reading from the *Congressional Record*. The Senators had to sit for several hours absorbing the record of what they had said the day before.

Injected into his discussion of the *Record* were Overton's typical tirades:

"Any nigger girl can walk into my office and the Federal Government would attempt to make me place her side by side with the other girls. I don't know what I'd do if anyone told me to do that."

CLOSURE DEFEATED, FEPC SIDETRACKED, FILIBUSTER ENDED

Effort to End the Debate in the Senate Lacks a Two-thirds Vote

CHAVEZ WITHDRAWS BILL

His Motion to Substitute an Appropriation Measure Is Then Passed

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—The bill to establish a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission, prohibiting discrimination by employers or labor unions because of race, creed, color or national origin, was withdrawn from consideration by the Senate this afternoon after it had refused to invoke the closure rule against Southern filibusterers.

The vote on the closure motion was 48 for and 36 against, eight votes short of the two-thirds majority required to change the Senate rule permitting unlimited debate on any measure.

In accordance with prior agreement with the Southern Senators who had led the fight on the bill, Senator Chavez of New Mexico, its author, then moved that the Senate take up the Independent Offices Appropriation bill.

Twelve irreconcilable champions of the FEPC voted against the Chavez motion, but seventy-one votes in its favor dispossessed the FEPC legislation from its position as unfinished business before the Senate.

Since Jan. 17, when the motion of Mr. Chavez to bring the bill before the Senate was approved, the filibuster of the Southern group has held up all of President Truman's legislative program except for the Full Employment Bill, which the Senate passed yesterday and sent to the White House.

The FEPC bill retains a place on the calendar, but owing to the crowded program ahead of Congress it is extremely unlikely that it will be called up again, and it is practically dead for this session.

The vote on the closure motion, which was offered by Senator Barkley, the majority leader, cut across party lines. Twenty-two Democrats, twenty-five Republicans, and Senator LaFollette, Progressive, voted for the motion. It was opposed by twenty-eight Democrats and eight Republicans, including Senator White of Maine, the minority leader.

Two Democratic and four Republican Senators were paired for the motion with one Democrat and two Republicans against.

Senator Milliken, Republican, of Colorado, who voted against closure, spoke for an hour against it in a speech which later was hailed by Senator Russell of Georgia, leader of the filibusters, as an address that should be required reading in the public schools of the nation.

Taft Offers a Substitute

Senator Taft of Ohio expressed his "unalterable opposition" to the Chavez bill but urged approval of the closure motion. Declaring there was more discrimination against Negroes in Northern than in Southern cities, he introduced a substitute bill providing for a voluntary FEPC, maintaining that compulsion would do Negroes more harm than good.

The galleries were crowded but there were few Senators present at 3:45 today, fifteen minutes ahead of th scheduled voting time, when Mr. Millikin ended his speech and Senator Ellender of Louisiana, who had technically held the floor for the latter part of the week, yielded to Mr. Russell.

The Georgia Senator, after praising Mr. Millikin's address, said the impending vote would decide whether the Senate, the last resort of the minority, would gag itself and would "make speechless the Ambassadors from the Soviet States" assembled in the Chamber.

His closing peroration was interrupted by a wrangle among Southern Senators as to exactly what proportion of complaints made to the FEPC in wartime were brought by Southern Negroes.

Promptly at 4 o'clock Senator McKellar of Tennessee, the President pro tem., called for a vote on the closure motion. By this time almost all the Senatorial desks were occupied and visiting Representatives and secretaries of Senators had filled the settees and were standing against the walls of the chamber.

Mr. Chavez, in whose behalf the vote had been delayed until late in the afternoon to permit him to attend his daughter's wedding and a subsequent reception at the White House, entered the chamber while a quorum roll-call was proceeding. This was followed immediately by the roll-call vote on his motion.

Following the announcement of the result, Mr. Chavez drew a parallel with the Crucifixion, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Civil War and declared that his effort to obtain passage of the bill was "only the start." He then introduced his motion removing the FEPC bill from the unfinished business before the Senate and substituting the appropriation bill.

Mr. Barkley, who earlier had declared that he would have liked to have seen changes in two enforcement provisions of the bill, then spoke in favor of the motion to remove it from consideration by the Senate.

He said he had agreed to accept the vote on closure as a test whether the bill could ever be brought to a vote and that now he favored the motion by Mr. Chavez to permit the Senate to proceed with "much important business."

Since 1917 filibusters have resulted in twenty-two motions to invoke closure, but only four have succeeded.

After The Filibuster

(From The New York Times)

THE bill for a permanent FEPC is dead for this session of Congress.

Two groups of Senators killed it. One was a very small group whose members were willing to hold up the public business indefinitely, at whatever ruinous cost, in order to prevent a vote. The other group was ready to vote but seems to have been honestly skeptical of any Federal law designed to regulate private peacetime employment practices in the States.

This newspaper reluctantly agrees that such a law might do more harm than good in some American Commonwealths and communities. We do not agree, and we don't see how anyone who accepts democracy can agree, that the Senate minority had a moral right to do what it did. This filibuster was a shameful episode.

We believe the great majority of Americans will accept the moral principle of the Chavez bill, which was simply that there ought not to be discrimination in employment on account of race, creed or color, either by employers or by labor unions. In New York State this principle is enforceable at law, but in most cases it has been operated by consent. The law works when public opinion is behind it. A similar law will work in other States under similar circumstances.

DID THEY BELIEVE IT?

Before the last word is said on the subject of the FEPC, it is considered pertinent to call the attention of some carping losers to Arthur Krock's article in The New York Times for February 14 on the "Banking Hour Filibuster." They are challenged to read Krock's analysis of the filibuster without turning red in the face up to the roots of their hair.

If Krock has fairly represented the Senate maneuvers attending the successful manipulation of the filibuster, then Southern Senators certainly are not wholly responsible for the defeat of the bill. If the future of democracy and mankind was tied up with the bill and if the Senate advocates of the measure were so ardent in its support, then why was there all the friendly camaraderie between the proponents and opponents of the bill? Why were there frequent huddles and consultations between the pro and anti-FEPC senators during the course of the filibuster? Why was Senator Chavez the first man to congratulate and to shake the hand of Senator George after the Georgian had delivered a particularly scathing volley of invective against everybody for the bill including Senator Chavez himself?

Did those Senators who made so much ado in favor of the bill believe what they said or were they merely seeking cheap political gain at the expense of a different section of the country?

The Senate Surrenders

One of the most disgraceful exhibitions of congressional reaction has come to a close with a complete victory for the Senate filibusterers. Progressives must chalk up a major defeat. Minority elements in the nation have a right to feel wronged, excluded from full citizenship. The success of the filibuster means that not only is the FEPC buried in the same pigeon-

hole with anti-poll-tax legislation, but Southern Democrats now will not hesitate to wield this strong weapon at any other opportunity.

One consolation is the collapse of Republican strategy to attract the Negro vote by paying lip-service to the FEPC. At the same time that Representative Clare Luce was extolling Republican love for the Negro and attacking the filibuster, at a Lincoln Day dinner, Senate Minority Leader Wallace White of Maine denounced the FEPC and came out against cloture. Seven other GOP'ers followed him when the time came to vote.

Eyewitness to the Big Sell-Out

By BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

I PERSONALLY witnessed in the Senate gallery the big sell-out of the permanent FEPC bill (S 101). And a sorry sight it was—enough to make a dead man fighting mad.

It was a picture of the abject surrender of the majority of the Senate to the fascist filibusters. A dozen or more Southern polltaxers, led by Bilbo and Eastland, bluffed the rest of their colleagues, all but 12, and compelled them, in effect to yield to the Hitlerite doctrine of "white supremacy." While some Senators did better than others, not one of them got up on his hind legs and fought tooth and nail against this shameful filibuster from beginning to end.

The vote for cloture was 48 to 33. With eight more votes, the filibuster could have been defeated and cloture would have won, since only two-thirds of the Senators, present in the Senate chamber, is necessary to uphold limitation of debate.

8 VOTES NEEDED

Eight more votes! Just imagine! Could the labor and progressive movement have gotten those eight votes? I think so. The fight against the polltaxers was not waged bitterly and agressively nor was this fight tied up sufficiently with the great wage battles being conducted by the trade unions throughout the country.

After cloture was defeated, there was absolutely no reason why the supporters of the FEPC should have agreed to displace the FEPC bill and give some other measure priority on the Senate calendar. The bill could and should have been kept on the floor and the filibuster fought until sufficient votes were obtained to win cloture—even if 50 tests on cloture were taken. Moreover, the prolonged fight of the supporters of the bill would have given the labor and progressives time to bring their reserves into the battle to turn the tide. Here was an opportunity for a Stalingrad on the political battlefield, for all the time the filibusters were getting weaker and weaker.

CHAVEZ' SELLOUT

The agreement on the part of Sen. Chavez and others to displace the FEPC bill after cloture was lost was a first class sellout. When Barkley took the floor in support of Chavez's motion to withdraw the bill—keeping in mind that Barkley is the Senate majority leader—this was damning evidence that the sell-out was with President Truman's blessings and approval. The whole thing smelt of a foul deal, with the exception of the 12 who voted against displacement. The great majority of those who voted for cloture did so with the feeling that their obligation on this measure was discharged by their mere record vote for cloture. They are quite wrong.

As far as Truman is concerned, he seems very fond of deals—and the oilier the better—for the moment the polltaxers were forcing a Munich sellout of Barkley and Chavez, Truman was throwing the weight of his office behind one of the most brazen and shameful appointments ever made, that of Pauley. Truman seemingly regards party unity with the polltaxers more kindly than democratic principles.

GOP IN ON DEAL

As was to be feared, the Republican threat of holding all-night sessions to break the filibuster turned out to be sheer talk. And the Republican Senate Minority leader, Wallace White, actually came out against the bill. They were in on the deal. Senator Wayne Morse, after cloture was lost, made a flowery speech, but in the course of the entire filibuster, he associated himself with the strategy of Chavez who led the parade of 71 Senators, who voted to remove the FEPC measure from immediate consideration.

The fact that the bill was first brought up in the Senate, instead of the House increased the difficulties of victory in the Senate. If the fight had been concentrated first in the House, by securing the remaining signatures to the discharge petition, passage in that body would have placed even more pressure on the Senate because the bill would have passed one House. But when the bill was taken up in the Senate first, where experience with the anti-polltax and anti-lynching bills have demonstrated the obstructionist power of the polltaxers, a successful Senate filibuster would have a powerful negative effect upon action in the House, since many Representatives will plead the excuse: "What's the use," you can't get the bill through the Senate."

Secondly, when the filibuster began, it meant that the progressive forces had to fight on two fronts, getting the bill through the House, while at the same time trying to smash the filibuster. This weakened the concentrated power of the fight. It was inevitable that the filibuster had to get primary attention because so much depended upon it.

CORRECT STRATEGY

Fortunately, the mass People's March on Washington, on Jan. 17, helped not only in getting more signatures for the House petition, but also in swelling the number of Senate votes for cloture. The correct tactic of forcing a House vote first had long been the united plan of the reliable and progressive group of Congressmen, the CIO and other labor groups, and advanced forces among the Negroes and organizations. This plan was moving toward success.

But this strategy was deliberately sabotaged by A. Philip Randolph—Anna Arnold Hedgeman group of the "National Council for a Permanent FEPC" who sabotaged the March on Jan. 17 and worked behind the scenes to get the bill brought up in the Senate first, although it is quite obvious that there was not sufficient preparation beforehand to beat the filibuster. Their strategy played into the hands of the enemies of the bill. They chose Chavez to be the standard-bearer of the kill—the Senator who led the sellout surrender on the bill!

BATTLE NOT OVER

This battle is by no means over. Concentration should continue to get the remaining 55 signatures on the House Discharge petition to bring the bill to a successful vote there. This is all the more possible in view of the 1946 Congressional elections.

Secondly, there a little more than half a dozen Senators who, if given the proper independent labor and progressive backing, can be gotten to lead a real strong battle against a second filibuster and to fight to get the bill back on the Senate floor. All of the Senators and Congressmen up for reelection this year, must be faced with the record and an accounting enforced by the people. The fate of the bill in the Senate and the difficulties in the House, show the need of much more powerful independent political action by labor and progressives in '46. It requires much more attention and action toward establishing a national third party for the '48 elections.

NATIONAL CENTER

A broad and unified national center of strategy and mass action should be established among the Negro people and their allies in the labor, veteran and progressive movement, including Jewish, Catholic and other minority groups. This center should not be the catspaw of any political group of self-seekers, like the red-baiting Social Democrats, disruptive Trotzkyites or Norman Thomas Socialists—all of whom are permitted by Randolph to infest the leadership of the "National Council" for unsavory political aims. Neither should this center be the filtering ground for the election bids by the Stassen Republicans or Administration Democrats to give lip service to the problems of the Negro people while betraying their wartime gains.

WOULD SPEED VICTORY

It is this situation that renders the Randolph group wholly unreliable as a nationally exclusive center of leadership in this fight.

A national center wholly dedicated to the passage of the FEPC will attract the unity forces and organizations from all places, and establish the conditions for success in the next round of the battle.

This is not 10 years ago. It is 1946, when the American people have learned great lessons through bloody and bitter anti-fascist battles, and when the labor and progressive movement, especially the Negro people, have a new and effective maturity and power. With unity, mass action and correct strategy the permanent FEPC bill can be passed in 1946! The fighting anger of labor and the people can put the job over.

One can be quite confident that the Communist Party, long in the forefront of the fight for complete equality of the Negro people, will rise to its new responsibilities and fulfill this task with honor.

e Fails, Senate Puts FEPC on Shelf

Southern Filibuster Successful, Chamber Turns to Officers Bill

By International News Service

The Senate refused yesterday to "gag" the filibuster against the fair employment practice bill and then shelved the measure for the rest of the 1946 session.

Southern Senators triumphed when a motion to stop their 24-day filibuster by cloture or "gag" rule failed to receive the necessary two thirds majority.

The vote was 48 for cloture and 36 against. This was 8 votes short of the two thirds required to end debate and bring the FEPC bill to a vote.

Galleries were packed and spectators filled the corridors when the FEPC bill met its doom.

The Senate voted 71 to 12 to lay aside the bill and take up the

tion of legislation to create a permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee.

In a sharp exchange with Rep. Bulwinkle, Democrat, North Carolina, the New Yorker asserted that the Committee had broken an agreement not to call up bills on "Calendar Wednesday." At such times, committees are given a chance to bring up for consideration legislation which they have approved.

Marcantonio has been seeking an opportunity to have the FEPC Bill considered under that procedure, but the Labor Committee which reported it is far down on the list of committees.

On behalf of the Interstate Committee, Bulwinkle announced he had several measures ready for consideration. The rules allow any committee to use up an entire Wednesday.

Bulwinkle told the House he had informed Marcantonio that he would not call up any committee bills in the absence of Chairman Lea, Democrat, California. He said Lea since had returned.

there was no reason for alarm in the state of his health.

Solon Charges FEPC Bill Slowed By Filibuster

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Rep. Marcantonio, American Labor, New York, accused the House Interstate Committee Wednesday of aiding a filibuster in killing the FEPC bill.

He conducted private audiences with sources close to the Committee and said he had reported it is far down on

also the rarely used device of calling up the Senate Journal for the reading of the entire appropriation bill.

This brought to a close the longest filibuster since Southerners in 1938 smothered an antilynching bill with a 30-day talkfest.

The cloture vote was taken by prearrangement at 4 p. m. (EST). Under the rules, the Senate would have voted at 1 p. m., but it postponed action for three hours so that Senator Chavez (D., N. Mex.), who had introduced the bill, could attend his daughter's wedding.

The Southerners used all the tricks of past filibusters and rang to the

$5,500,000,000 independent offices appropriation bill.

By this means they blocked a vote on cloture until they were sure of enough votes to defeat it.

Pope's Illness Continues

Vatican City, Feb. 9 (U.P.).—Pope Pius XII canceled public audiences today for the second consecutive day as a safeguard against any worsening of a slight influenza attack.

He conducted private audiences, however, and sources close of "abetting and aiding" the Vatican emphasized that to prevent Hou

41e 1946

FEPC (Results)

Cloture Beaten By Narrow Senate Margin

Chicago Defender

Filibuster Wins As Pro-FEPC Bloc Agrees To Quit

Sat.

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON — The Fair Employment Practices Bill is dead this week but already its ghost is haunting Congress.

Killed by a coalition of Dixie Democrats and Northern Republicans, the FEPC bill is already coming to the fore as one of the key issues of the 1946 Congressional campaign and at this early date promises to upset many Senators who lean heavily on the Negro vote.

Eight Republican votes were the margin that killed the fair employment bill and GOP leaders are wringing their hands today in fear that Negro voters will place the blame for the FEPC defeat on the GOP as well as the filibustering Dixie Democrats. Four Northern Democrats also joined in voting against cloture which would have shut off debate in the Senate and allowed a vote for FEPC.

The final tally was 48 to 36 for cloture, eight votes short of the two-thirds necessary to end debate.

Throw In Towel 2-16-46

Maneuvered by the filibusterers and their cohorts into a back-to-the-wall position, Senator Dennis Chavez (D., N. Mex.), who for the past three weeks held a one-man defense against the opposition, with the exception of the support of Senator Wayne Morse (R., Ore.), threw in the towel and moved to take up the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill. This carried 71 to 12, and had the effect of displacing the anti-discrimination measure as pending legislation.

While criticized in some quarters for his capitulation, those close to the scene said he had no choice.

Senator Chavez warned the Senate: "It took the crucifixion of Christ to redeem the world. I am satisfied with the vote. This is only a start, believe me." 2-16-46

Morse declared: "I for one, serve notice that so long as I am in the Senate I shall see to it that periodically the principle of economic equality of opportunity and justice comes back to the floor of the Senate, because I do not believe that this nation can truly endure as a free nation so long as the principle of minority rule, which was defended on the floor of the Senate, is permitted to survive in the Senate of the United States.

"In my judgment, no issue is more important to representative government than this one. I stand ready to meet this issue, and I believe the American people will demonstrate in the elections of 1946 and 1948 that they want this issue met by the Senate of the United States."

Majority Leader Alben Barkley of Kentucky, who joined the FEPC supporters in tyring to curb debate and bring the bill to a vote, urged the Senate to take up other pending business.

He declared: "As much as I do regret the result, I do accept it. If I had the slightest hope that by continuing we could reach a vote, I would oppose the motion to take up the Appropriation Bill."

Earlier in the week, Senator Barkley had made a last ditch stand for consideration of the cloture petition, only to have the filibuster started all over again when President pro-tempore of the Senate McKellar moved the petition out of order.

The measure now goes back to an unprejudiced position on the Senate calendar to await action. Another vote to take it up can be made any time. However, from now on, such a motion would have to compete with a long list of appropriation and other "must" legislations which will be continually before the committee until June or July. 2-16-46

Best Cloture Vote

The cloture motion, supported by 25 Republicans, 22 Democrats and one Progressive, was termed the most decisive ever to be voted on a measure involving a racial issue. On Jan. 27, 1938, a cloture vote on the anti-lynching bill was defeated by a vote of 51 to 37, while on Feb. 16, of the same year, it went down again by a count of 46 to 42.

Voting against the FEPC were 28 Democrats and eight Republicans.

Meanwhile, keen political observers say that Negroes have not been fooled by this so-called show of support for FEPC legislation merely by men voting to bring the FEPC to the floor, or by signing and voting a cloture petition. They assert, that in the final analysis, Negroes will make their choices by the fight each man waged, or failed to wage, for the right to discuss on the floor of the Senate the bill itself or Senator McKellar's flagrant violation of Senate rules.

Plan D. C. Parley Sat.

Mrs. Anna A. Hedgeman, executive secretary of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, immediately following the initial setback for a permanent bill, issued a call designed to mobilize the country for a showdown on the legislation. She has invited the 65 national organizations collaborating with the council, and the 150 local FEPC councils to an action conference to be held in Washington, Feb. 22.

Mrs. Hedgeman said: "The Senate may have dealt a mortal blow to democracy, but instead of killing the permanent FEPC bill, it has given the people a clearer understanding of how and why the fight must be continued. The people understand the implications for total democracy of the submission of the majority to the domination of the bigoted few.

"The people will take up the banner of democracy that was torn down by the shameful ocllaboration of the filibusterers and their cohorts of the North. They will uphold the handful of principled Senators who were defeated in this round but intend to keep on fighting until they win the right to vote on FEPC. They will hold to account the men who chose to remain in the good graces of the Southern bigots rather than to carry out the desires of their own voters."

Hit Dixie Tactics

Meanwhile high political sources here agree that a dangerous precedent has been set in the Senate in permitting a handful of willful men, stooping to all the browbeating tactics in the book, to ride roughshod over the will of the majority.

They point to the performance of Senator McKellar in the chair, which, with the exception of Senator Barkley, and weakly supported by Senator Taft, (R., Ohio), went unchallenged.

It is reported on highly reliable authority that some of the southern Democrats, endeavoring to kill off support for the FEPC bill, went so far as to threaten to withdraw committee support from bills sponsored by persons supporting the anti-bias measure. Moreover, the fact that every Senator's state interest bill must go through the Senate Appropriations Committee, where McKellar rides the range, served to thwart any fault-finding with the acting president of the Senate. McKellar is said to be a ruthless and vindictive fighter.

However, it is insisted that the tremendous show of strength throughout the country for the measure will serve to provoke employers into voluntarily examining their present employment policy and practices. There is some prediction that several states may move to set up Fair Employment Practices Committees within their borders.

Fear Negro Control

Even Senator Theodore Bilbo, (Dem., Miss.) is aware of the strength of the Negro vote. Recently during his participation in the filibuster against the bill, he ventured, "I must confess that the Negro controls the election of the President of the United States.

"The Negro vote is so distributed among 12 of the Northern and Eastern states that there are sufficient Ngroes to control the balance of power between white Democrats and white Republicans, and whichever way the Negro vote goes in the states, so go the votes of the electoral college.

"There are some persons who are wise enough to know that if they wanted to be president they could not do anything which would offend the Negro vote in this country. Otherwise, they could never be president of the United States.

Urges Negroes Vote GOP

"It does not affect the South," Bilbo continued. "In the South two-thirds of the Negroes of the United States live. It does not affect us. As is shown by the fact that Mr. Roosevelt was elected in 1944, and would have been elected if he had not received a single vote South of the Mason and Dixon Line."

However, Senator Overton, (Dem., La.), volunteering to speak for the Southern Democrats said: "So far as the Southern Democrats are concerned, we do not want the Negroes in the party. They do not belong to the Democratic party," he declared.

"As a Democrat whose forebearers have been Democrats, and whose democracy cannot be impugned, I wish to say that it would be infinitely better for the Negroes to adhere to the Republican, rather than the Democratic party."

Whereupon, Senator Capehart, (Rep., Ind.), immediately countered: "Let me say that we in the Republican party want the votes of the Negroes of America, because they are Americans."

Used By Republicans 2-16-46

There are those who are predicting that Overton's speech is going to cost the Democrats a sizeable bloc of votes in the coming elections, indeed. Some Republicans have already been heard to remark that they expect to use it for all it is worth.

Senator [illegible] Stewart, (Dem., Tenn.) hastily sought to remove himself from the yoke of the broad assertion which Overton had saddled on all the Southern Democrats. He told Senator Chavez, who rose to the defense of the deal which Negroes were receiving from the Southerners in the FEPC fight, "I have not complained about political votes, so far as the Negro is concerned. Negroes vote in most parts of the state of Tennessee."

If Senator Capehart's statement is to be interpreted as an invitation to the Negro voters to join up with the Republicans, minority leader Wallace White's speech dealt his "come-on-in" a knockout blow.

Stuns GOP Sat.

Acquiescing to the plaudits of his Southern "friend" across the aisle, Senator White attacked the FEPC bill as unconstitutional and unjudicial. He made plain that he did not intend to vote for cloture or the bill.

Judging from the dumbfounded expression on the faces of his Republican flock who rushed into the practically empty Senate chamber to hear the speech, it came as a complete surprise.

In the closing hours of debate on the FEPC, while hundreds packed every inch of space in the galleries, and scores of House members lined the rear walls of the chamber, Senator Millikin, (R Colo.), one of the Republicans who teamed up with the Southerners, made a full-dressed attack against the bill.

After he had raised the question of "how much blood must be spilled, how much human history must be endured and repeated before we learn law cannot and should not coerce conformity in human thinking," the Republican die-hard proposed a voluntary, or persuasion method of eliminating discrimination in employment on account of race, creed, color, national origin, or ancestry.

While Senator Taft supported cloture, he concurred with Senator Millikin's proposal for a persuasive FEPC.

Wartime FEPC Is Liquidated

Richmond Times-Dispatch

Richmond, Va.

WASHINGTON, May 4—(UP)—The wartime Fair Employment Practices Committee folded up abruptly today nearly two months ahead of the deadline ordered by Congress.

Chairman Malcolm Ross revealed that he had placed himself and all 24 remaining employees of the agency on indefinite furlough without pay. He acted after House and Senate conferees on the second deficiency appropriation to complete the liquidation of FEPC. Sun. 5-5-46

Congress has decreed that the agency wind up its affairs by June 30. Ross said the refusal to grant liquidation funds to a Federal agency was unique.

During the war FEPC regulated against racial or religious discrimination in employment practices and working conditions. The agency drew heated opposition in and out of Congress particularly from Southerners.

25-Minute Day

FEPC Bill Put Aside By House

Washington Post

Washington D.C.

Thurs. 5-16-46

By the Associated Press

The House shoved aside yesterday an attempt to save the dying Fair Employment Practices Committee.

Rather than consider the controversial issue, members voted to adjourn, by a 99-to-81 standing count, 25 minutes after the session began.

Representative Barden (D., N. C.) made the adjournment motion when Labor Committee members announced they would seek to force consideration of a bill to create a permanent FEPC.

The committee could have done so under a seldom-used rule permitting committees to call on Wednesday for a vote on measures they have approved.

Southerners turned out solidly for yesterday's session, and were completely in control. Most Republicans opposed the adjournment motion, but refused to support the Labor Committee members' demand for a roll call vote. This would have allowed more members a chance to get to the floor and would have given the FEPC move a better opportunity of success, its sponsors said.

The FEPC supporters said at- did not specifically back the FEPC.

Bill Pigeonholed

The permanent FEPC bill won Labor Committee approval many months ago, but has been pigeonholed since in the Rules Committee.

Meanwhile, the temporary FEPC setup was forced to close down last week, after Congress refused to provide it even enough funds to liquidate itself. The temporary agency was due to expire June 30, anyway. Wash. 2-16-46

Decries Teacher Shortage

Denver.—Dr. E. T. McSwain of the Northwestern University told a Colorado educators meeting here that "the great tragedy" of the day is the shortage of teachers in the American school system. And, he added, not enough future teachers are being trained to replace those dropping out.

Wednesdays to bring up the bill expressed belief they any future moves. was created as a war- to prevent discrimina- pplicants for employ- of race or creed. The an platform recom- ion of a permanent Democratic platform ndiscrimination, but

temple will be made on future

Temporary FEPC Faces Doom

Daily Worker

By CLAUDIA JONES

A FAST trick pulled by two Democratic members of the House of Representatives a week ago will lead to the complete elimination of the existing Fair Employment Practices agency unless something is quickly done.

New York, N.Y.

This action, which was not voted on by the House, deprives the Committee of its remaining $30,000—which means that with all funds removed, it will be forced to close its doors by April 29.

The manner in which it was done illuminates what the real aim of these gentlemen is. It seems that in reading the appropriation measure, the clerk came to the line: "Committee on Fair Employment Practice; Salaries and expenses, $30,000." Rep. Tom Pickett (D-Tex) raised the point of order that there was no legislative authority for FEPC, and urged that it be stricken out.

Whereupon Chairman Clarence Cannon (D-Mo) of the Committee on Appropriations "conceded the point order" and the FEPC agency was killed. Mon. 4-15-46

It's all quite simple you see. There is no need for an agency because there is no legislation on the books; and conversely, there is no legislation on the books so why have an agency?

Such a double-dealing trick will not be swallowed whole if the people remember that this was the very argument which was used—and in fact, executed during the height of the Senate battles against the FEPC.

The story goes back to early this year when President Truman by executive order supposedly extended the life of the FEPC. This was the time when the greatest nation-wide clamor existed for permanent non - discriminatory legislation in employment. What President Truman did then sounded good—he extended the FEPC agency till June 30. Many people felt at that time that "praise" was due Truman for this gesture. These people missed the point entirely. For the agency had already been weakened by President Truman's refusal to enforce the FEPC's anti-Jim Crow decree against the Capitol Transit Lines, which refused to enforce the constitutional rights of Negroes to jobs in the nation's capitol. Moreover, the agency had already been stifled by Congressional action. Its appropriations were reduced, its staff of several hundred cut down to less than 30.

Now, it turns out that this Presidential order provided the opening wedge for the Congressional hatchet men completely to kill this agency—a month earlier than scheduled!

This act will not be lost on the Negro people to whom FEPC is primarily vital or to minorities and labor. They will see that such are the methods of an Administration which has done nothing concrete about its pledge to support vital FEPC legislation.

And they will understand the conspiratorial silence which governs the Democratic and Republican Parties, both of which are committed to support FEPC.

Something must and can be done to salvage this agency while continuing the fight for a permanent FEPC. **The lead was given by CIO President Phillip Murray recently when he demanded that President Truman ask Congress for funds to enable the FEPC agency to continue its work. Murray's request is similar to that of the National Negro Congress, which a few weeks ago, similarly requested of President Truman appropriations for this agency.** Mon. 4-15-46

As put by Murray: "To allow this agency to pass out of existence before Congress has acted on the Fair Employment Practice legislation now before it, would represent a tremendous step backward in the struggle to strengthen our democracy." Mon. 4-15-46

Lack of even a symbol of non-discrimination in employment will serve notice to the pro-fascist reactionary forces that government condones their unchecked anti-Negro, anti-Semitic violence, which is spreading throughout the land. Its absence will make more difficult the fight to secure the needed signatures from Congressmen to the House Discharge petition, still in the House Rules Committee. It will add fuel to the Bilbos, Rankins and Eastlands, whose poll tax souls beat for the death of the FEPC and all progressive legislation.

The proposal of the CIO President should be responded to not only by organized labor but by all forward looking Americans, Negro and white.

The next immediate step in the fight for a permanent Fair Employment Practice Bill is the fight for appropriations for the existing FEPC agency. Not an unimportant by-product will be forcing those Congressmen who have not yet signed the discharge petition for the House FEPC bill to reveal where they stand on this vital principle of non-discrimination in Federal employment. The appropriations measure comes up today.

There is little time to lose.

Mass. House Passes FEP

Chicago Defender

Chicago Ill

Strong Measure Goes To Senate

Sat. 5-18-46

BOSTON, Mass. — After nearly five hours of stormy debate, the House of Representatives, at a night session, this week passed the state FEPC bill.

By a record roll-call vote of 147 to 49, the House passed along to the Senate an unencumbered bill, barring discrimination in employment becuase of race, color or creed.

Lengthy and bitter debate, in which opponents tried to cripple it, preceded the passage of the bill which sets up a three-man commission to administer the law. Under its terms, employers who refuse to comply with the law or impede the administration of it, would be subject to a maximum fine of $500 and one year's imprisonment.

Opponents of the measure had claimed it was "an attack on the intelligence of every man in the commonwealth," and declared it was "ridiculous to try to force this down our throats. The talk about the protection it would give is a lot of bunk."

The measure had gone to the House after the Ways and Means Committee, which first deadlocked by a 7-7 vote, did a complete turnabout to unanimously recommend the FEP legislation.

Discrimination

Republic

The 13 million American Negroes and millions of other minority citizens face the danger of discrimination whenever they seek a job above the lowest types of labor. Except in two or three states there are no laws to protect these citizens in their basic economic rights. Mon. 8-12-46

New York N.Y.

houses to pass legislation creating a permanent agency of this kind with power to enforce its regulations. But Southern filibusters blocked action. Mon. 8-12-46

As a result there is no agency to see to it that Negroes and other minority citizens get a fair break in employment even within the government which they help to support. They remain "second class" citizens economically. 8-12-46 New York, N.Y.

House Quits Early To Duck FEPC Vote

Daily Worker

New York N.Y.

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, May 15.—To prevent a vote on a bill to establish a permanent FEPC, the House adjourned today at 12:25, exactly 25 minutes after it convened. Motion for adjournment, made by Rep. Graham Barden (D-NC) as spokesman for the Southern bloc, was vigorously fought by Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-NY) but passed 99 to 81.

Marcantonio's efforts to secure a roll call vote on the motion also failed when Republicans who had pledged support to the move to bring up FEPC today absented themselves or remained seated.

It was possible to bring up FEPC today because of parliamentary rules under which the House functions. This being "Calendar Wednesday" the House Labor Committee could move for action on its FEPC report, and Rep. Jennings Randolph (D-Wa) had been designated by the committee to take this action. For that reason, friends of FEPC offered objection yesterday when House Majority leader John McCormack (D-Mass) asked for unanimous consent to "dispense with Calendar Wednesday."

Marcantonio foresaw the tactics of the anti-FEPC bloc and yesterday warned that a motion to adjourn would be offered by the Southerners. **"A vote to adjourn is a vote against FEPC.** A vote against adjournment is a vote for FEPC," he told the House.

When Barden moved adjournment today, Marcantonio quickly took the floor and asked for the "yeas and nays," or a record vote.

Thirty-four Representatives rose in support of the request, but this did no constitute a fifth of those present and the request was lost. Marcantonio then asked for a teller vote, but Speaker Rayburn ruled that 44 votes were necessary. Finally, Marcantonio demanded a "division" and by standing vote the Southern bloc won adjournment. Mon. 5-16-46

House minority leader Joe Martin (R-Mass) stood up at first in support of the demand for a roll call, but was pulled to his seat by Rep. Jesse Wolcott (R-Mich). Many Republicans remained in their seats and some scurried to the cloak rooms to avoid the balloting.

Tues. 5-16-46

"Every Calendar Wednesday must be an alert for FEPC supporters," Marcantonio said after the adjournment. **"They must all be present and block the move to adjourn. If they are really friends of FEPC they can prove it this way."**

Final Report of FEPC Accepted by President

Pho. Bureau

Bulletin, Mo.

WASHINGTON (NNPA).—With President Truman's acceptance of the resignation of the members of the Fair Employment Practice Committee and the submission to him of their final report, the temporary agency came to an end last Friday. Fri. 5-17-46

Based on its five years of experience, the committee concluded its report with the assertion that, short of Federal fair employment legislation, no device will solve the problem of such discriminatory practices.

In accepting the resignations, Mr. Truman wrote Malcolm Ross, chairman of the defunct agency, in part as follows:

"The members of your committee performed an important war service task of great difficulty and delicacy. They performed it capably, even under a continuous barrage of criticism and harassment.

Shows Possibility

"The degree of effectiveness which the Fair Employment Practice Committee was able to attain has shown once and for all that it is possible to equalize job opportunities of Congress the wartime Fair Employment Practices Committee, which endeavored to eliminate such racial and religious discrimination, expired. Strong efforts were made in both

GI's Made to Clean, Live in Latrine in France

NEW ORLEANS — The incredible story of how two American soldiers overseas were forced to clean out a latrine, then use it for living quarters while held for infractions of rules, was told to NAACP officials here on May 24 by relatives of one of the men.

They were Pvt. Arthur Essex, 29, whose relatives here made the revelation; and Pvt. William W. Goldsboro, 22, of Philadelphia.

The two soldiers, along with Pvt. Charles L. Brawley, 25, of Houston, Tex., Army records disclosed, were court-martialed on April 3, 1945, by the commanding officer, Headquarters, XVI Corps, at an undesignated European base and found guilty of violating the 96th Article of War.

Given Stiff Penalties

Essex and Goldsboro were sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the Army, forfeit all pay and allowances due or to become due, and to be confined at hard labor for 10 years.

Brawley was meted out the same sentence and forfeitures, but given 15 years at hard labor.

The charge against them was made by Capt. Ward W. Adams, Field Artillery, 4404th QM Service Co., who charged that the men, while occupying punishment quarters, had refused to obey a direct order given by him on Nov. 26, 1944, at Vregny, France.

Asked More Food

The trio pleaded not guilty at the courts-martial, Essex and Brawley testifying that they had not refused to obey the orders of the officer, but had complained of not receiving enough to eat. Goldsboro did not take the witness stand.

Several witnesses testified that Essex and Goldsboro were being forced to live and sleep in an underground latrine which they had cleaned out and sprinkled with lime shortly before occupancy.

Brawley, who was accused of being the leader of the group, testified that he had been threatened and forced to dig a hole some miles from camp by officers who took him there in a jeep.

Capt. Admits Episode

He said the officers told him he would be shot and buried there because he stirred up trouble in the stockade.

Under cross examination, Capt. Adams admitted having Essex and Goldsboro living down in what he described as a "bucket latrine 10 feet long by four feet deep and six feet high." It had been previously used.

It was divided into two compartments, one for each of the soldiers who slept on the latrine seats, there being no other way for them to lie down, witnesses testified.

Prisoners' Version

Captain Adams said that the three soldiers in company with about four other prisoners refused to perform duties ordered by him.

The accused men testified further that they were ordered to cut wood. They told the guard they could not work unless properly fed and asked to see the commanding officer.

Captain Adams asserted that he and two other officers went to the stockade when he received word that the prisoners had refused to work.

Used Pistol

He said the prisoners were seated around a fire and refused to move when he ordered them until he fired a shot into the ground.

The men testified that Captain Adams did not give a direct order but said: "All who do not intend to work, fall in." He repeated the statement three times, but they remained seated since it did not apply to them.

The entire record of the case has been sent to the national NAACP.

Essex was inducted on Dec. 13, 1943, at Camp Lee, Va.; Goldsboro was inducted on March 23 1943; and Brawley on October 1 1942, at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

The Other Side of The Story

Advices from Heidelberg, Germany, announce three Negro soldiers are to be hanged, and two others have been given life prison sentences, following conviction of killing a white soldier, and wounding three others.

Beyond the meager facts gleaned in the news story suggesting that a white soldier threw a bottle at a Negro in an enlisted men's club, the American public can secure none of the basic picture which is so important in reaching honest conclusions. It should be recalled a noted psychiatrist recently said that because of race prejudice and daily persecution, most Negroes who served in the war, suffered from an "emotional cancer," and if this were true of the Negro soldiers, on the night when a homicide was committed in Germany, there may be some extenuating and mitigating circumstances involved.

Somehow, the daily press fails utterly to give all of the related facts attendant upon racial disorders and clashes. People are left to assume that Negroes make unnecessary assaults upon white people. Take this case, for example. We are almost certain that at the base of this tragedy was attempt on the part of white Americans to force Southern patterns of jim crow, segregation and opposition to social intermingling into a foreign atmosphere. A man might not get extremely angry if a fellow threw a bottle at him while he sat drinking beer with another man, but he would assume an entirely different attitude if the person seated by his side were a woman.

To get full slant upon this tragedy it would be necessary to know what created displeasure among the whites. Was the mere presence of the blacks in the night club distasteful per se, or was it that the black troopers happened to be enjoying an innocent evening of relaxation with some German maidens? Had these white soldiers committed this act before? Had the Negro soldiers been previously warned by some white soldier having no authority to give orders regarding what they should or should not do? It does not make sense in Chinese to argue that Negro soldiers rushed to their barracks and armed themselves solely because a lone white boy threw a bottle.

And then, on the other hand, if the white soldiers had been making a practice of throwing missles at Negro troopers when they found them in club rooms, taverns and recreational spots, were the white officers in charge of the detachment given to discipling these white troopers for attempting terrorism of this character? Were the white soldiers ever reprimanded for attempting to embarrass Negro soldiers escorting female companions? What sort of protection was given Negro soldiers from humiliation and mortification? Is it assumed that Negro soldiers should accept scorn, taunts and insult under any and all circumstances?

And then, too, our news story does not tell of any disciplinary proceedings taken against the soldier who threw the bottle. A bottle accurately thrown and hitting in the right spot is just as deadly as a bullet. Was anything done to the white soldier, or did army authorities assume the usual attitude when a similar unfortunate tragedy happens down in most any section of Dixie? Wounded or not, the three soldiers involved were certainly instigators of a riot. The whites who incited this tragic affair are certainly guilty of some offense against society and brotherhood. We do not allow bottles to be carelessly thrown about in a democratic atmosphere.

To say that a Negro soldier is guilty of having killed a white soldier, without giving the facts surrounding the homicide, is unjust. American justice permits one man to slay another under extenuating circumstances. The unwillingness of white America to allow Negro soldiers adequate recreational facilities; to permit them social contacts on foreign soil ,or to discipline white soldiers when they unlawfully sought to restrain Negro soldiers from perfectly natural inclinations is at the base of this whole trouble. Most of the Negroes the army taught to fight in the recent war had difficulty determining what they were fighting for, but even among the lower animals there is the sure chance for battle when you seek to drive the male from the female. We think careful study of the Heidelberg tragely will reveal that some of the primitive instincts similar to what is suggested here, were aroused in the enlisted men's club when a white soldier threw a bottle at a Negro.

National GRAPEVINE

By CHARLEY CHEROKEE

And Stay Out!

NEGRO GIs abroad have worn out their welcome. English and Europeans who used to love and praise them because "they have better manners than white U.S. soldiers and don't try to lorded it over everybody," now are yelling—"Get these black b——— out of our country!" Here's how come.

Most decent tropicolored GIs overseas on V-E Day have been discharged. Those still there are mostly chronic "AWOLs" and guard house inmates whose record prevents discharge. As a group they are vicious unmoral near-morons who don't give a hootinhell about life or limb, man or God. Their life is women and liquor, their recreation fighting and murder. Newcomers, re-enlistees and draftees, are venereal disease-ridden and almost as bad.

Example—90 of 100 men a company in Leghorn, Italy are army "criminals." Of 20 replacements recently sent from U.S., 14 at-

As for officers, white officers are either afraid of
ble to control them, or encourage their depravity.
red officers are even worse—they should know
their men and unable to
gro officers in a major German city, four, includ-
Most of the colored o
s, are undergoing court-martial for black ma
relations with minors.
know and we know reasons behind attitudes an
black GIs, and their lack of education and culture,
re exceptions, some decent GIs and officers trying
And that innocent GIs are being executed and
And that there are
to remain decent.
otherwise punished along with the guilty by panicky courts-martial
GIs are no better, if not worse. But th
And that white

citizen in England and Europe doesn't know this.

Army got itself in this mess and doesn't know what to do. All Negroes are being moved from Berlin and some other big centers, and if Army wasn't afraid of the Negro press it would ship all Negro GIs home PDQ. But real tragedy is (1) plight of the decent kid drafted and sent into this mess, and (2) if a black man shows up in some parts of Europe 10 years hence, all women will run screaming and a lynch mob will form. It's that bad.

Fraternization Called Problem

U. S. White Supremacy Invades Germany; Tan GIs Brutalized

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 8-17-46

By ALFRED A. DUCKETT

NEW YORK—It has become extremely dangerous for Negro troops in occupied Germany to walk the roads and streets at night. They are being waylaid, beaten and killed mainly because the blond, buxom girls prefer the company of tan GIs.

A member of the occupation forces, just off the boat from Germany, made this statement to The Pittsburgh Courier this week.

This statement was corroborated in part by Lee Hills, writing from Frankfurt, Germany, for a Chicago daily. Hills quoted an unnamed general as saying:

"Frankly, the worst problem comes from our colored troops going with white German girls. This stirs bitter hatred from German men, and many of our own soldiers feel almost as strongly about it."

OFFICERS BEHIND MOVE

German girls are still showing a marked preference for the association of Negro soldiers despite the desperate efforts of white-supremacy-minded officers to break up interracial fraternizing, the recently returned GI told The Courier.

He said scores of Negro troops have been killed by Germans, the slayings usually taking place after the soldiers leave their blond paramours.

"I was stationed at Grafenwohr, approximately seventy miles from Neurnberg, and there were approximately 3,000 Negro troops there," the GI said. "The cases of Negro soldiers, beaten and killed on the dark roads were numerous."

LONG TRAINING PERIODS

Negro troops in Germany are being submitted to extended "training periods" with an emphasis on heavy duties in order to discourage them from going to town, the returned soldier declared.

According to the story written by Lee Hills for the Chicago daily, Army officials think it is a mistake to have so many (42,000) Negro troops in Germany.

The Army officers contend that Negro troops are neither trained nor disciplined for occupational duty. They also claim that race troops have a higher crime and VD rate.

Prisoner Smuggles Out Lichfield Brutality Story

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 7-13-46

CHICAGO (ANP) — A charge that prisoner-witnesses at the Lichfield prison trials in Bad Nauheim, Germany, are forbidden to tell their stories to the press "because too much rank is mixed up in this scandal" was made in a letter to a local newspaper received here recently.

The writer was Pvt. Simon Blocker, 26, of 3030 Vernon Ave., who is serving a 10-year-term for being AWOL from his regular Army duties at the depot.

He and three fellow prisoners had refused earlier to testify against Col. James A. Kilian of Highland Park, Ill., former commander of the Lichfield depot, for fear of reprisals.

Sentences Held Unfair

Pointing out that he and others were serving 7-25 years for as little as eight hours AWOL," Blocker said:

"We had taken the stand repeatedly against the men that beat us at Lichfield, only to see them receive $60 and $80 fines."

Although Blocker admitted that no threats had been made, that he only feared subsequent mistreatment at a detention training center after the trials, no effort was made to compel him to testify.

Had Joined Fighers

In his letter to the paper, the private described in detail the torture undergone by prisoners — ranging from denial of food for days to severe beatings and refusal of medical attention.

A high school graduate and former stockyard worker, Blocker said that he went AWPL only after Colonel Kilian refused to assign him to a combat outfit and instead ordered him to the replacement depot.

Describing incidents leading to his court-martial and dishonorable discharge, he revealed that he then joined the invasion forces on Omaha Beach and was in inactive service for about 44 days before being wounded and sent to a hospital.

Forced to "Dig Grave"

Further testimony as to the brutality practiced at Lichfield was given by T/5 Ellis Adcock of Hot Springs, Ark., a former guard who said that he saw another guard make two colored prisoners dig "their own grave."

Speaking during the court-martial of Colonel Kilian, he said that upon questioning Sergt. Joe Nunes, overseeing the work, he was told, "They are digging their own grave."

Meanwhile, the first defendant in the trials was acquitted at Bad Nauheim on July 3, when Pfc. Austin Gheenes of Newport, Tenn., was declared innocent of beating prisoners after 12 minutes of deliberation by the eight-man board.

Pro-Fascists Sabotage Army Discussions On 'Race Myths'

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 9-21-46

WASHINGTON — Even when America's struggle against the "racially superior" hordes of German and Japanese fascism was gravely uncertain—vicious elements in our government blocked Army attempts to spread literature disproving the Nazi myth of racial superiority.

The Army's Information and Education headquarters prepared a series of official "Army Talks" approved by Gen. George C. Marshall that would have given soldiers of all races an education as to what we were fighting for as well as what we fought against. But this plug for democracy was sabotage, George Seldes charged recently in his weekly newsletter, "In Fact."

Soldiers Missed 'Race' Facts

In Army Services Forces Manual M-5, under the caption "Leadership and the Negro Soldier," thousands of white soldiers from the South could have learned the scientific basis of the equality of all races along with a thorough analysis of how white superiority is used to victimize white men as well as Negroes.

According to Seldes, GIs from all parts of the country would have heard—some for the first time—that no racial differentials have been discovered in the abilities of whites and Negroes to lead troops, and that both intelligence and physical fitness usually depend upon the economic condition of people. It is poverty, states the Army talk, and not white or Negro blood, which is responsible for certain results.

Seldes warns his readers that prior to Manual M-5, the Hearst press and the House Committee on un-American activities found out about these publications and theatened to investigate its authors for "subversive activities" and for spreading "Communist propaganda."

The major part of the book is devoted to Negro history and relies entirely on scientific research in presenting its discussion on racism as a main ingredient of Fascism.

Seldes' In Fact points out that pro-Fascist Americans didn't like certain summary points given in the Army tract, which said:

1. Doctrines of inborn racial inferiority and superiority are not supported by scientific evidence...

2. Difference in the scores of Negro and white soldiers on the Army General Classification test do not indicate difference in the inborn ability...

3. Negroes in special training units have given a most creditable performance.

4. Character and personality traits unsuitable in the soldier are principally the results of environment, not race.

Another previous attempt by the Army to explain Fascism to American troops was stamped out when Army Talk 64—an orientation leaflet explaining the nature of Fascism—was attacked by the "un-American" House Committee as subversive literature.

Charged "Red Poison"

In the Wood-Rankin Committee's report—"79th Congress, House Report No. 2233, Union Calendar No. 66"—the Army document was called "one of the dirtiest blots on the history of the War Department." Borrowing a phrase from Hearst's dictionary, the committee scathingly dubbed the Army talk as "Red poison."

Army Talk 64 simply stated that we can best combat Fascism by "making our democracy work." But the Army leaflet drew its greatest tirade from the committee when it warned that there were persons of Fascist leanings in America and proceeded to give certain earmarks by which they could be identified.

That kind of "Red propaganda" struck too close home for powerful interests in this country and was shelved along with another bit of "un-American literature" called the Races of Mankind, which was attacked by Sen. Andrew May (D., Ky.), chairman of Senate Military Affairs Committee, now involved in the "war-contract" scandal.

Writing in the Aug. 23 issue of In Fact, Seldes concludes that the nationwide atrocities increasing weekly can be attributed largely to a "conspiracy of silence" on the nature of Fascism and other vital subjects carefully ignored by the majority of newspapers, textbooks, and publications.

41e 1946 Foreign (Soldiers)--Europe)

Negro Vets Vow Justice for Buddies

By LESTER RODNEY Daily Worker New York 7-9

Two of their buddies lay murdered by Jimcrow bullets, but the men of the 1310 Engineers couldn't do anything about it the night of May 22, 1945, in Camp Lucky Strike near St. Valerie in France. Tues 7-9-46

That was the night Allen Leftridge and Frank Glenn of the all-Negro regiment walked into a Red Cross tent to chat with their buddy Solomon Johnson, who worked there.

Outside were two armed white guards, under orders to keep Negro soldiers from speaking to the French girls employed by the Red Cross, orders in direct violation of international Red Cross policy.

The war in Europe was over 14 days. Both Leftridge and Glenn had over 85 discharge points and long honorable service in combat theaters dating from D plus 10 in Normandy. Both were married men with children. Their outfit was one of three Negro outfits that had demined a battlefield and built Camp Lucky Strike, the largest American camp on the continent.

The Red Cross mess sergeant ordered them out of the tent. They didn't like it. A scuffle followed, the two armed guards came running in and without warning started firing their carbines point blank at the two unarmed Negro soldiers. Both Leftridge and Glenn were mortally wounded and died the same night.

KILL BYSTANDER

One of the guard's shots went wild and killed a white tech sergeant who was in the tent. According to the sworn statement of Solomon Johnson, he, Johnson tried to run to Glenn to cover his exposed back and protect him but was held back by "an officer and a Red Cross lady" while one of the guards took aim and fired two shots into Glenn's back.

Leftridge and Glenn were buried with only two men of the 1310th permitted at the burial. The whole outfit had requested permission to attend and been refused by the 1310th commanding officer, Col. Hoel S. Bishop, a Southerner and open supporter of Camp Lucky Strike's discriminatory policy.

Several days later some of the French women who had expressed their horror at the killings were fired for being too friendly with the Negro solders. Tues 7-9-46

At a court martial held shortly thereafter at Camp Texas, France, both of the guards were exonerated.

In the Bronx, Mrs. Sarah Leftridge, 20-year-old widow of the murdered Allen Leftridge, mother of a year and a half old daughter Allen had never seen, received a letter from a Maj. Gen. Wittsell for the Adjutant General telling her that since her husband's death had been "due to his own misconduct" she was not eligible to receive either the six months' gratuity pay due relatives of deceased servicemen, or a widow's pension. In Porth Arthur, Texas, Mrs. Frank Glenn, widow of the murdered Frank Glenn and mother of two children ages six and seven, received a similar letter.

BUDDIES DON'T FRGET

But the case is open. It was opened two weeks ago by five men of the 1310th, who have returned after a stint in the Philippines—five men who burned with furious impotence and shame a year ago in France and to whom the case was never closed. Alfred Duckett, Earl Mayers, Montgomery Robinson, St. Clair Reide, Eugene Redding and Martin Simms formed a "Veterans Justice Committee" and put an ad in the Negro papers addressed to former members of the outfit.

MURDERED: Allen Leftridge was shot to death together with his buddy Frank Glenn by armed white guards while visiting a Red Cross mess tent in Camp Lucky Strike, France.

"Remember the night of May 22?" the ad read. "We almost rioted that night. We couldn't do anything then. We can now—something better than a riot, something more democratic. We can force a probe, a review of the court-martial, and we can fight to get the pensions denied the widows and children of our murdered buddies, Allen Leftridge and Frank Glenn."

160 VETS FIGHT

In less than two weeks over 100 New York vets of the 1310th have joined the committee, located at the home of Alfred Duckett, 504 Macon St., Brooklyn.

"The Veterans Justice Committee is determined to use every resource to force a showdown," Duckett told the Daily Worker. "Our buddies were shot down in cold blood merely because they were in a Red Cross tent where some French girls were making sandwiches and coffee. We have an eyewitness account to present."

Duckett said the committee was also interested in the accidental death of the white tech. sergeant, who had been in a German prison camp for a year and had come to Camp Lucky Strike for shipment home. "We doubt whether his people know who happened. He is a victim of the same discrimination. We doubt whether Gen. Eisenhower who spoke there that very morning, knows of this atrocity. The guards were indoctrinated to prevent inter-racial mixing. They were freed, we are sure, because if convicted, automatically the policies of some pretty high ranking people would have come under scrutiny." Tues 7-9-46

Mrs. Leftridge showed The Daily Worker the letter from the Army refusing to grant her a widow's pension.

"My husband fought for his country and was murdered in brutal cold blood," she said with deep feeling. "I not only am fighting for the pension for myself and my daughter, which we need to get along, but also to bring to justice those responsible so this kind of thing cannot happen any more."

The 21-year-old widow lives at present with her sister and will soon have to move and find a place for herself. "I don't know how I can get along with only the $55.10 a month insurance money," she said. "I can't get a job because there is nobody to take care of the child." A pension for a widow and child amounts to $65 a month.

"NO PENSION": Mrs. Allen Leftridge of 1070 Stebbins Avenue, Bronx, widow of one of the murdered Negro soldiers, is attempting to make ends meet for herself and her year and a half old daughter on her late husband's insurance allotment of $55.10 a month. The Veterans Justice Committee is fighting to get her the widow's pension she was refused by the Army.

PENALIZED: The 1½ year old daughter of the slain soldier plays in a Bronx Park swing. She never saw her father, shot down by officially sanctioned and condoned Jimcrow brutality.

The committee plans a publicity campaign, three outdoor meetings in Brooklyn, Jamaica and Manhattan and a May 22d memorial mass meeting in which the killing will be dramatized.

AN OUTRAGEOUS OCCUPATION POLICY

Hitler is dead, it seems, but in the American occupation zone of Germany the ghost of Hitler is very much alive.

And some 25,000 of our boys are among the victims. 6-8-46 Sat.

They face deportation under conditions of dishonor.

News reports assert that the demand for the deporation of these boys came, not from American officials or from any of the allies of the United States, but—of all things!—from the Nazis!

The Nazis, please believe us, don't like our boys fraternizing with German girls.

So they have threatened to stop cooperating with United States occupation authorities against the Communists unless the Negro troops are removed.

Such a demand is almost too fantastic to believe.

But what is more fantastic is that U. S. authorities should give it serious consideration.

Indeed, the very fact that the Nazis had the insolence and audacity to submit it is indicative of something rotten in the whole situation.

It is of a piece with the policy of coddling the Nazis and suppressing the organizations of the people.

It is of a piece with the policy of dragging out the trial of the Nazi war criminals and giving them a forum for broadcasting their views again to the world.

It is of a piece with the policy of protecting the loot of the great German industrialists, which they have accumulated through the plunder of every people in Europe. 6-8-46

It is of a piece with the policy of maintaining the huge German cartels as future collaborators with American and British monopolies in the quest for more plunder, and as a bulwark of the so-called Anglo-American Axis against the Soviet Union.

Such an occupation policy naturally breeds the revival of Hitlerism and its rapacious racist cult.

Pamper a Fascist and he will naturally give vent to his racist poison.

And it is no answer to the situation to propose, as U. S. Secretary of State James Byrnes proposed, a 25-year planagreement for policing Germany, while the worksome distant future.

of occupying Germany at the moment is being flagrantly botched. Chicago

The future of Germany will depend upon the extent to which the Potsdam agreement is fulfilled today, and not in 25 years.

That is the purpose for which our boys are now occupying the American zone.

Let that purpose be fulfilled.

And the first step in this program is

Eisenhower for President? Never!

Afro-American Baltimore Md. 6-1-46

By JOHN JASPER

If any of the generals or admirals who commanded troops or seamen overseas should be candidate for Congress or President, we hope it won't be General Dwight Eisenhower.

"Ike," as he is familiarly called, directed the European Theatre of Operations and is now U.S. Chief of Staff.

For the segregation of colored troops, he is more responsible than any other individual. Early in the war, General Eisenhower said at a press conference:

"My policy for handling colored troops will be absolute equalitive treatment but there will be segregation where facilities are afforded."

This is told in the personal diary of Capt. Harry C. Butcher, USNR, titled "My Three Years with Eisenhower." Capt. Butcher was naval aide to General Eisenhower from 1942-45.

In 1942, General "Ike" told A. J. Leibling, correspondent for the New Yorker, that colored troops were given equal treatment "with such segregation as the situation permits." He might have added with "all" the segregation that the situation permits.

Directive to Red Cross

Then the Red Cross was advised not to let colored and white troops eat together if possible. Here is the directive that went out from Ike's headquarters on July 16, 1942:

"Negro troops are to be allowed the same pass and furlough privileges as white troops—consequently Negro soldiers will come to London and other cities.

"They will expect to use the facilities of Red Cross Clubs. While obviously desirable that wherever possible, separate sleeping accommodations be provided for Negro soldiers; whenever that is not possible, Negro soldiers properly on pass or furlough should be given accommodations in the Red Cross Clubs on the same basis as other soldiers.

"It is believed that to avoid friction between white and Negro soldiers care should be taken so that men of the two races are not needlessly intermingled in the same dormitory or at the same table in dining halls."

When Eisenhower got short of combat men early in 1945, he planned to use volunteer colored lads from some of the quartermaster regiments to serve as combat troops.

He didn't plan to integrate them with white troops. He said that if the colored boys volunteered in numbers greater than those needed by existnig colored combat units, they would be organized into separate battalions for front-line duty.

Patton Was Doing It

But before he got around to this matter, Patton was already using colored troops in the front-lines with white troops with excellent results.

This raises the question as to whether Patton wouldn't have done a much better job with the integration of colored and white troops than Eisenhower has done.

To Eisenhower's credit, it must be said that when a white correspondent expressed concern that a so-called "irresponsible and biased reporter" was about to send trouble-making articles back home on the color question, someone raised the point that censorship rules bar color stories of this kind.

General Ike said there would be no censorship and one of the white correspondents again begged him to change his mind. General Eisenhower stuck to his guns saying,

"In the long run it would be better for the news, good or bad, to flow freely. It is just as well to let the American public know what the problems are and our success or failure in meeting them."

MY THREE YEARS WITH EISENHOWER, by Capt. Harry C. Butcher, USNR. Published by Simon Schuster, New York, 1946.

25,000 Troops Face Ouster From U.S. Zone

Defender

Recommendation Believed On Gen. Eisenhower's Desk

The entire Negro GI contingent in American-occupied Germany faces deportation as a result of a Nazi-inspired hate purge.

According to an associated Press Dispatch the three-man delegation of the National Negro Publishers Association including, Frank Stanley, NNPA president and publisher of the Louisville Defender; D. H. Davis of Kansas City Call and W. O. Walker of the Cleveland Call-Post, allegedly passed a Nuernberg press conference arranged for them with 22-year-old Pfc. James Devone, who accidentally shot and killed two white GIs on May 10. AP said the publishers were reported to have left Nuernberg for a visit to Munich after they had requested the conference with Devone "to see if there were any racial angles in the case." Sat.

On the other hand, approximately 25,000 American Negro soldiers face banishment from the U. S. military zone in Germany due to a threat by Nazis to cease aiding the American drive on Communist in the zone unless the anti-Negro order is issued, the three-man delegation from the National Negro Publishers Association learned this week. 5-25-46

If the War Department complies with recommendations contained in a special memorandum, now on General Eisenhower's desk, all Negro GIs now stationed in the American zone will be shipped back to the states or transferred to another theatre. For some time, the Nazis, whom the American military authorities have been using to combat the rapid growth of Communist, have protested that they will refuse to collaborate with Americans against Russian and Communistic influence unless Negro servicemen are forced to leave the zone. Chicago, Ill.

The Nazi object especially to Negroes fraternizing with German frauleins, it is said. The crisis came to a head last week when a group of American soldiers of southern extraction assaulted Negro GIs for associating with frauleins in public. Defender

This attack is believed to have resulted indirectly in the Man deaths of the two white GIs in which Pfc. Devone is involved. The North Carolina soldier has allegedly admitted to authorities that he accidentally hit the two when their jeep came upon the scene as he was shooting at a German civilian. Also quizzed in the deaths were several German girls, whom officers claim are constant associates of Negro servicemen. The reason for the girls' questioning, officials said, was that they believed them to have been in an air raid shelter near the scene of the fatal shootings. Chicago Ill.

Inhuman Punishment Of Soldiers Aired: Kin Seek NAACP Assistance

Afro 6-8-46

By John E. Rousseau, Jr.

New Orleans—The incredible story of Negro soldiers in the United States Army being forced to clean out a latrine then use it for living quarters while they were being held for infractions of rules was told to NAACP officials of this city Friday by relatives of one of the two Negroes treated in such fashion. The two soldiers and another soldier companion, army records disclosed, were court martialed on April 3, 1945 by General Court Martial appointed by the Commanding Officer Headquarters XVI Corps at an undesignated European base.

The soldiers, Private Arthur C. Essex, 29 years of age; Private William W. Coldsboro, 22 years old, and Private Charles L. Brawley, 25, were tried and found guilty of violating the 96th Article of War.

Essex, who has relatives in New Orleans, was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the service, to forfeit all pay and allowances due or to become due and to be confined at hard labor at such place as the reviewing officer would direct, for ten years. His relatives in New Orleans brought the case to the attention of local NAACP officials who referred it to the national office in New York on Monday, May 27.

According to the record, Essex was inducted into the Army on December 13, 1943 at Camp Lee, Virginia. Yustin Zeiss

Goldsboro, who according to records, was inducted into the army on March 23, 1943 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, received an identical sentence as Essex, while Cahrles Brawley who was inducted on October 1, 1942 at Fort Sam Houston, Texas(was sentenced to the same dishonorable discharge and forfeitures but was given 15 years at hard labor. The Universe

According to records, the men were accused of violating the 96th article of war by Captain Ward W. Adams, Field Artillery, 440th Quartermaster Service Company. He charged that the men, while occupying punishment quarters for infracting army rules, had refused to obey a direct order given by him on November 26, 1944 at Vregny, France. Yustin Zeiss

The three men pleaded not guilty when tried on April 3, 1945. Records show that Essex and Brawley took the stand and testified that they had not refused to obey the orders of their superior officer but had complained of not receiving enough to eat. Goldsboro did not take the witness stand.

Testimony of various witnesses brought out the fact that Essex and Goldsboro were being forced to the stoakade. He officers went to the stoakade. He refused to work, he and two other a fire and they refused to move when he ordered them and moved only when he fired a shot into the ground. 6-8-46

The prisoners testified that the captain did not give a direct order but had "All who do not intend to work fall in" three times but as focnd the prisoners seated around

latrine which they had sleep in to live and sleep in sprinkled with occupying.

of being deep up, testified that work fall in" three times but as tened and forced the order did not apply to them. miles from camp they remained seated until he fired. took him to that The entire record of the case was nd said he would forworded to the NAACP national ed there because office. uble in the stok-

examination, the having Goldsboro down in a latrine y 4 feet deep ed as a "bucket . It was divided partments with in one and Essex ; he testified, and slept on the seat was testified, be- not room to lie

of November 26, ssex and Golds- with about four fused to perform him, the captain

men denied refus- ties but declared given enough to to cut wood, and guard they could properly fed, ask- manding officer. that when he prisoners had

41e 1946

Foreign (Europe)

General McNarney Ignores Gillem Report, Isolates GIs

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 10-26-46

By BILL SMITH, Special Correspondent

MANNHEIM, Germany—General Joseph T. McNarney, the gentleman who said all those nice things about Negro troops a few weeks back, heads a military government over here which is carrying out a policy of segregation and elimination equaled by few, if any, armies in the history of the world.

Over the past few months, most of the Negro troops in Germany have, unit by unit, been moved into a secluded, easily controlled area surrounding this city from which the Army is quietly and rapidly whittling down its unwanted Negro personnel.

This is the chopping process in action:

1. **The War Department's order banning further Negro enlistments.**
2. **An order barring further shipment of Negroes to the European Theatre of Operations.**
3. **Confidential instructions to ship all available drafted Negro personnel out of Europe. Last week this order was carried out in this district, with men being shipped back to the States who had arrived here as late as June or July.**
4. **A new order for this area ordering the "Section Eight" (Blue) discharge to Negro personnel who have a venereal disease two or more times.**

By moving most of the Negro troops into one area, the Army has been able to issue special orders intended for Negro troops without having to call those troops by name. This subterfuge is recognized by colorod troops in isolated units all over Germany, who have to be exceptionally good if they are not to be shipped to the Mannheim area. District commanders are swift to jump at any chance to ship these units to the Mannheim area.

Against the 3417th TC Truck Company in Berlin, for instance, there had never been cause for complaint. Even the Commanding General of Berlin admitted recently that the company had the best-kept trucks in Berlin. It was the only company to receive an "Excellent" in the Fire Inspection conducted by USFET officials recently after a Berlin fire fatal to eight men. The company has the lowest accident rate of any Truck Company in the city.

Then last week the Berlin Commanders got their first chance to criticise: a one-week rise in the venereal disease rate. Immediately the Berlin commanders began an uproar. Steps were taken to have the unit shipped out of Europe and broken up. Only the pleas of Colonel Nathaniel Gage, commander of the 111th TC Battalion under which the 3417th serves, kept the unit intact.

NEW MEN HURT RECORD

What had been conveniently forgotten in the tantrum, was a brief letter sent down from Berlin District Headquarters exactly seven days before. It was signed by Brigadier General Ryan, Commanding General of Berlin at the time, and read:

The Courier

"I want to personally commend the men of 3417th TC Truck Company for their fine record in not having had one case of venereal disease in the past three weeks. This is a record equalled by few companies in Berlin. I hope it will continue."

Pittsburgh, Pa.

In the week that followed, sixty replacements had come to 3417th, some of them bringing VD with them. These were the men who caused the rate to rise. This factor, as well as the letter of one week previous, was apparently forgotten in the rush to chastise the company.

Sat. 10-26-46

GI'S ISOLATED

Slip once, Brown Brother, in the ETO and someone will certainly push you down.

To further develop the picture of "Negro Life" in Germany, take a look at a recent pamphlet on venereal disease distributed to all units. After citing the fact that VD is most prevalent in people of lowest intelligence and least home training, brought up in a generally dirty environment, the pamphlet casually remarks, "The VD rate among Negro soldiers is, of course, much higher than among white soldiers."

41e 1946

Foreign Soldiers (Pacific)

P.I. Press Whips Up Hate Against Minority Troops

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md. Sat. 10-19-46

Army's Publicity Aide Raps False Report on Desertion, Student 'Killed' by Driver

MANILA—(ANP) — Considerable anti-colored propaganda is being disseminated here by four of the city's leading reactionary newspapers, namely, the Evening News, Manila Times, Evening Herald and Manila Bulletin.

"The Evening News, considered one of the most influential local reactionary publications, carried an item on Sept. 7, that said that "50 colored soldiers, five Russians and Chinese" had joined the famed huks guerilla forces, now striving for economic and social reforms in Central Luzon.

The News' story was denied by Lieutenant Colonel Hurd, the Army's public relations officer here, who said there is no record of 50 colored GI's deserting the Army, and branded the story "false."

'Mythical Accident'

He admitted "it is true some American soldiers may have gone A.W.O.L. over the plains of central Luzon, but they include whites, colored and other nationalities." Col. Hurd expressed dissatisfaction over false stories appearing in other local newspapers.

He has a copy of the defunct morning Sun which published a mythical story about a colored GI driver who allegedly collided with the car of a 19-year-old girl student at the University of the Philippines, who died of the injuries in the Philippine General Hospital.

Col. Hurd said the story was published as an attack on the U.S. Army military police. Katubusan, an English and Tagole weekly publication, refuted the accident story as "propaganda," which has spread like forest fire across central Luzon.

Beaten, Cut by White Foes

Men of 1940th Hold Democracy a Farce

OFFICERS WEAK

Efforts to Handle Problem Stymied

Afro-Am.

SOMEWHERE IN JAPAN — While America is attempting to teach democracy to the Japanese, treatment accorded members of the 1940th Engineer Aviation Utilities Company since V-J Day holds the teachings up to ridicule, it has been learned. 8-1-46

Not only have men of the 1940th been ostracized and humilated, but, in addition, several have been injured seriously while visiting the "lily-white town" of Tokorozawa, base of an all-white engineer unit.

Although promised by officers that perpetrators of the crimes would be punished, nothing was done, the men say. Instead, Tan Yanks returned to the base continually with various parts of the body mutilaed. Baltimore

No Aid From Officers

Deciding to take matters into their own hands, the men agreed upon a course of action but were dissuaded by the officers who gave them still more assurance that their problem would be solved.

After non-commissioned officers sent out to investigate the occurrences returned badly beaten, the commanding officer himself made an on-the-scene investigation in Tokorozawa.

That it too was unsuccessful was evidenced in the fact that later another Tan Yank was beaten and cut so badly that 17 stitches were required in his leg, while one hand was nearly cut off as he warded off a knife thrust at his head. 6-1-46

Plan Mass Attack

Finally convinced that they bines and a truck and proceeded to the town. Word having leaked out, they found themselves blocked on all roads, which were thoroughly policed.

Continuing on foot to the town, they learned that all military personnel had been evacuated and, thereupon, returned to camp under cover of darkness.

Two of the group, separated from their comrades were picked up by MP's and confined to the stockade pending courts-martial under the 96th Article of War. However, they were released as a result of company protests.

Restrictions Imposed

Later, it was disclosed, the 1940th barracks were searched for all weapons, members were restricted to the company area for two weeks and the supply room was barred and all ammunition and weapons put under lock and key. Baltimore Md.

Although separate foxholes were never suggested during the war, the men pointed out, they were urged to have their own dance hall, enlisted men's club and all other means of recreation in order to prevent any relationship that might create additional disturbance.

Placed in Lineup

Furthermore, the soldiers were placed in a lineup while a Japanese woman attempted in vain to identify someone she thought might have robbed her and two white GI's sought to identify anyone who might have beaten them.

Not once, it was pointed out, were the brutally beaten and mutilated men of the 1940th permitted to attempt identification of their attackers.

Paradise for Bilbo

The only colored soldiers in Japan wearing the Fifth Air Force insignia, members of the outfit charge that until America learns the meaning of democracy she should never try to teach it to any people.

Trailed by racial prejudice around the globe during the war, Tan Yanks, they add, felt a letup only in the time of serious danger, no one caring about his neighbor's color during the heat of battle.

Finally expressing confidence that no other nation has or would have to fight so hard to maintain its "white supremacy" idea, they suggest that Bilbo move to the Far East, "where his paradise already has been made."

GI's in Korea Blast Army Bias

Afro-American

TREJON, Korea. — Accusing white MP's of attempting to make their position similar to that of police in the South, members of the 1321 Engineer Regiment Medical Detachment here plan to ask General Hodge and his staff to correct the situation. 6-8-46

Deploring the unfair treatment of colored soldiers, one GI revealed that a member of his company is blamed for shooting three fingers off a Korean while he was driving a truck simply because one company truck was out at the time the incident occurred. Baltimore

White soldiers were not even questioned about the event, he said. He also reported that a soldier recently was first sentenced to life imprisonment and later to 10 years because he took a Japanese rifle to send home. 6-1-46

Attempting to correct the high rate of venereal disease in the outfit, the Army had a Korean doctor give Korean prostitutes penicillin, but it is reported he gave them injections of water and made a fortune out of the deal.

With more colored soldiers coming, the men hope to have battalion strength and would like to have more colored officers. They already have Captain Swann of Washington, Lt. Bonner of Boston and Lt. West of West Virginia, all of whom they praise highly.

GI Writers Fired For Refusing to Inspire Jimcrow

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.
Mon. 7-15-46

An effort to force editors of the Manila Army paper, the **Daily Pacifican,** to publish anti-Negro material was one of the steps leading to the dismissal of the entire editorial staff.

The GI editors declared:

"Attempts have been made to introduce material showing prejudice, bad taste and poor judgement into the columns of this paper. As an example a colonel advocated that our cartoonist, rather than drawing pictures of 'puny-looking' officers, go out and find his humor at a 'n . . . r baseball game'."

Articles exposing pro - Japanese agents in the Philippine regime were another reason for the iron curtain which descended over the **Pacifican.** The staff members who were transferred from the paper to the 86th division also said:

"As soldiers we obey orders, but as newspapermen we cannot willingly be a part of a plan that twists, omits, buries and deceptively presents the news. The Army command here, which has embarked on a policy of censoring the PACIFICAN according to personal whim and prejudice, has banned cartoons, suppressed news stories, restricted and devitalized the letters-to-the-eidtor column, the 'Mail Bag,' and controlled the display of information. Not even dispatches from the Associated Press and United Press have been exempt from these arbitrary policies."

The Manila chapter of the American Veterans Committee voted to uphold the staff and called for a War Department investigation of the staff's dismissal and of the "un-American, racist reference" of the colonel.

Hint GI Paper Ordered To Use Bias Material

MANILA, Philippine Islands, (NNPA) July 8—The Manila Chapter of the American Veterans Committee has asked the War Department to investigate a charge made by the Daily Pacifican, an army newspaper, that its entire staff was dismissed because it refused to open its columns to anti-Negro material.

Early in June the entire staff of the Pacifican was summarily dismissed and reassigned to the 86th Infantry Division in Luzon after issuing a public statement charging that censorship imposed by command officers violated War Department directives governing the GI press and refusing to "be a part of a plan that twists, omits, buries and deceptively presents the news".

GIs Ask Removal Of "Slurring" Colonel

Atlanta Daily World 4e

Atlanta Ga.

BY LOUISE A. JOHNS

MANILA—(ANP)—With the full support of the Manila chapter of the American Veterans Committee, fighting GIs stationed in this area are uniting their efforts in an all-out protest for the removal of Col. E. L. Supple, commanding officer of the information and education section for his alleged slurring of American Negro soldiers last month.

The Manila chapter flatly declared last week that they will continue their fight for a congressional investigation against the colonel for his maintaining rigid censorship over Daily Pacifician, an army-published newspaper, and for his remarks that were "a slur to our brave American Negro soldiers." Sat. 7-20-46

Col. Supple reportedly told a member of the former Pacifician staff that rather than draw pictures of "puny-looking, high-ranking army officers, go out and get your humor at a 'nigger" baseball game."

STATEMENT SIGNED

The entire former Pacifican staff of all white enlisted men, 22 men and one officer, 2d Lt. George Connel, immediately signed a statement revealing the conditions under which they had been forced to work and requesting transfers from duty with this publication "unless the paper is free from unwarranted censorship." The request for transfers was recently granted. Sat. 7-20-46

In a more recent meeting of the AVC chapter it was disclosed by former manager editor, Cpl. Dave Lander, that attempts to assign one Negro soldier to the Daily Pacifican staff were disapproved by Col. Supple, despite the soldier's qualifications as both a civilian and army newspaperman.

Verdict on Negro GI Spotlights Army's Bad Court Martial System

The Worker New York, N.Y.

Sun 9-22-46

By William Allan

DETROIT.—"The Case of the Missing Mosquito Net," or how a Negro GI in Manila almost lost his life by Army court-martial, has been revealed here as a startling instance of needed correction in the armed services' trial system.

Lemas Woods, a Negro soldier from Detroit, was convicted of murdering a fellow soldier, Thomas Patterson, and was sentenced to hang.

According to the trial verdict, Woods was supposed to have bent over the sleeping Patterson in the tent they shared, picked him up with one hand and shot him with the other.

But this story began to fall apart when Woods' father showed a letter his son had written to Jack Raskin, secretary of the Michigan Civil Rights Federation. The letter charged a "confession" had been beaten out of Woods.

CRC leaders immediately wired Washington, requesting a copy of the court-martial transcript and a stay of execution.

Goodman found out from Woods' church, union and school leaders that the GI's character was excellent.

Goodman discovered a mosquito net completely covered Patterson's bed while he slept. Therefore, the netting should have had a hole in it, also, from the bullet. But, Goodman discovered, no mosquito netting was introduced into court.

He also discovered that the prosecution's only witness, GI John Hicks, who testified he heard Woods say he was going to kill Patterson just before the shot was fired, was three tents away at the time. Sun 9-22-46

Then it developed the prosecuting officer himself, First Lieut. Robert C. Guenzel, changed his mind after the trial and believed Woods innocent. He wrote this to the Commanding General in Washington.

One thing became clear to Goodman and the CRC during their probe of the case; rank discrimination against this Negro GI prevailed in all phases of his trial, plus the beatings from Military Intelligence.

This time, it seems, the verdict will be different.

41e 1946

Foreign Service (General)

Battling Against Prejudice

GI Reveals Biased Conditions in Manila

Courier

Pittsburg, Pa.

By LIBBY CLARK 2-9-46

LOS ANGELES—Another GI is home from the hell and rigors of war with tales of the battle against segregation, false propaganda, prejudice and race hate which Negro soldiers had to face with overwhelming odds, wherever the American white GI landed first.

Staff Sergeant Walter A. Gray Jr., and the 72nd Amphibious Truck Company landed in Manila on V-J Day. Tension was high and everywhere the segregation and race hate of the American white man infested the island. Cafes refused to serve Negroes and gave as their reasons, unheard of tales, told them by the white GIs, that Negroes were destructive and caused trouble. The USO center had different nights for Negro and white soldier dances and other recreation. They furnished hostesses for the white GIs, while the Negroes were forced to bring their own. The Negro soldiers were given strict orders about fraternizing with Filipino women, while white soldiers had full run of the island including the women, these to mention a few were the conditions they found and set about changing.

NAVARROS AID FIGHT

With the aid of several prominent and well-educated citizens as the Navarro family, Sergeant Gray told this reporter in a recent interview, they were able to get a foothold to combat some of the character damage which had been done them. The Navarros opened their cafe to Negro soldiers and others soon followed suit. 2-9-46

In relating one incident, Gray stated, on this occasion several Negro soldiers entered the Flamingo Club and were told by a waiter that they couldn't be served, so they left quietly and returned in about a half-hour with twenty-five or more men in their ranks and requested to see the manager. The manager came and when questioned by the officers as to his policy of discrimination against the Negro soldiers he informed them that he was not aware that such practices were being carried on in his club and fired the waiter.

Head USO officials were contacted about the segregation in entertainment, and they set up an "admission card" system whereby any soldier might be admitted to any affair with his card.

NO BIAS IN SPORTS

Segregation, Gray said was not as predominent in sports. Mixed teams in football, basketball and baseball, provided much of the recreation for the natives and soldiers as well.

The Negro GIs, Gray said, provided food, medicine and clothing for many of destitute and sick families thereby gaining both their friendship and admiration.

At a conference once with higher officials, Gray stated, he was informed that the Filipinos had no specific dislikes for Negro soldiers, but that "the American white army was larger than the American black army," so they considered it wiser under the circumstances to adhere to the white man's policies.

Conditions are comparatively better in the Islands, Gray said but there is still room for improvement. He said it would take men of stamina as goodwill ambassadors to break down all the barriers set up by the American white GI against Negroes. 2-9-46

Sergeant Gray, who has been in the service for two and a half years was recently discharged, and will enter the Howard University School of Religion in the near future.

Prior to entering the service he was a member of the faculty of Morrison Training School in Lincoln Park, Andor, N. C.

Find Navy Officer 'Preferred' Not to Load Negro Troops

Courier 1-10-46

New York—The commanding officer of the U. S. aircraft carrier Croatan did not refuse to load 132 Negro troops at Le Havre he only stated to Army officers that he "preferred not to do so."

This is the official explanation offered by Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal in his letter to the NAACP and to other groups and individuals who protested when the incident was made public.

Secretary Forrestal implied that the final blame rested with the Army saying, "The Army authorities were not obliged to give any weight to the Commanding Officer's preference, but they evidently electd to do so, removing the 123 Negro troops from the Croatan's embarkation schedule."

Secretary Forrestal said that the Commanding Officer was following what he believed to be the Army policy of segregation, but "this belief that the Army policy, whatever it may be, should be controlling aboard his ship was an error on the part of the Commanding Officer. That no such misunderstanding shall arise in the future, the attached instructions have been issued to all Navy ships and stations."

The attached order to all ships and Naval stations states clearly: "No distinction is made between individuals wearing the Naval uniform, or the uniform of any of the armed services of the United States, because of race or color."

Kills Japanese

TAN YANK GETS LIFE

Pittsburg Courier

Pittsburg, Pa.

YOKOHAMA, Japan—Found guilty of killing a Japanese civilian with a baseball bat, Pfc. Robert Dickens, 27, of Hernando, Miss., was sentenced to prison for life last week by a military court. A review of the case has been requested.

Private Dickens is the second known American soldier charged with killing a Japanese civilian. First to go on trial before a military court was a white GI, Joseph Hicswa, 20, of Wallington, N. J. Hicswa was sentenced to death for killing two Japanese civilians in Japan. Sat 2-23-46

APPEAL TO TRUMAN

The death sentence imposed on Hicswa aroused many American citizens and appeals have been sent to President Truman and other high officials in an effort to save the white soldier's life.

Dickens was accused of killing Kajiro Kimino with the bat in Tokyo on Nov. 18. Dickens was reported in the presence of two other GIs when he allegedly smashed the skull of the victim on a downtown street. Testimony offered at the trial did not indicate why the attack on Kimino was made. After being clouted, the Japanese is said to have staggered to his home where he died.

Dickens' defense counsel included Lieut. Samuel Patterson of Aurora, Ill., a former Chicago lawyer. Prosecutor in the case was Capt. Charles Ward of Peabody, Kan. Dickens did not take the stand in his own defense.

He has been overseas thirty-one months, and served in New Guinea and the Philippines before coming to Japan.

Navy Gives Up GI Jim Crow

PM 1-3-46

By United Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal has instructed all Navy ships and stations to end any discrimination because of "race or color" in the return of overseas troops.

His order followed a recent report that Negro troops had been left at Le Havre, France, by the escort carrier Croatan because it lacked "suitable accommodations." The Army said the Navy was responsible for the decision not to ship the Negroes.

Forrestal's directive ordered Naval personnel to "adhere rigidly" to regulations aimed at preventing discrimination. 1-3-46

"In the administration of Naval personnel," it said, "no differential shall be made because of race or color. This applies also to authorized personnel of all the armed services of this country aboard Navy ships or at Navy stations and activities.

"In their attitude and day-to-day conduct of affairs, Naval officers and enlisted men shall adhere rigidly and impartially to Naval regulations in which no distinction is made . . . because of race or color."

Doors Shut for Them in China, Caribbean

Afro-American

Men Everywhere During Shooting Phase Now Restricted to Labor Units

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

Two Army zones, the China Theater and the Caribbean Defense Command, where Tan Yanks served faithfully and with valor during the shooting phase of World War II, are now closed to them, it was disclosed this week.

A confidential memo bearing the signature of Lt. Col. George Foster, assistant adjutant general, and issued by Lt. Gen. Styler, bluntly tells the story of how color barriers have again been raised, now that all danger has passed.

Under the order, which was passed on to the AFRO by a veteran in the Pacific, enlistment of colored soldiers would be restricted chiefly to the back-breaking drudgery units of engineers, quartermaster corps and transportation corps.

Curiously enough, the very theaters, China and Caribbean, where Tan Yanks now are not wanted, were the zones where they chalked up enviable records during the war emergency. The blood and sweat of Tan engineers in the China theater resulted in the completion of the Burma or Ledo Road, which kept open the supply line to Chinese forces.

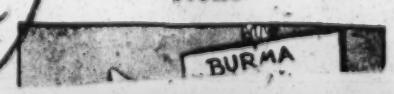
Guarded Panama Canal

During the war it was the colored soldiers that the important task of guarding the Panama Canal was assigned. In addition, they served on many island bases in the Caribbean. 3-2-46

Headed, "Current arms and service in overseas theatres for enlistment in the Regular Army," the order breaks down present openings according to the color of enlistee's skin as follows:

Sat Saturday

CHINA THEATER	White	Colored
Engineers		None
Medical		
Ordnance		



Quartermaster Corps
Signal Corps
Chemical Warfare Service
Adjutant General Department
Corps Military Police
Finance Department
Transportation Corps

CARIBBEAN DEFENSE COMMAND

Colored	White
None	Anti-Aircraft Artillery
	Coast Artillery Corps
	Engineers
	Ordnance
	Quartermaster Corps
	Signal Corps
	Adjutant General Department
	Medical
	Corps Military Police
	Finance Department
	Transportation Corps
	Infantry
	Army Air Forces

ALASKAN DEPARTMENT

White	Colored
Coast Artillery Corps	Quartermaster Corps
Engineers	Transportation Corps
Anti-Aircraft Artillery	Engineers
Signal Corps	
Adjutant General Department	
Quartermaster Corps	
Chemical Warfare Service	
Medical	
Corps Military Police	
Finance	
Ordnance	
Transportation Corps	
Army Air Forces	

MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

White	Colored
Infantry	Engineers
Field Artillery	Medical
Chemical Warfare Service	Ordnance
Engineers	Quartermaster Corps
Finance	Transportation Corps
Medical	
Corps Military Police	
Ordnance	
Signal Corps	
Quartermaster Corps	
Transportation Corps	

EUROPEAN THEATER

White	Colored
Infantry	Engineers (to include ASF Bands)
AAA	QM Corps (to include ASF Bands)
Armored Force	Ordnance (to include ASF Bands)
Cavalry	Signal Corps (to include ASF Bands)
Chemical Warfare Service	Medical (to include ASF Bands)
Engr. (to include Tank Des.)	Field Artillery
Medical	Armored Force
Ordnance	Army Air Forces
Quartermaster Corps	
Signal Corps	
Corps Military Police	
Finance	
Army Air Forces	

Field Artillery
Transportation Corps

PACIFIC THEATER

White	Colored
Infantry	Engineers
AAA	Medical
Armored Force	Signal Corps
Cavalry	Transportation Corps
Coast Artillery Corps	Ordnance
Chemical Warfare Service	Quartermaster Corps
Engineers	Army Air Forces
Field Artillery	Infantry (to include ASF Bands)
Medical	
Ordnance	
Signal Corps	
Corps Military Police	
Transportation Corps	
Army Air Forces	
Quartermaster Corps	

3-2-46

Just 3 Hawaii Cops Who Beat Negro; NAACP Lashes 'Gestapo' Tactics

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

By HUBERT H. WHITE
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

HONOLULU, Hawaii — Three Pearl Harbor civil police were this week suspended from the police force and arrested on charges of assault and battery made by Ozett Lee, Negro welder.

Lee suffered a permanent loss of 44 per cent of his hearing and serious internal injuries as the result of a beating administered him by Sgt. Edward O'Toole, Patrolmen James Robinson and Vernon Price.

Lee told the Defender that March 10 he went to the room of a friend to pay a debt. When he arrived a card game was in progress. Police entered the room and he was arrested for being present.

Questioned Briefly

He was taken to the Civilian Housing Area No. 3 Police Station, and questioned for a few minutes in "the tank," a sound-proof room in the station.

Shortly after, he was surrounded by three policemen, and a fist caught him squarely on the mouth.

"I was kicked, slapped and bounced off the wall," Lee told the Defender. "Out of the corner of my eyes I noticed the other cops grab for what I believed was a blackjack.

"I tried to defend myself, not in a manner as to hit back, but to try to block the blows that were coming at me.

Sat 3-30-46

Kicked In Head

"I felt blood running from my mouth, and my stomach and sides seemed to cave in. I was hit repeatedly below the belt, and felt a shoe smash into my sides and off my temple and left ear.

"As I gradually lost consciousness I could faintly hear a voice yelling, 'Come on, get up you dirty black——.'

"I tried to get up, and fell back as another fist caught me on the head. Then the police started to whisper among themselves, and they stopped beating me."

Fined By Court

Lee was taken into custody and charged with being present at a card game. He was fined $10.

A Honolulu doctor's certificate shows that Lee lost 44 per cent of his hearing as a result of the beating, and that there is a possibility that the injury is permanent.

"My head feels like it was beaten with a club," the victim told the Defender. "My sides are daily driving me mad with pain, and I can hardly hear out of my left ear."

In court the three policemen, O'Toole, Robinson and Price, pleaded "not guilty" to the charges of assault and battery, and stated that Lee was a "liar." They are free on bail, and their trial will take place next week.

Chief Issues Appeal

In the meantime, the chief of police at Pearl Harbor, Merritt A. Mesch, former lieutenant in the Navy, issued a special appeal to civilians living in naval housing or working for the Navy who have any knowledge of the civilian police brutal tactics, to come to him personally with their stories.

Chief Mesch told the Defender: "I have never condoned and never will condone any mistreatment of prisoners in custody of the civil service police and any such cases brought to my attention will be thoroughly investigated and justice meted out."

Sat 3-30-46

The local NAACP has retained an attorney to fight the case.

Fleming R. Waller, president of the branch, said: "Our organization wants the truth and we are ready to go to any extreme to attain the goal. We believe every word of Mr. Lee as to the 'Gestapo treatment' from the offense and we want justice!"

White Officers Join In Protest

Chicago Defender

MUNICH, Germany—An Army unit of Negro soldiers here revealed this week that their outfit was ordered disbanded because the idea of colored GIs controlling the activities of white soldiers was distasteful to "brass hats."

Plans to deactivate the 514th Quartermaster Group, a crack trucking outfit composed of 12 white officers and 28 enlisted men, have aroused the entire personnel.

Even the white commanding officers, both of them from the South, have protested the move to Jim Crow the unit.

Sat. 5-11-46

Control White GIs

The 514th, quartered just outside Munich, controls four battalions, two white and two Negro, and 49 companies, of which 22 are white.

Their outfit faces the scrap heap, the enlisted men believe, because top officers of the American Army of Occupation do not like the idea of a Negro unit controlling the activities of white companies.

"A grave injustice" is being committed against the 514th, declared commanding officer Col. Robert F. Haynes.

A native of Phoebus, Va., Col. Haynes has been with the group for just a short time.

Officer Backs Men

However, Lt. Col. William O. Printup of Augusta, Ga., went into

more detail in defending his men, whose record since last September shows no court martial and no report of venereal disease.

His 25 years experience with Negro troops, said Coy Printup, has shown him that "Negro soldiers in a headquarters unit are tactful in working with white enlisted men in subordinate units, and that Negro soldiers will demand far more of Negro personnel, in subordinate units, than white enlisted men can without arousing feelings of discrimination."

He said, "This firmness is due to the fact that the intelligent Negro soldier feels great responsibility for the actions of his fellow Negroes, because he is aware of the fact that his whole race is being judged."

Negro GIs of the 514th are irked by the fact that their officers are to be transferred to the 513th Quartermaster Group, now stationed at Bremerhaven. They pointed out that the 513th never has operated for the 3rd Army, while the 514th has been attached gradually integration, the Army Air to it since it landed on the Normandy beaches in June, 1944.

Sat. 5-11-46

AAF Rejects Tan Soldiers for ETO

Baltimore Afro American

GREENSBORO, N.C. — Despite adoption of the Gillem report by the War Department calling for gradual integration, the Army Air Forces, apparently, are proceeding to follow the same old pattern of segregation, the AFRO learned

this week.

Colored enlistees for ETO are being refused, according to a message from the AAF Commanding General, "read, explained and furnished" colored three-year enlistees for the ETO at the AAF Overseas Replacement Depot here on Apr. 1, by Col. H. K. Mooney, commandant.

Although the War Department is carrying on an intensive recruiting program for service in this theatre, and is urging passage of a peacetime Selective Service — so short have become enlistments for occupation duty, colored reenlistees are told:

"It is unfortunate that since the date of enlistment the situation has changed, and the requirements for personnel lowered until there are now no vacancies in the ETO to which you may be assigned.

"It is regretted that you cannot be assigned at this time to the ETO, but in fairness to you, you will be given the following choice of assignment: you may change your choice and be assigned to the United States, or retain the ETO choice until a vacancy may occur."

Sat 4-13-46

Jimcro Army Still

Peoples Voice, New York, N.Y.

SOME OF THE NEGRO press went overboard last week in hailing the new War Department policy on utilization of Negro manpower as a death-blow to Army jimcro. It is nothing of the kind. The new policy maintains traditional jimcro lines intact, merely applying them to smaller units than heretofore.

The new policy does represent some progress, chiefly in that it proposes general use of (separate) white and Negro combat and service units together, much as with the Negro volunteers used in the famous Timberwolf Division during the drive across Germany. Let us hope that this small step toward an integrated Army is only the beginning, and that it will be followed by more substantial democratic reforms.

Meanwhile, let us understand clearly that the basic structure of our army is still jimcro, that this segregated pattern tends to intensify discriminations against the Negro people in civilian as well as in military life, and that we must never stop for a minute our struggle against Army segregation. The American nation, fresh from victory over the Fascist enemies of all mankind, is entitled to something better than an army composed of jimcro units, whether they be large or small.

In re: Overseas Observers...

GI Joe Is Not Too Impressed

DEAR JOE,

I'm fed up! I've just read the report of another colored leader on what he observed overseas.

I'm fed right up to my Adam's Apple.

I was in Townsville, Australia, in June, 1943, when Bishop R. A. Gregg came overseas labelled as "a special representative of the President of the United States" and built all the colored soldiers up to the biggest let down we ever had.

At the time Bishop Gregg was in Australia the toughest period of the war for the American troops. He came through the toughest period of discrimination from their own white officers they ever had to face in that part of the world.

I don't know what the Bishop came over for—very few of the men ever found out, for all the time he was there he was closely flanked by Georgia-born Colonel P. M. Shockley and the enlisted men gave them plenty room, but we hoped he'd change things.

But I went on from there to combat in New Guinea and lived to read the glowing acounts of Bishop Gregg in the American papers on how well the colored troops were faring in Australia and the isles of the Pacific.

The day Bishop Gregg came to Townsville we had steak for dinner. I wonder if he knew that we had been eating bully beef for 30 days straight before he came—I wonder if he knew we ate "C" rations for 45 days more after he was gone.

CAPTAIN WANTED TO STAY IN AUSTRALIA

When Bishop Gregg ate in the officers' mess (at the colonel's table) of the 48th Quartermaster Truck Regiment I was a second lieutenant just out of OCS, but I was already in command of the 92nd QM Railhead Company because they were headed for combat and the white captain who formerly commanded it wanted to stay in Australia.

Maybe Bishop Gregg figured Lieutenant Scott and I sat at the same table in the corner of the mess hall because we were second lieutenants, but I wonder how he figured Chaplain Frierson of Atlanta, Ga., who was a first lieutenant got at the same table.

In case the Bishop was too busy with the colonel to ask, I will tell him now. We sat in the corner because we were colored officers and that was the colored table. (But the Bishop's report in American papers said we were getting along all right.)

When I hit the beaches of New Guinea as a company commander although my company's area was a good eight miles over jungles trails from the docks where the ships from the States came in I was constantly troubled by colored naval personnel who would hitch hike and walk those eight miles and attempt to abandon their ship and join my company because they were being treated so badly on the high seas by naval officers.

NAVY TWICE AS LIBERAL AS ARMY

And yet Joe, I lived to see the Secretary of the Navy pin the Navy's highest civilian award on Lester Granger, national secretary of the Urban League, for saying among other things, that the Navy was twice as liberal as the Army in the treatment of its colored personnel.

When I stood on the dock of the USS Normacdale at Gamma Dodo, New Guinea and said goodbye to the islands forever, the last bunch of guys I talked to were a group of Seabees who had helped to load the ship. And the last thing they said to me was, "Lieutenant, please if you ever make it back to the States (the war was still very much on) please tell EVERYBODY how they are treating us over here."

I am telling you now, Joe—I soldiered from private to captain and served with Australian, Chinese, Indian, Aboriginal, and Papaun troops, but the status of the colored Seabees at Gamma Dodo and Waga Waga, New Guinea, was the lowest I have ever seen in any uniform.

And yet I lived to read an article by the Rev. William H. Jernagin, who the Seabees' officials took on a tour of the Pacific, that said among other things that the Seabees were well treated in the Pacific. Maybe Mr. Jernagin didn't get to Gamma Dodo or the beaches at Waga Waga. But maybe he should have gone.

I was among the first colored troops to land in Australia back in 1942 and one of the things which I will never forget is the six blocks down along the Brisbane River which the American Army set aside for a recreation area for colored troops. All the rest of the city of Brisbane was "off limits" to tan GIs.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER CLUB

Right in the middle of this six blocks which consisted of nothing but some warehouses along the river, the American Red Cross came along and set up the notorious George Washington Carver Club.

A half block away from the "colored" Red Cross Club was the biggest brothel in Brisbane and I have often sickened to see over 300 colored soldiers waiting line for the three women who sold their wares inside.

A few days ago another one of our "leaders" Jesse O. Thomas who has a pretty big job with the American Red Cross overseas told the world that the American Red Cross was the best thing that ever **happened to colored soldiers overseas. I guess he wants a medal.**

Yours in the Service
Jim

Government Fails Negro Vets

Systematic Denial of Rights Under GI Bill Scored at Conference; New Technique Needed to Get Results Under Government Program

By TRUMAN K. GIBSON Jr., Veterans Editor

Courier 4-13-46

NEW YORK—The sorry plight of Negro veterans, and particularly those living in the South, was graphically developed for the representatives of the forty organizations that met at the call of the American Council on Race Relations here last week. Jesse O. Dedmon of the NAACP, Vincent Malveaux of the American Council, Julius A. Thomas of the National Urban League, and other official from the Veterans Administration present replied lightly, "Oh, that's a job for Negro colleges. You see during the war, those people were good, those people were able to send their girls to school. When times tighten up, the girls will have to drop out and Administration and other agencies cannot now afford.

George S. Mitchell of the Southern Regional Council, speakers in saying "I found no evidence of any effort by official agencies to change conditions and place Negroes in jobs, except in a few isolated cases." Northern communities." Sat. 4-13-46

ports that were based on first hand observation of conditions throughout the country.

The statements of these four experts completely supported the finding of fact unanimously arrived at by the representatives present that governmental agencies responsible for the execution of the veterans' program had completely failed veterans of minority races.

That Negroes don't receive all the bad treatment was effectively developed by Malveaux who reported that the Japanese-Americans who turned in the best records of any American troops in the war were being systematically denied referrals to jobs in California "where they would have contacts with the public."

As for Negroes, when they are referred to jobs, they uniformly receive only menial and service assignments.

Julius Thomas of the Urban League, who spent three months covering the country, asserted that the alleged "vocational" training is now being offered Negro veterans as a joke, at least in the thirty highmoney is being expended in schools and training schools he visited only training offered is usually on

"What is needed are not resolutions and expressions of discontent." It happened that the taxpayers pened that the questioner was from a Nashville, Tenn. paper. A high

official from the Veterans Administration present replied lightly, "Oh, that's a job for Negro colleges. You see during the war, those people were good, those people were able to send their girls to school. When times tighten up, the girls will have to drop out and Administration and other agencies cannot now afford.

"The only thing wrong with this, aside from the fact that it is wholly assinine view, is that there couldn't possibly qualify for any college training program.

The New York conference is an encouraging sign. Although the delegates adopted the usual resolution calling on the various governmental agencies to stop discriminating. They showed a seriousness and earnestness to actually do something. They asked the American Council to serve as a clearing house for information. They also agreed to a later meeting.

MUST DEVISE NEW TECHNIQUE

What is needed are not resolutions and expressions of discontent. It happened that the taxpayers pened that the questioner was from a Nashville, Tenn. paper. A high

We have to forge weapons that can be immediately used. All of the reports and statements of the fact that segregation is wasteful, extravagant and wholly discriminatory. This practice is a luxury that the Veterans' Bradley and other agencies cannot now afford.

The action of the Army, that culminated in the Gillem Report that is now being carefully analyzed in The Pittsburgh Courier, offers some hope, if it's lesson can be brought home to General Bradley and others. This newspaper will continue in its efforts to get a square deal for all veterans irrespective of race.

Sat. 4-13-46

Sat. 4-13-46

Sat. 4-13-46

Sat. 4-13-46

Courier 4-13-46

COUNCIL ACTION IS ENCOURAGING

Except for this newspaper, little attention has been devoted to the problem by Negro newspapers. In this, they are following the general press. At a recent conference between representatives of forty of our leading dailies and representatives of the veterans' agencies, someone late in the program asked not "What about Negroes?" Malveaux replied that the question was usually on a single Negro on the pay-roll.

SEGREGATION HOLDS IN VET FACILITIES

All of the speakers scored the Veterans Administration and other agencies for their discriminatory hiring practices. Negro counselors were conspicuous by their absence everywhere. In Memphis, Tenn., Mr. Thomas reported finding a young white girl 21-years of age giving employment advice to mature Negro veterans.

Raps Officer Privileges

'More Discrimination in Army Than in Civilian Life,' GI Says

Pittsburg Courier Sat 4-13-46

Pittsburg, Pa.

WASHINGTON—(NNPA)—Marion F. Greene, only colored enlisted man to appear before the Secretary of War's special board investigating the Army's "caste system," told the board last Monday he believed officers should be made to line up for their food just as enlisted men and should be required to use the same recreational facilities as their men.

Called before the board to give an enlisted man's views on the "caste system," Greene, a veteran of both the Pacific and European theatres, recommended abolishing the salute between officers and enlisted men during off-duty hours. He said he did not feel this would cause a lessening of discipline in the Army.

EXPRESSES VIEWS

Troy H. Middleton, former lieutenant-general, who commanded the Forty-fifth Division, a board member, asked Greene if he believed in discipline in the Army. When Greene answered in the affirmative, Mr. Middleton asked him whether he felt an enlisted man would salute an officer whom he did not like if he met him in town during off-duty hours, if saluting was optional.

"I don't feel any man in the Army would let his personal feelings cause him to show disrespect to an officer's rank," Greene replied. Sat 4-13-46

Referring to the special sections reserved for officers in theatres, Greene told the board he had seen vacant seats in the officer's reserved section while enlisted men were turned away. If officers pay the same admission price as enlisted men, Greene said, they should not be afforded special privileges.

GIs COULDN'T SEE LENA

Greene said on one occasion when Lena Horne, movie actress, visited Fort Huachuca, Ariz., officers took over Miss Horne upon her arrival at the post and it was impossible for enlisted men to get near her.

Lieut.-Gen. James H. Doolittle, who commanded the Eighth Air Force, chairman of the board, asked Greene to comment on his experiences with race discrimination in the Army.

Greene replied he had found more discrimination in the Army than he had met in civilian life. While waiting at Camp Stockton, Calif., to be shipped overseas, Greene said, he had been forced to use separate water to wash his mess kit despite the fact he was going overseas to fight beside the men from whom he was segregated.

WHISPERING CAMPAIGN

He also told of riots in Australia and how white officers forbade colored officers to associate with Australian women and conducted whispering campaigns among Australian women about colored officers. Sat 4-13-46

The length of service of a man overseas, Greene said, should be a factor in determining whether the man's family should be sent overseas. Families of men who have been overseas longest should be sent to them first, regardless of whether they were officers or enlisted men, he stated.

A veteran of five years in the Army, Greene is a former member of the Twenty-ninth Quartermaster Truck Company while in the Pacific, and was a member of the 349th Field Artillery while in the European theatre.

Discrimination, Segregation Blast Object

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Tues. 6-20-46

NEW YORK—(NNPA)—Speaking over the Columbia Broadcasting System last Monday night, Millard Lampbell, an ex-staff sergeant in the Army Air Forces, scored race discrimination and segregation as evils of the Army caste system.

Mr. Lampbell is well known as an author and playwright. Several of his war scripts have recently been published in book form under the title, "The Long Way Home."

He spoke on the program, "In My Opinion," heard every Monday and Thursday evening over the CBS. The subject for discussion was "Should Social Distinction in the Army Be Abolished?"

MINOR QUESTIONS

Unfortunately, most of the Doolittle Committee's recommendations for reform in the Army's caste system, said Mr. Lampbell, "dealt with minor social questions of uniform, saluting, officers' clubs—the hundred, petty abuses of the caste system. 6-20-46

"Now, big as those seemed when you had to face them day after day they are not as important as the base from which they stem; the question of—what is a democratic army?"

On the racial aspects of the Army's caste system, Mr. Lampbell said:

"Over in Italy there was an Air Force outfit called the Ninety-ninth Pursuit Squadron. They flew cover over the Anzio-Nettuno Beachhead and knocked down seventeen German planes in three days.

"In Europe one of our crack field artillery outfits was the 333d, one of the spearhead units of the 761st Tank Battalion. Those outfits happened to be completely composed of Negro soldiers. So were many of the engineers who pushed the Alcan Highway up across Alaska six months ahead of schedule. Atlanta, Ga.

OTHERS CITED

"So were the boys who delivered 75 per cent of the ammunition in Europe, rolled it down that Red Ball Highway under German artillery fire. And so was the doctor who perfected our blood plasma technique, not to mention a dozen scientists on the atomic project. Tues 6-20-46

"The Negroes who marked up a record in this war did it not because of the Army, but in spite of it. Negroes in uniform were kept out of combat, assigned to collecting garbage and picking up butts, forced to sit in Jim Crow GI theaters and buy at Jim Crow PX's And nevertheless, some of them broke through the iron wall of prejudice and died on the long road from San Lo to Burma, saying simply with their blood they believed all men to be created equal. 6-20-46

"The first reform I ask for is a simple working system based on the belief that equality is not tested by the color of skin or the language of prayers."

Army Enlistment Of Negroes Halts, Many Joined Here

Charleston, S. C., News-Courier July 19, 1946

Orders to suspend enlistment of negroes were received yesterday morning by the United States army recruiting substation, at 157 1-2 Calhoun street, Captain Robert J. Hefling, officer in charge, said.

The orders came in a telegram from Colonel C. H. Karlstad, commanding officer of the South Carolina military district, which read as follows:

"Effective immediately the enlistment of negro personnel in the army is suspended."

The war department announced Tuesday that it was suspending the enlistment of negroes in the regular army except in specialist classes.

The army policy is to limit negroes to a ratio of one-in-10 recruits, in line with the ratio in the civilian population, whereas since last fall negro enlistments over the nation reached a ratio of about one-in-five. While he recruits.

Negroes have made up a majority of the enlistments at Charleston since January, statistics at the substation show. Since the first of the year, there have been 277 white and 293 negro enlistments, divided by months as follows: January, white, 58, negro, 59; February, 38 and 39; March, 53 and 41; April, 31 and 27; May, 24 and 26; June, 73 and 101.

The Army has yet to realize that more than the rights of Negroes is currently involved in Europe. The prestige of our entire Army and indeed that of democracy is at stake.

Young men hate in receptive ears. from the South suddenly find themselves moving in high circles. They are overwhelmed.

Many letters from overseas indicate that there is a race campaign afoot and that it is producing results. The most recent rumor that reached my attention is that all Negro troops are to be gradually withdrawn as one method of combatting communism. The strategy is to erect a solid front of conservatives.

Such a move, of course, could come about only after counter-manding the present War Department order requiring that overseas units include a garrison of about 10 per cent Negro strength. Perhaps the campaign still rests with of lower grade officers. Granting that this these underlings do not express attitudes, official War Department attitudes of still those that they have expressed are not too inconsistent with those held by high ranking officers in the Army.

McNARNEY STATEMENT

Gen. Joseph L. McNarney, now the boss of all overseas troops, told that "The Negro is a failure as a soldier. It will be one hundred years before he can develop to a point where he will be on a parity with white Americans." General McNarney was then the commanding officer of all the American troops in the Mediterranean Theatre and had served a long period as deputy chief of staff of the U. S. Army.

How much can a man like McNarney be expected to do to combat the slowly rising tide of intolerance in Europe? While he could not be accused of sympathy for all or even in any Nazi doctrines, his racial attitudes permit some of these doctrines to take root. History shows that once started they are difficult to stamp out.

Nazis in Army:

American Officers Abroad Propagating Race Hatred

Courier

By TRUMAN K. GIBSON Jr., Courier Veterans Editor

Erika Mann, daughter of the famous German writer, Thomas Mann, has discovered that American officers in Germany are fostering and extending Nazi racial doctrines. In a series of articles that appeared in the Chicago Daily News, Miss Mann, a distinguished writer in her own right, describes the lavish parties attended by American officers and sets out some of the conversation she heard that greatly delighted the "vanquished" Nazis.

While Negroes can share Miss Mann's dismay at this state of affairs, we can scarcely be surprised. It is no secret to us that many officers in our Army see eye to eye with the Nazis on the matter of the alleged supremacy of the "pure" white race. 6-8-46

There have been too many evidences that many in the Army have set out to maintain racial supremacy at all costs.

MEMORANDUM BACKED SEGREGATION Pittsburgh

In 1941 Col. John R. Deane, secretary of the War Department general staff, wrote in a memorandum to the Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War that separate facilities at the Tuskegee Army Field would be erected for white officers "because the Army does not have time to attempt to correct social barriers that are facts in this country." Colonel Deane, later to become major general and head of the military mission to Russia, was one of the bright stars in the firmament of young officers around General Marshall. His statement was therefore not one of an obscure young Army colonel.

There were, of course, many other instances of similar expressions. In a letter to the general staff in 1940, Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the Air Forces, said "Negro pilots cannot be used in our present Air Force since this would result in having Negro officers serving over white enlisted men. This would create an impossible social problem.

The pay off appeared in a memorandum in 1941 prepared for the chief of the Air Forces and addressed to the commanding general, West Coast Air Force Training Center. This little gem is as follows:

AIR FORCE MEMO

"Memorandum from the assistant chief of the Air Force to General Johnson, chief, Training and Operations Division. Reference a memo policy pertaining to the segregation of colored troops the following is quoted for your information: Mr. Lovett (Assistant Secretary of War for Air) informed me this morning that apparently Mr. Hastie had requested no segregation of Negroes and whites in the aviation units. Mr. Lovett has answered definitely, no, there must and will be segregation.' This is for your information."

The Army Forces thus resorted to the use of a sentence in a conversation to firmly implant Nazi-like doctrines in the minds of field commanders.

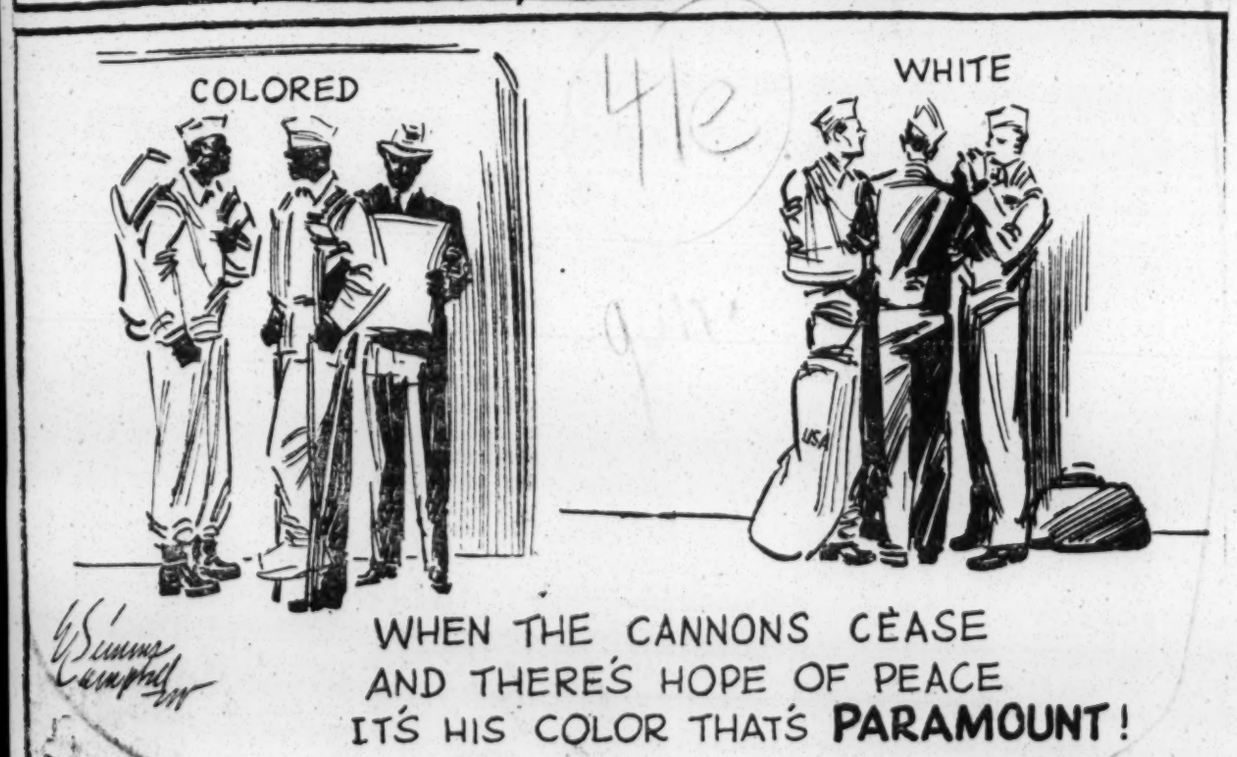
With notions like this already existing in the Army, the seeds of Nazism have fertile soil in which to take root. These budding flowers of race hate are being watered by ignorance. Observers overseas have reported that on many occasions white officers have lashed themselves into a frenzy because they are impotent to do anything about Negro troops and white European women.

RACE CAMPAIGN ABROAD

Now that the war is over and life is proceeding a little more leisurely, these white officers are coming under the spell of apparently cultured Europeans. Charming women whisper gems of race

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md. Sat. 11-16-46



Gibson's Army Attacks Likened to Repentance

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md. Sat. 10-12-46

Pa. Pastor Asks Why He Said So Little While in Office, Charges Report Aided Bilbo

By REV. FINIS H. AUSTIN

SEWICKLEY, Pa.—The series of attacks upon "Army Bias" by Truman K. Gibson of Chicago, are a far cry from the attitude he assumed as Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War.

If Mr. Gibson has repentance in mind, no Christian person would deny him that God-given privilege and right, but repentance and confession are inseparable, and the validity of either of them depends upon the sincerity of the individual involved.

Why did not Mr. Gibson expose these evils when he was civilian aide and in position to do something effective about them?

Courage Challenged

Why was he willing to accept the position Gov. William H. Hastie of the Virgin Islands, then Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War, resigned because of the same conditions Gibson now condemns? The bulk of colored soldiers are back in civilian life, and there is not very much to be gained or lost in the attacks Mr. Gibson now makes. Certainly it needs not cost him either courage or position.

Aided Bilbo

When he could have done most good, Mr. Gibson showed none of his present antagonism towards bias in the Army. But 500,000 soldiers (especially of the 92nd Infantry Division) know that Senator Bilbo and his colleagues attacked their "unfitness" from material in the famous or infamous "Gibson Report."

It will take more than a post war verbal attack upon the Army by Mr. Gibson to cause them to forgive or forget a deal which, in their opinion, has had no equal since the days of Judas Iscariot.

41e 1946

General

'Illogical' Gillem Report Lashed By Bolte, AVC Head

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 6-13-46

NEW YORK—Although the Gillem Report is the "best documented statement we have had" of the need to end Jim Crow in the armed forces, it is illogical because it does not urge an end to segregation, declared Charles G. Bolte, chairman of the American Veterans Committee, this week.

In an article criticizing the Gillem Committee's report on Negroes in the services, Bolte stated that the report "does not face up to the basic issue: segregation and continued discrimination."

The report, released several weeks ago after a board of four general officers had studied wartime Army practices for five months, never even considered the proposition that artificial barriers of color should be abolished in the Army, Bolte charged.

Dodges Integration

He said that the report analyzes the excellent record established by Negro troops, and yet concludes that Negro and white troops must still be segregated from one another.

The Gillem Report disclosed that plans for using Negro troops were inadequate and admits by implication that colored servicemen were not granted full opportunity to show their fighting ability.

The chief failure of Negro troops lay in lack of leadership ability. To overcome this the report recommends a "broader Negro base of both officers and enlisted men to assist in the training the peacetime army."

War Dept. Gets Criticism

But, adds Bolte, the committee failed to follow this point to its logical conclusion—complete integration of colored men into the Army.

The American Veterans' Committee has forwarded a criticism of the Gillem report to Secretary of War Robert Patterson. It was composed by a former Negro officer and two white officers.

They charged that "the 'modified Jim Crowism' advocated by the Gillem report is merely an admission" that segregation does not provide maximum efficient utilization of our nation's manpower.

"Where Negro troops failed, it was because the War Department failed them," the letter declared. "The Army forced upon the Negro soldier the added burden of fighting for his self-respect among his fellow soldiers.

". . . Army policy dictated that the Negro soldier, even as he prepared to make the supreme sacrifice, would be humiliated, often brutalized, but never accorded the stature of full American manhood."

The AVC letter then states bluntly, "There is, therefore, ample evidence to support the contention that Negro combat troops were defeated by Army Jim Crow before they met the enemy."

Democratic Army Recommended

The veterans organization recommends that "our new Army should be a democratic army in every sense, one that will permit no racial segregation and one that will enlist men and classify them according to their aptitude and not their color, and by so doing become a positive and constructive force for the preservation of democracy."

Bolte reported that the War Department's answer, written by Assistant Secretary of War Howard C. Petersen, states that the ultimate goal of complete integration is a process that "must be gradual in nature."

"The question arises," declares Bolte, "How long will we deny democracy within the ranks of the very shield of democracy, while we preach it aboard as the sole salvation of the world?"

Soldier Given Life For Killing Japanese

Richmond, Va. Times-Dispatch

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 16—(AP)—Private Robert L. Dickens, 27, Negro, of Memphis, Tenn., was sentenced Thursday by a general court martial to life imprisonment and dishonorable discharge after being convicted on a charge of munrdering a middle-aged Japanese in Tokyo, the Eighth Army announced today. 2-17-46

Dickens, member of the Seventy-first quartermaster Depot Unit, was convicted on the testimony of two soldier companions, a Japanese doctor, the Japanese widow, and two Japanese dsoys Carried, and two Japanese boys. Captain Charles Ward, Peabody, Kas., prosecuted the case."

No Travel J.C., Says War Dept.

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

A memorandum declaring that the War Department does not discriminate in the transportation of colored troops was issued on Saturday in reply to numerous queries received by the department. 1-3-46

"The War Department policy in this respect is well known," the memorandum said. "Personnel traveling aboard ships under Army control are separated by units, but there is no discrimination because of color or race.

"This has been the rule prior to and during the war, and it will continue to be the rule as to transporting colored Army personnel on vessels under Navy control.

"The Navy Department has recently issued a directive to all its personnel ordering that there be no discrimination because of color or race."

Army Officer Bans Race Discussions

People's Voice New York

MANILA—Servicemen have been forbidden to write articles or letters on such "controversial" subjects as race relations, religion and officer privileges versus enlisted men's privileges by Col. W. E. Waters in charge of the information and education section of the Army forces in the Western Pacific the colonel admitted this week. 2-3-46

His admission came as a result of complaints appearing in "The Pacific", Army newspaper here. The colonel declared that the new policy was aimed at building up the Army, and that it was not a gag rule. He said that it had been decided to exercise supervision of subject matter in letters of the Mail Bag column of the newspaper.

House Committee Urges Study of 'Blue Discharges'

Afro American Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—The House Military Afairs Committee on Jan. 30 urged the Army to review all "blue discharges" issued since the start of World War II and suggested new standards for all types of discharges.

The "blue discharges" are those given under Army Regulations for inaptness, inadaptability for the military service or undesirable habits or traits of character.

Given for Fighting J.C.

Disproportionately the recipients of "blue discharges," colored soldiers were given them frequently because they protested against discriminatory treatment and in many cases accepted them in order to get out of a discriminatory Army setup.

Authoirzed under the GI Bill of Rights to review and modify discharges other than "dishonorable discharges" given by courts-martial, the Secretary of War's Discharge Review Board has already changed one-third of the cases of "blue dischages" it has reviewed to honorable.

Benefits Frequently Denied

Declaring that an inquiry had convinced it that "blue discharges" were "offensive, illogical and unfair," the House committee said further that they had the effect of dishonorable discharges.

In addition, it pointed out that in many cases the Veterans Administration had refused veterans with "blue discharges" benefits under the GI Bill of Rights, which entitles all except dishonorably discharged veterans to certain privileges.

4 Types Recommended

The committee suggested the following types of discharges for the Army:

Honorable, discharges under honorable conditions" for inadaptability, inaptness and physical disability resulting from misconduct.; 2-9-46

"General discharges" based on the judgment of a special court-martial or board comparable to a special court-martial for misconduct, fraudulent enlistments and similar offenses and "dishonorable discharges" as a result of a court-martial.

Deny Officers Are Jim-Crow Victims

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON. — (NNPA) — Concentration of colored officers, of field grade, who desire to be retained in the Army, in a replacement pool at Fort McClellan, Ala., is in "no sense discriminatory," according to Brig. Gen. Miles Reber, of the Army General Staff. 2-2-46

At least 400 colored officers who desire to be retained in the service are in the replacement pool at Fort McClellan.

A protest was made to Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson against the assignment of all colored officers to the Alabama post.

All officers who desire to be retained on active duty, and who are not filling an authorized position vacancy at the time of their statement of intention to remain on active duty, or who are members of units being deactivated, are assigned to an officer replacement pool until such time as proper position vacancies exist, General Reber asserted.

This practice applies to both colored and white officers.

To Replace White Officers

General Reber also said that the commanding general of the Army Ground Forces recently issued a directive that white officers occupying positions in colored units will be replaced by colored officers wherever possible.

The commanding general of the Army Ground Forces also recently directed, General Reber said, that a complete and exhaustive study be made to determine the necessary revision in ground forces assignment policy for colored officers in order to prevent long periods of inactivity at officer replacement pools.

According to General Reber, there were 39 colored officers assigned and 53 colored officers including a lieutenant colonel, attached or unassigned at Fort McClellan. 2-2-46

"I wish to emphasize," General Reber continued, "that a similar situation exists in most officer replacement pools in view of the time lag between the opening of a vacancy in an authorized position and the filling of this vacancy through requisition upon an officer replacement pool."

NEW WAR DEPT. EDICTS CENSOR NEGRO GI FACTS

The Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 7-20-46

WASHINGTON — Under the guise of protecting the Negro race from "statistical data" which may cause "racial conflict," the War Department last week threw an "iron curtain" around important statistics on the Negro fighting man of World War II.

Pressmen were further shocked when it was revealed that Marcus Ray, Negro civilian aide to the Secretary of War, sanctioned this prohibition of statistical data to "non-military sources."

The War Department's sudden liberalism appeared inconsistent with its concomitant policy of barring Negro WACs from overseas service and the continued general segregation of Negro personnel throughout the armed forces.

The fear prevalent here is that ranking officials are using this specious "protection" as a smokescreen to hide selective service statistics which reveal the indicting lack of educational and health opportunities offered to Negroes, particularly in the South.

Jim Crow Not Abolished In New Army Policy--NAACP

Atlanta, Ga. Daily Home Sat. 3-16-46

NEW YORK—(SNS)—The new Army policy on the use of the Negro troops is a step forward, but "does not abolish segregation in the army" said the NAACP in an official statement March 2.

"The new policy provides for Jim Crow platoons instead of Jim Crow divisions," the statements said. "It also states that eventually Negro officers are expected to command the Negro units. There is some reference to specialists and technicians being used according to their ability, but the main body of the recommendations has to do with the formation of still separate Negro units, under Negro officers for service in the army. Although it is stated that Negro officers will be accepted and treated the same as white officers, it is apparent that they will be dependent for promotion upon the openings available in so-called Negro units.

"As the report states, and as secretary Patterson has said, this is merely a step toward integration. It is by no means integration and will not answer the legitimate complaints of Negro officers and enlisted men who served in the last war. If it is hoped by this report to secure the support of Negroes for peacetime military conscription, the chances are slim."

General Davis: Armed Service Bias Is Shame of Nation

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 8-31-46

By JOHNNIE JOHNSON

COLUMBUS—Brigadier General B. O. Davis Sr., highest ranking Negro officer in the United States Army, sharply criticized the existing segregation in the Army before an audience of more than 3,000 persons here last week at St. Mark Church as he adressed the public meeting of the national convention of the Frontiers Club of America.

General Davis, in citing incidents of prejudice he knew of during the Spanish-American War and World Wars I and II told the audience that no one individual knew better than he the effects of segregation on the morale and training of colored soldiers.

"NO SUCH ANIMAL."

Hitting at the Army directives to establish "separate and equal facilities for Negro troops," the General declared, "there is no such animal."

In commenting on the current wave of reaction against Negroes, the General said: "Many of the half-million colored men and women who have served abroad have, in spite of the attempted planting of segregation by some white Americans, experienced a freedom abroad not experienced in their homes here in the U. S. These people will never forget this freedom, and it is not going to be easy task to compel them to get back into the old pattern."

General Davis was now a veterans, spokesmen for the Socialist Workers Party, here on Sept. 9. Baltimore, Md.

Milton Richardson of New York and George Breitman of Newark, N.J., were the two ex-GI's who sponsored this and other radical changes in the system before a War Department Advisory Committee hearing at the U.S. Court House. Sat. 9-21-46

"Never forget this, I am not going to be luke warm on the racial question. Those who heard him were convinced that regardless of his past martial system advocated by two asserted that the record, General Davis was served under him and the Negro this country is true champion of the men who have served in the nation of segregation people of the Nation. 8-31-46

The convention of the Frontiers to be equal closed as the delegates were guests of the Shiloh Baptist Church at the Sunday morning services.

HARD-HITTING SPEECH

In speaking of the vicious manner in which the American white soldier has spread the seeds of race hate wherever he went General Davis maintained that "nowhere has been too far, and never have these folks (the white American soldiers) been too burdened to take segregation with them."

The hard-hitting speech in which the veteran soldier urged that both white and black men fair-minded white and black men rise together to fight against race hate, and described judice and race hate, and the existence of such as a shame, to our Nation, came as a surprise to the many listeners who had been when cases involving their com-

Court-Martial Changes Asked at N.Y. Hearing

The Afro American

NEW YORK—That colored soldiers have the right to sit on juries

Military Justice

'Issue of Race One of Most Serious in Army Inquiry'

Courier 6-1-46 Sat. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Courier

By TRUMAN K. GIBSON Jr., Veterans Editor

Kenneth Royall, formerly a brigadier general in the Army, a leading light in the North Carolina bar, and now Undersecretary of War, has been beating the drums recently in behalf of the Army's system of justice, which he terms "the best military system in the world." The fact that Mr. Royall has had to spend so much time recently defending the system shows that there is considerable contrary opinion. Despite Mr. Royall's claims, the Army recently appointed a board to inquire into military justice. 6-1-46 Sat.

CRITICAL COMMENT

The membership of this board consists of members of the American Bar Association. This organization consistently discriminates against Negro lawyers. Its designation by the Secretary of War immediately aroused a storm of critical comment by Negro lawyers. Many liberal white lawyers joined with them. The National Lawyer's Guild was particularly active, sending a delegation to Washington to discuss the matter. Pittsburgh

Despite the furor, the composition of the board of inquiry remains unchanged. No single recent act of the Army is of greater importance to Negro soldiers. For the abuses of military court ranks next to the treatment accorded Negro Americans in the listing of the most serious of the problems that have to be set aright for the post-war Army.

As a matter of fact, it is difficult to separate the matter of military justice from the many other abuses that faced Negro soldiers in the past and will face them in the future unless something is done. Negroes in the Army committed 17 per cent of the military offenses, according to Army statistics. The usual generalizations are being drawn from these figures. Yet, as usual, they don't develop half the story.

PROPORTIONS WRONG

At the outset, let me make it clear that Negro soldiers, like all others, will commit military offenses. The proportions on the Army's books are, however, all wrong. There is little connection between the rate of convictions and the actual number of offenses. Uninformed persons argue that because so many Negroes have been convicted of crimes, they must have committed so many more.

I don't know the final answers, but I know that the Army Board is not prepared to approach the issue. Despite the pious claims of high Army officials, the issue of race is one of the most serious in the whole inquiry. It is indeed tragic that an organization as basically undemocratic as the American Bar Asosciation is in the picture. 6-1-46 Sat

MADE CONSPICUOUS

No one among the group of august lawyers will explore into the effects of the Army's system of segregation and its effect on military justice. Yet the effect of herding all Negroes into separate organizations has an immediate bearing on the issue. The all-Negro organizations, largely service, were in well policed areas overseas. Their color made them conspicuous. Every move from the straight and narrow was immediately noticed. Offenses, involving women, resulted in the "throwing of the book" at Negro soldiers.

In 1941, I called the attention of the War Department to the dangerous effect of the attitudes of many white officers. The occasion for my warning was an incident that affected a coast artillery unit that was stationed at Marcus Hook, Pa. All of the officers in this organization, with the exception of the chaplain, were white. They became incensed at the friendly attitude of the people in the community and particularly the young white women.

The commander fixed the situation right up. He directed that a notice be posted calling attention to the fact that "any association between Negro men and white women would be deemed rape, which is punishable by death in time of war." What chance did many young men have when so many officers held this notion? Many cases fought by the NAACP attest to the slavish adherence of many courts to this vicious doctrine. 6-1-46

PUSHED AROUND

In asserting that the board will not raise issues vital to Negroes and the Army, I do not intend to impugn their motives. However, we have been pushed around for a number of years by good people who did not intend the harm they have inflicted on us. In continuing blindly, as in the present instance, the Army is following a pattern all too familiar in the past. Saturday

Good intentions are not enough. No one intended that untrained troops be skilled in the fighting in Italy. Yet that is what happened as a result of segregation. Proof is not really needed. Yet it is the War Department in abundance. When I returned from my trip overseas, I submitted a report that included the following:

"Nearly all of the officers referred in in their conversations to the calibre of replacements. Of the 2600 replacements that had been received in the Division, records showed that 2300 had been sent directly from service units where their average length of service was slightly in excess of a year and a half.

"It is interesting to note in this connection the following percentages of Negroes inducted between the months of July and February: July, 10.8; August, 10.7; September, 6.2; October, 5.8; November, 6.2; December, 6.4; January, 9.7; February, 7.2.

"According to these figures, the extreme drop in inductions occurred immediately after the Ninety-second Division was committed to combat. In this connection, the following colloquy occurred at a hearing before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on 24 November, 1944:

"Senator Johnson: Well, on this 7.3 per cent Negro, the ratio is about 10.

"General Hershey: That is right.

"Senator Johnson: How does it happen that they have fallen down?

"General Hershey: I think there are two or three reasons. One of the main reasons is that the War Department has found itself under the necessity of inducting primarily for replacements. In fact you will note that the separations are getting so that they are too far from the inductions, and the War Department tells us when they induct replacements for the units which have suffered losses.

"Senator Gurney: There are not so many losses in the colored troops as there are in the white troops percentage wise? 6-1-46 Sat.

"General Hershey: That is my understanding.

"Senator Gurney: They are not on the front line?

"General Hershey: That is my understanding.

"From this it would appear that at a time when Selective Service had been told that Negro replacements were not needed and consequently reductions in draft calls for Negroes had been effected, the Army need was actually so great that service troops, largely illiterate and with little or no combat training, were then being sent overseas for immediate combat use . . ."

The only intention the Army had in filling the needs of the Ninety-second Division was to maintain segregation. That this resulted tragically for many young men was a direct though overlooked fact at the time. Pittsburgh Pa.

The same thing will happen in the field of military justice. The board wouldn't intend to overlook anything. It will be thinking in terms of accepting the system of the past because there is no one in the membership as now constituted to proceed differently. It is certainly to be hoped that the organizations that have already protested the composition of the board will not relax their efforts when the report is published.

Army Adopts Gradualism

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 6-8-46

Explains Gillem Report Does Not Provide for Immediate Integration

NEW YORK—Recommendations by the American Veterans Committee for removing the "modified Jim Crowism" of the Army's Gillem Board Report were filed away in War Department "future action" files last week, according to a letter from Howard C. Petersen, Assistant Secretary of War. The letter was sent to Charles G. Bolte, AVC National Chairman.

Mr. Petersen's words were: "It is realized that the Gillem Board Report does not provide for immediate individual integration of Negro troops. It does, however, provide for assignment of qualified Negroes to overhead and special units and for progressive experiments with mixed composite units with a view to eventual assignment on the basis of ability alone."

FOR FUTURE ACTION

"The ultimate goal of all post-war activities," Mr. Petersen's letter continued, "is the maximum efficient utilization of the nation's manpower, without regard to race, in the event of a national emergency. This process must necessarily be gradual in nature."

"Present policies of the War Department do not require segregation, but on the other hand they direct the recognition and proper assignment of qualified individuals on the basis of ability.

"The resolution of the American Veterans Committee will be given consideration in future efforts directed toward full utilization of manpower."

AVC's National Planning Committee, of which Grant Reynolds, former Negro chaplain, is a member, had resolved that "our new army should be a democratic army in every sense, one that will permit no racial segregation, and one that will enlist men and classify them according to their aptitude and not their color, and by so doing, become a positive and constructive force for the preservation of democracy."

315 Reserve Units

Army Reorganized On Jim-Crow Style

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 8-31-46

WASHINGTON—War Department brass hats are up to their old tricks again—saying one thing and doing another. The Gillem report promised: "Integration." The formation, this week, of 315 units of the United States Army's organized reserve corps with exclusive Negro personnel screams "jim crow" for tan Yanks when and if World War III is fought.

THE "DARK ARMY"

Gen. Jacob L. Devers, ground forces commander, authorized and announced the sweeping reorganization. There will even be combat units . . . but . . . their size will be limited. None will be larger than a regiment; some 3,500 men, that is.

The largest single unit in the "dark Army" will be a segregated infantry regiment to be assigned to a division of the Second "light Army," whose areas are Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky.

The units will be distributed among the six field armies of the land forces' post-war defense organization. One hopeful factor is that a large number of the units will be in the Eastern and Southern States. The Courier

All units will be "Class A," said the announcement. "Class A, Negro," of course. They will have a full complement of officers and enlisted men and will be fully equipped. The groupings follow:

FIRST ARMY

(Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, New York)

Units assigned to divisions: One infantry battalion, in field artillery, truck-drawn 105-mm howitzer battalion.

Separate units: One armored division type tank battalion, one Army ground forces band, three ordnance automotive maintenance companies, nine transportation truck companies, one combat engineer battalion, one chemical decontamination company, three medical companies (one motor ambulance, two collecting).

Two adjutant general's Army postal type F units, two adjutant general's bands, one engineer general service regiment, three engineer dump truck companies, one medical sanitary company, four quartermaster service companies, three transportation port battalion headquarters and headquarters detachments, nine port companies.

SECOND ARMY

(Pennsylvania, Maryland, Vriginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky)

Units assigned to divisions: One airborne infantry battalion, one infantry regiment, one field artillery truck-drawn 105-mm. howitzer battalion.

Separate units: One anti-aircraft artillery mobile automatic weapons battalion, two field artillery tractor-drawn battalions (one 155-mm. howitzer, one 240-mm. howitzer), one Army ground forces band, four ordnance automotive maintenance companies, ten transportation companies (one car, nine trucks), two combat engineer battalions, one engineer panel bridge transport company, one signal light construction battalion, two medical companies (one colecting), one motor ambulance).

Five adjutant general's Army postal type F units, three adjutant general's bands, four engineer dump truck companies, one medical sanitary company, one ordnance motor vehicle distributing company, eleven quartermaster service companies, one signal heavy construction battalion, four transportation port battalion headquarters and headquarters detachments, twelve port companies.

SEVENTH ARMY

(Third Army area: North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi)

Separate units: One anti-aircraft artillery mobile automatic weapons battalion, four field artillery tractor-drawn battalions (one 155-mm howitzer, one 155-mm gun, one 8-inch gun, one 240-mm howitzer), two Army ground forces bands, three ordnance automotive maintenance companies, nine transportation truck companies, four combat engineer battalions, one engineer panel bridge transportation company, two medical companies (one collecting, one motor ambulance).

One adjutant general's replacement battalion headquarters and headquarters detachment, four replacement companies, two adjutant general's bands, one chemical smoke generating battalion headquarters and headquarters detachments, four smoke generating companies, three engineer dump truck companies, three medical sanitary companies, one medical malaria survey detacment, two medical malaria control detachments, one special service company, one ordnance motor vehicle distributing company, twenty-one quartermas-tenance companies (one mobile fumigation and bath, one laundry, nineteen service), one truck companies, one battalions, four transportation company, one medical signal heavy construction battalion, four transportation port battalion headquarters and headquarters detachments, eleven port companies.

FOURTH ARMY

(Texas, Oklaomba, New Mexico, Arkansas, Louisiana)

Separate units: One anti-aircraft mobile automatic weapons battalion, one armored division type tank battalion, three field artillery tractor-drawn battalions (one 155-mm howitzer, one 155-mm gun, one 8-inch gun), three ordnance automotive maintenance companies, eight transportation truck companies, three combat engineer battalions, one engineer panel bridge transportation company, one medical collecting company. Pittsburgh Pa.

One adjutant general's replacement battalion headquarters and headquarters detachment, four replacement companies, two engineer dump truck companies, two medical sanitary companies, eleven quartermaster service companies, three transportation port battalion headquarters and headquarters detachments, ten port companies.

FIFTH ARMY

(Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Colorado) Sat. 8-31-46

Units assigned to divisions: One infantry battalion, one field artillery truck-drawn 105-mm. howitzer battalion.

Separate units: One Army ground forces band, one ordnance automotive maintenance company, one quartermaster mobile fumigation and bath company, five quartermaster service companies.

SIXTH ARMY

(Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, California)

Separate units: One Army ground forces band, one ordnance automotive maintenance company, one transportation truck company, one adjutant general's Army postal type F unit, two medical sanitary companies, two transportation port battalion headquarters and headquarters detachments, six port companies.

MP's Beat Up Mulzac's Crew

The American Baltimore Md.

By RICHARD R. DIER

NEW YORK — Charges of discrimination, mistreatment and beatings at the hands of brutal MP's in Le Havre, France, were filed by the interracial crew of the Booker T. Washington, with the National Maritime Union, the AFRO learned last week. 8-25-46

Five of the colored seamen involved, who were assigned shore leave by Skipper Hugh T. Mulzac and were spending a peaceful time eating at a cafe, were picked up MP's, beaten and returned to the ship in a condition that was described as "far from good."

The letter revealing the incidents was unanimously approved by the entire crew, which asks for justice for seamen in foreign countries whose only thoughts are to bring home the GI's as quickly as possible.

On Shore Leave

When the ship docked in Le Havre, all hands wanted shore leave and a chance at relaxation. Capt. Mulzac accommodated them with the least possible delay, after a draw to determine the lucky members.

A party of four went into the famed city. While at a bar, a group of MP'S entered, clubs swinging and ordered them out of the place and into a waiting truck, without any explanation.

Police Brutality

Three of the seamen didn't put up any argument, but one man, unfortunately, made a dash for the door.

The MP's grabbed him and beat him so badly that his head, face, neck and body were one mass of bruises. Then, they threw him into the truck with the others.

En route to MP headquarters, they learned that the reason they were arrested was because Le Havre had been placed off limits by military law, a fact aobut which they had not been informed.

Beaten in Custody

Upon arrival at headquarters, they were given a quick trial and ordered back to their ship with a written order to be delivered by them to Capt. Mulzac.

The five colored seamen were picked up that same night while enjoying a snack in a cafe, and detained overnight at headquarters. They were brutally beaten, for no apparent reason, by the police and returned to the ship the following day.

Their complaint to the NMU pointed out that they had no previous knowledge of the exisiting regulation placing Le Havre off limits by military law, and were manhandled without proper explanations while returning service men to this country for discharge.

NEGRO GIs IN JAPAN APPEAL FOR AID AGAINST MP TERROR

Daily Worker Baltimore

Unable to get protection from local commanders desperate Negro soldiers stationed in Japan have written home to reveal a series of atrocities committed against them by MP's and hoodlums.

The shocking story of beatings, segregation and degradation suffered by American troops under the eyes of the democracy-spouting MacArthur headquarters was sent to the Negro weekly PEOPLES VOICE in an SOS from members of the 1940th Engineer Aviation Utilities Co.

New York

Members of the Negro company going into the city of Tokorozawa have been attacked without provocation.

When Negro non-coms, unable to get satisfaction from higher up, went to investigate, they were in turn beaten up, the letter says.

Driven to desperation when one of their men was taken to a hospital with 17 stitches in his leg and his hand nearly cut off from catching a knife thrown at him, the Negro troops decided to arm for self-protection. Tuesday 6-4-46

As a result, two of them faced court martial and the whole company was put under area restriction for two weeks. The seething engineers raised such a howl at the arrest of their two buddies that the two were released from the stockade and confined in their quarters. New York

Shortly after, the members of the company were lined up like common criminals while a Japanese woman walked up and down trying to pick out someone she thought might have robbed her. The woman failed to identify anyone. Tues. 6-4-46

At another formation two white soldiers were brought in to try to identify Negro GI's they claimed had beatem them up on one of the nights when Negroes had actually been beaten up. Not once were Negro soldiers given the opportunity to attempt to identify white soldiers who had attacked them without provocation.

Fort Myer Men Use Gun, Clubs in Brutal Orgy

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 9-28-46

2 Belvoir Soldiers, 5 Other Witnesses Back Charge; D.C. Officer Saved Victim

WASHINGTON

Three military policemen, one of whom held a pistol on a private citizen while companions beat him brutally about the head and body with their billies, are held at Fort Myer, Va., pending a hearing in Municipal Court, Nov. 13, on a simple assault charge.

Those held are Pvts. Daniel J. McIlwain, Roosevelt Ruggs and George Jamison, all members of the 300th MP Company, Fort Myer. The civilian complainant is James C. Wilkey, 1418 T St., N.W.

Soldiers Witnesses

Two of the witnesses appearing against the MP's were Pvts. Henry Owens and Joseph W. Thomas, both of the 71st Service Company, Fort Belvoir, Va.

Others included Henry McMorris, 503-4th St., S.W.; John Mitchell, 1822 T St., N.W.; Charles Barber, 618 20th St., N.E.; William Burnett, 36 G, S.W., and Arthur Austin, 815½ S St., N.W.

Charges against the MP's were made out by Andrew J. Howard Jr., assistant district attorney, following a hearing in his office. They were released to military authorities who agreed to produce them in court at tht time set.

Complainant's Story

The testimony of the two soldiers against the MP's is believed to have had some influence in upholding the charges.

Mr. Wilkey told the assistant D.A. that he was riding in a car with a Mr. Lassiter on Sept. 9 when the latter attempted to park in front of a jeep containing three MP's and a prisoner at Seventh and F Sts., N.W., a busy intersection.

The rear bumber of Mr. Lassiter's car brushed the front bumper of the jeep slightly, when one of the MP's yelled, "What's the matter, don't you have any brakes on that machine?"

Attacked by Trio

Mr. Lassiter replied that his car should have brakes as he had just driven from Norfolk.

Mr. Wilkey said he alighted and was approached by one of the MP's who told him, "I ought to whip your ——,". and drew back his club.

When he told the MP to "go away, you can't go around locking up civilians," Mr. Wilkey said he was forthwith struck on the head and body by McIlwain and Ruggs while Jamison covered him with a pistol.

Saved by D.C. Cop

The complainant said he broke and ran into a nearby restaurant to avoid further punishment, but McIlwain and Ruggs dragged him to the street again, beating him all the while.

Jamison still kept his pistol drawn, until a city policeman arrived and stopped the beating which Mr. Wilkey claims was "unprovoked." He was treated at Freedmen's Hospital.

23 Soldiers Make Eloquent Plea

defender Chicago Ill. Sat. 8-24-46

Please publish this letter and help fight our cause. I believe that your paper is a defender of justice.

Democracy here in these United States has failed. The most recent injustice against democracy and a minority group has just been committed. The European Theater of Operations has been closed for Negro troops in spite of the visual fact that they reenlisted for three years in the regular army and they chose the European Theatre to serve in. "The Red Apple Bill" was enacted by Congress and it would take this same legislative body to rescind this bill. Yet it has been modified greatly without the knowledge of Congress. The provision of the "Red Apple Bill" must be backed by Congress. If these provisions cannot be complied with, then the Negro soldier should be and must be discharged from the Army. Thousands of Negro troops are in Camp Kilmer, New Jersey awaiting shipment to Europe, but it is apparent that no more tan Yanks will go.

This statement was issued to a group of soldiers already alerted for overseas shipment. They were told that they could pick either the Pacific Theater or the Zone of the Interior (U.S.).

These soldiers reenlisted in good faith and they're expecting the articles of "The Red Apple Bill" to be carried out.

I'm asking the entire United States, does one man or a small group of men have the authority to violate this bill?

We, the undersigned, accepted our country's solemn pledge that the new peacetime army would be as free from prejudice as is humanly possible. Although we realized that this could not and would not happen overnight; however, no one anticipated the slap in the face which we have received.

Many of us are seasoned veterans of two theaters, serving our country honorably and faithfully, regardless of the ever present destructive propaganda being used against us.

I crossed the Atlantic and fought in Europe for the United States flag. I crossed the Pacific and served with the occupational forces in Japan.

If the United States Army didn't perhaps at home conditions would be a little better. I did my duty to the very best of my ability, never asking the reason why I must sacrifice myself, because I know that war is hell.

Our great and honorable diplomats have stated that America shall be the light of the world, casting out upon a troubled earth, the voice of good will and the beaters of good deeds. How can America make beautiful music for the rest of the world when so many angushed cries arise from her shores?

People of America, we the lessor group, do not ask pity, instead we demand the rights which every other American already has.

Why must they die? What price is freedom? Why did they suffer? What won't even buy it. Death never here? Sat. 8-24-46

I, the writer of this letter, will lay my service record open to the public to prove that up to this moment, my service has been excellent. Always I have taken orders without question. However, this time, I know that I am justified. Two long have I closed my eyes to the wrongs forced upon me. If our leaders cannot keep faith with the persons whom they represent, then we cannot keep faith with them.

This time I am going to fight for my rights. As you read this letter it is quite possible that I will be in a Military prison for refusing to go any place but Europe.

I fully realize that because of this letter I might have to withstand the blunt of another's fury, yet I stand ready as a true man because for me, life is losing its brilliance.

I wish that my humble voice could be heard around the world, and that this letter would convey the innermost feelings of an American who did his part.—Montgomery S. Baker, sergeant, U. S. Army; co-signers: Thomas E. Jones, No. 38222135; Pfc. Thomas Johnson, No. 42245854; S.-Sgt. Joseph W. Mitchell, No. 33643534; Pfc. Warren Gaines, No. 33644018; Pfc. John O. Jones, No. 39756102; Pfc. Louie McKnight, No. 34647344; Pfc. Calvin Pope, No. 34954441; Pfc. Otis E. Simms, No. 344114279; Sgt. Gerald E. Banks, No. 37344478; S.-Sgt. Patrick B. Smith, No. 37342598; Pvt. Elbert R. Williams, No. 37411722; Pvt. Nicholas Squires, R.A., No. 31342645; Pfc. Robert White, R.A., No. 33649329; Sgt. Ernest Harris, R.A., No. 3496324; S.-Sgt. Ernest Darling, R.A., No. 1213638; Pfc. Ross Lewis, R.A., No 33588551; Pfc Paul L. Leverett, R.A., No. 35059408; T.-4 Leo C. Wright, R.A., No. 34020216; 1.-5 Samuel C. Jones, R.A., No. 35772445; T.-Sgt. Emerson L. Tuffel, R.A., No. 32563223; Pvt. Jesse D. Hardy, R.A., No. 33542723; Pfc. Nemo Campbell, R.A., No. 34959238.

White GI Shot In Race Flare

Defender

Chance For Recovery Good, Reported

Chicago, Ill.

A white sailor, shot in the chest by a military policeman here Friday in a dispute concerning a slur against a Negro soldier, was reported in a "satisfactory condition with good chance for recovery" Wednesday morning.

At Great Lakes naval hospital is Charles Gustafson, 21-year-old native of Brainerd, Minn., shot in Fred Harvey's Union Station restaurant by M-Sgt. George F. Yates, MP of Birmingham. Desplaines police were told that Gustafson was wounded after he had swung a chair at Yates, who had drawn his pistol on a white soldier for protesting the MP's remarks to a Negro soldier in the group.

Pvt. Mack Turner, Venice, Calif., the Negro GI, was eating in the restaurant with seven white soldiers when the MP made a remark that Pvt. Turner resented. The Negro GI walked over to Yates' table to protest, but the MP told him to "sit down and be quiet."

"Where I come from you follow orders," Yates is said to have told Turner.

Sat. 12-28-46

Hearing this remark, Pvt. Dillard Hedge, 23, enroute to Fort Knox, Ky., one of the white GIs, also walked over to protest to Yates about his anti-Negro remark to Turner. The MP pulled his service pistol, backed Hedge away from him, and hit the white soldier on the nose, witnesses said.

At this point, Gustafson struck at Yates with a chair. The MP turned and fired a bullet into the sailor's chest. Police held Turner, Hedge, and 1st Sgt. Charles A. Black, Terre Haute, Ind., as material witnesses, took Yates to the Des Plaines police station and Gustafson to the county hospital.

Yates was on special detail as a military prisoners' guard. Turner was not in his charge. The Negro GI was one of a group of soldiers en route to Fort Lewis, Wash., for being AWOL under S-Sgt. Glen W. Reynolds.

Roving MPs Beat Vets in Harlem, Ex-GI Charges

Daily Worker New York 2-13-46

The MP station on 110th St. in Harlem is the scene of gestapo-like beatings of veterans and soldiers, charges Arnold P. Johnson, Negro veteran. Johnson, a former executive secretary of the People's Committee, cites his own case as an example.

He states that on Jan. 23 he was forced to go the 110th Street station, headquarters of the 120th MP Battalion, and that there the officer in charge, Captain Theodore Thompson, beat him up.

Johnson was held in the station overnight, and was not allowed to make a phone call or notify his family. He managed to get a note to a friend, Fred Demendez of 35 W. 110th St. Demendez attempted to see him but the request was refused. 2-13-46

Capt. Thompson knew Johnson was a civilian at the time of his arrest. Johnson had worked out of the 1240th MP battalion before his discharge. Johnson's discharge papers were taken by Thompson.

Thompson called the FBI, charging Johnson was illegally wearing an army uniform, giving this as reason he was arrested. The FBI after hearing Johnson's story, that because of the clothing shortage he had been unable to get other clothing, stated he could wear his uniform for the 90 days set forth by Army or as long thereafter as necessary. He was then released.

Johnson wrote to Congressman A. Clayton Powell, stating the facts of his arrest and beating.

Rep. Powell sent a letter to Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson protesting the outrage and demanding an investigation of the 1,240th MP battalion.

Johnson had entered the Army in 1943 and has an excellent service record.

"There are many reasons why there should be an investigation," declared Johnson. "Many soldiers have been beaten in the 1,240th MP station."

Mrs. Benita Schuster, a veteran, was recently manhandled by Thompson. While eating at Small's, she was yanked off to the 1,240th MP headquarters. There she was stricken ill and was left for 13 hours on a bench. 2-13-46

Thomas Kivlehan, white overseas veteran, 3050 Bronx Boulevard, was taken from a bar near the 125th St. Street Ferry, beaten by MPs and dumped in a dark hallway. He was later beaten by SPs. He was taken to the 1,240th MP headquarters and dumped into a cell. He was sent to the State Island hospital for five days to recuperate.

Voice Of The People

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. Sat 2-23-46

THE ACTIONS OF MILITARY CIVILIAN POLICE

EDITOR, JOURNAL AND GUIDE: What's the community's reaction to misguided integrity and action on the part of military police and civil police? Are we content to see ignorance continue to aid police brutality?

As an ex-Navy shore patrolman (Sp 2/c), I feel safe in making the following report:

Military police, shore patrolmen and civil police are required to exercise intelligence, courtesy, patience, and tact. Lack of knowledge is no excuse for failure to perform duties properly. They are required to know the rules and regulations governing their actions as representatives of law and order.

On Thursday night, Feb. 7 between the hours of 9:30 and 10:00 between 25th and 26th streets on Jefferson avenue, in Newport News, I was a sad witness to a military policeman's neglect of duty and police (civil) brutality.

On the scene were four civil policemen and two MPs. The civil police had a sailor under arrest, and asked the MPs or the whereabouts of an SP. The M.P. remarked he didn't know.

Seeing that the MPs were disinterested in his case, the sailor refused to go with the police, thus laying himself open to a charge of resisting arrest. S-2-23-46

STRIKE SAILOR OVER HEAD

The two MPs stood and watched, as I did, the civil police operate in a brutal sort of way. One policeman held one arm of the sailor, and another policeman held the other arm. Two policemen took turns in striking the sailor about the head in the presence of the crowd and passersby. Each policeman hit the sailor a vicious blow on the head.

The sailor collapsed out cold in the water on the sidewalk, and was dragged into the waiting police car as the military police looked on. Women in the crowd screamed at such display of brutality.

Military police, shore patrolmen and civil police are instructed to use no unnecessary force. They are to act quietly and should endeavor to avoid disturbances that will create unfavorable impressions.

SAILOR NOT UNRULY

Riot sticks should be used only in extreme cases, in self defense, or to prevent injury to others. The sailor resisted arrest but was not belligerent or a vicious criminal to warrant brutal treatment. Four men should be able to restrain one man without the aid of a plain clothes man holding a gun point blank on the crowd to prevent a riotous attack upon the police.

Discredit has been reflected upon both the Army and Division of Public Safety. Ignorance and misguided integrity could be no worse!

Asked why he didn't take the sailor into custody because there were no SPs in view, the MP stated: "I'm not an SP" thus displaying his ignorance of the knowledge of the rules governing his duties. S-2-23-46

—CLARENCE A. SMALL
Newport News, Va.

War Dept. Probes Assault on Vet

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON.

The War Department last week began investigation of charges that Benjamin Ryals of 470 W. 146th St., New York City, who survived campaigns in Italy and France, was beaten and robbed of $250 by two military policemen near Savannah, Ga., shortly after his discharge.

The veteran made the charges in an affidavit which his lawyer, Harry G. Bragg of New York, filed with the War Department. Bragg was advised by Secretary of War Patterson that the case is being investigated.

Assault on Train

Ryals reported that the assault took place on Apr. 13 last on a Seaboard Air Line Railroad train while he was still wearing his Army uniform.

"The two MP's approached me as I boarded the train," Ryals said last week, "and asked for my furlough papers. When I told them I had a discharge, not a furlough, one of them called me a 'wise guy' and ordered me to take a walk with them." 5-18-46

Robbed in Baggage Car

Ryals asserted that the MP's took him to the baggage car where one searched him while the other held a pistol at his stomach. When the first search revealed no money, Ryals said he was struck on the head with a night-stick by one MP.

A second search revealed his money belt, the veteran said, when one MP asked him if he wanted to "pay off" to escape a 20-year prison sentence for "being disrespectful to military authorities."

When he protested, one MP took $250 from the money belt. After beating him on the head again, Ryals declared that the MP's took him back to the car, asked the conductor to sign "disorderly conduct" on his ticket, and put him off the train. 5-18-46

Ryals said he returned to Savannah and reported to city police and railroad officials. The latter offered him $26 plus a ticket to New York to settle any complaint against the Seaboard Line which he refused.

Army Officials Fail To Act

Chicago Defender, Ill. 4-5-46

LeHAVRE, FRANCE—White U. S. Army MPs, aided this time by Nazi prisoners of war, have again atta Negro troops in the European theatre of occupation no disciplinary action on the part of mili ported as yet.

As in numerous other cases involving such attacks, little information has been issued by War Department officials on the skirmish between a Negro quartermaster platoon here and M.P.s bolstered by armed prisoners.

The military command's sluggish attitude is believed to be the encouraging factor in the increasing attacks on Negro soldiers in Europe.

In the latest instance of anti-Negro violence, a group of white military policemen, learning that the French women were guests of the colored troops, drove to the barracks and ordered the men to send their female visitors out. When the eviction order was not carried out, the MPs rushed the barracks, but were met by a hail of gunfire from the quartermaster troops. 4-5-46

Nazis And Machine Guns

Following this unsuccessful attack, the M.P.s called for reinforcements, which soon came in the form of six U.S. Army jeeps with mounted machine guns, all manned by German prisoners of war.

It is reported that firing continued from the quartermaster barracks but was unanswered by the M.P. unit. The disturbance ended when proper authorities — quartermaster battalion officers — appeared on the scene and ordered the girls from the building.

A rumor that four of the white M.P.s were killed during the incident was emphatically denied by Army authorities here.

Army Admits Incident Sat.

In Washington, War Department officials stated that a report had been received on the LeHarve incident but that steps to be taken could not "be determined until it has been thoroughly investigated."

They also said that all such occurrences are investigated. The officials did not substantiate the facts reported but admitted that an incident involving Negro quartermaster troops in the LeHarve area had taken place.

Colonel Punishes MP Accused Of Discrimination

Chicago Defender Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A Westover Field MP has been relieved of duty here on the heels of an investigation into charges that he was guilty of racial discrimination. 5-4-46

Making good his promise to take "appropriate and drastic action" to prevent recurrence of the affair in which the MP discriminated against two Negro overseas veterans, Col. Russell Keillor, base commandant at Westover, ordered the offending sergeant "relieved of all duty in town." 5-4-46

The action came after a war veteran, just back from overseas, was walking down Springfield's main street with two Negro vet- erans, also just back from combat service. He charged, in letters to Springfield newspapers and Glos- ter Current, Detroit NAACP ex- ecutive secretary who was speak- ing here, that the sergeant had ar- rested him, upbraiding him for "walking down the street like that with a couple of niggers."

Word of the offense reached Colonel Keillor as the home of the famed Springfield Plan became incensed over the flagrant case of discrimination, and a full-scale investigation was launched at the base, leading to the disciplinary action against the white sergeant involved. Sat.

The soldier who filed the complaint, and who had been under arrest on "trumped-up" charges rested for a colonel following the probe.

Powell Urges "Oust MP Captain"

Arnold Johnson Brutally Beaten by Harlem MPs

New York Voice 2-2-46

By DICK EDWARDS

INSIDE STORY

The smouldering eruption which has been threatening to explode for several months over the wholesale charges of MP brutalities against Harlem soldiers and civilians alike, boomed with cataclysmic suddenness Sunday, when Arnold Johnson, recent Army dischargee and ex-executive secretary of the Coordinating Committee, forerunner of the People's Committee, exposed the brutal, gestapo-like treatment which he and others have suffered at the hands of MP's attached to the 1240th MP battalion, 31 W 110 st. PV has had the 1240th battalion under investigation for several weeks, and has compiled enough irrefutable data to cause the Editor-in-Chief, Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, jr., to demand that the War Department in Washington remove Captain Theodore Thompson, officer-in-charge, for gross abuse of the rights of civilians and maltreatment of men and women in civilian and military life.

Johnson was drinking with friends at the Palm Cafe, 125 st, Wednesday, January 23, when Capt. Thompson walked in at about 11:30 pm, and beckoned to him. Johnson went to Thompson, and was told that it was about time for him to take off his uniform.

Johnson replied that because of the clothing shortage he had to wear his uniform, and he saw no reason why he shouldn't, since he was honorably discharged.

The Captain asked for papers and they were shown. Thompson said that Johnson would be forced to go to MP headquarters for questioning; Johnson demurred, saying he should be turned over to civil authorities if he had broken the law. Thompson grabbed Johnson firmly with one hand and put his other on his gun, forcing his prisoner into the patrol wagon.

Johnson says that he was struck twice by Thompson, enroute to 110 st, although his attacker knew he was a civilian, because he had worked out of the 1240 detachment while in Army Intelligence a short time before.

HELD INCOMMUNICADO

Upon arriving at 110 st, Thompson was again warned by Johnson that he had no jurisdiction over him because he was now a civilian; but Thompson ignored him and told the provo sgt to book him. Johnson's personal property was seized, and he was given a receipt for it and jailed, being held incommunicado. He asked the provo sgt and Lt Jewel Connors to grant him permission to make a telephone call, but his request was denied.

Johnson sent notes out to his friend, Fred Demendez, 35 W 110 st, who went to the officer in charge and asked to be allowed to see Johnson. His request was brushed off. Demendez went back and got his elevator operator for a witness, and re-entered the MP headquarters and asked to be told of the charges under which Johnson was held, but again was snubbed.

Thursday morning Demendez and Mrs. Johnson went to the barracks to see him, but they were told that a warrant had been out for Johnson and he was to be turned over to the FBI.

2-2-46

At 10:30 am Thursday, Johnson asked the provo sgt to take him to see Capt Thompson. When he faced Thompson, Johnson demanded to know why he was being held.

RELEASED BY FBI

For answer he was ordered back to jail, for "questioning" Thompson. At 12 noon Thursday, the FBI officers arrived, and Johnson told them that his rights as a citizen had been usurped and he again explained that he was wearing the uniform because of the clothing shortage.

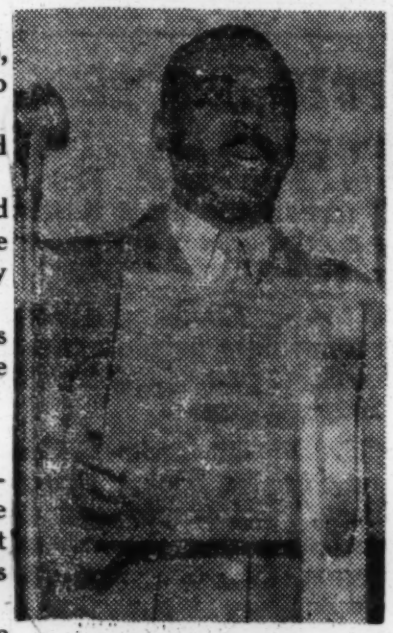
FBI assured him that they had no quarrel with him, and said that he would be released. District Attorney Clark, Foley Square Federal Building, said the arrest was ridiculous and told Johnson that he could wear his uniform for "90 days or 300 days," and he would never arrest him for it.

Johnson was accompanied to Foley Square by his attorney, Thomas E. Carey, Demendez and Antonio Rasmus, an ex-serviceman. Johnson still wears his uniform. Al Waith, a bartender at the Palm Cafe, witnessed the mauling of Johnson at that spot.

2-2-46

OTHER BRUTALITY CASES

The Arnold Johnson affair is but one of many recent cases in which the Harlem MP's have been charged with gross brutality, among them:



ARNOLD JOHNSON

• **Frederick Fitzgerald**, a re-enlisted soldier, was picked up by the MP's January 23, at The Eden Bar, 106 and Manhattan Ave, where he had been whipped by unidentified plainclothesmen. He was taken to the MP detachment quarters after being taken to Knickerbocker Hospital for observation after his first beating. Nothing was found wrong with him mentally.

When Fitzgerald arrived at the 110 st station, he asked to see an officer. He was allegedly beaten by an MP named Rudolph Trallor. When he saw Capt Thompson, the officer is alleged to have remarked, ". . . you **should** have been beaten."

When Fitzgerald was released, he was so weak that it took him several hours to reach home.

• **Mrs. Benita Schuster**, recently discharged WAC, on the evening of December 19, had been drinking, also in Small's, with several friends. Capt. Thompson, eating at a nearby table, suddenly arose, crossed the room, and grabbing Mrs. Schuster by the arm, roughly pulled her from her stool, ordering her outside

With the entire group of witnesses in an uproar, he forced her out of the door, where he accused her of insulting him. Mrs. Schuster's husband approached, demanding to know what brought about this maltreatment of his wife. Thompson threatened to shoot him. When she was taken to MP headquarters, Mrs. Schuster was stricken ill, and had to spend almost 13 hours on a bench, in that condition.

(NOTE: Next week's issue will continue PV's exclusive expose of brutality directed by the 1240th MP detachment against civilians and veterans.)

BENITA SHUSTER

Charges Brutality Sat. 8-24-46

By Army MPs Defender

"Animals in human form" I received native and Japanese cruelty here in the United States given member reading not long ago in the paper. This is what 50 million people read in papers all over the United States. Animals in human form was a term applied to Japanese for their cruelty, for the way the Japanese were treating United States prisoners of war. These words I can now laugh at. For

last night, July 10, 1946, I experienced cruelty in the United States out by my fellow soldiers and witnessed by an officer. Yes, a lieutenant in the United States Army. Last night, July 10, 1946, while lying in bed asleep around 11:30 we dropped. The couldn't drill were immediately rushed upon by the MPs and beaten with clubs, making them do strenuous exercises until they could do no longer keep up. He God. Give me strength, retrieve me from all evil. And if I should die, let me die not afraid.—Frank W. Compton, Camp Kilmer, N. J.

outside, we were herded up like cattle by MPs, then around the stockade by MPs and colored men, a hall but was immediately front of the stockade, went on for four hours, beating only one to go through this. Why? amazed to march until kicking and drilling. Did we also not fight for freedom? legs, while the lieutenant looked on with a half smiling face. This arm. The colored barrack was the fellows that One fellow was beaten because Or was our skin darker than theirs? the fire de- immediately he could no longer keep up. He and beaten told the MPs he had a weak heart. But this did not stop them from beating him. He was beaten until he fell out. Then the MPs rushed up and threw water on him, making him get up and do more exercises. One fellow ran up under the arm, and dragged out and beaten. He now is up in the hospital with a broken

VA Alibi Exposed by Mrs. Staupers

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK.—In a letter addressed to Maj. Gen. Paul R. Hawley, acting surgeon general, Veterans' Administration, Mrs. Mabel Staupers stated "no longer can a Government agency afford to use as an employment alibi 'segregation and discrimination are the outcome of local custom.'"

Mrs. Staupers, executive secretary of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, Inc., had been confronted continually by this statement from General Hawley whenever the matter of VA hiring colored nurses in local areas arose.

Civilian Hospitals Democratic

She pointed out to him that civilian hospitals, schools of nursing, public health agencies, both private and official in the North, Midwest and Far West, were demonstrating that "colored nurses were Americans, too," in their hiring policies.

5-25-46

Policy Change Would Help VA

"Having traveled for 12 years over the country, I am sure the program which I have seen in America in building one world in nursing would be helpful to VA if translated to you and the director of nurses," Mrs. Staupers said.

Sat.

"VA has not been asked to change local customs, but it is requested to keep abreast of those changes which now exist. The demand for colored nurses from civilian hospitals is greater than the supply," said Mrs. Staupers.

41e 1946

Red Cross (Blood Banks)

Separate Blood Banks

Wartime fears about the mixing of white and Negro blood plasma was described here last week as a lack of real public knowledge of biology by Dr. George Wald, associate professor of biology at Harvard university, during a conference on biology instruction at the high school level at the Academy of Medicine.

Biased Blood Policy Barred at Norfolk Marine Hospital

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK—As a result of intervention by the National Maritime Union, the medical officer in charge of the Norfolk Marine Hospital has been instructed by the U.S. Public Health Service that he is not to refuse the blood of colored donors. 41e

The fact that the hospital had refused to use blood from colored donors for transfusions to whites came to light on April 23, when three non-white merchant seamen volunteered as donors for a white seaman, Anton Balenovich, and were told that it was against the policy of the hospital. Sat.

Upon being informed of this jim crowism, Ferdinand C. Smith, national secretary of the NMU, wrote to the U.S. Public Health. In reply, the government agency declared that it was not the policy of the health service "to make a distinction because of race between persons who volunteer as blood donors" and that the head of the Norfolk Marine Hospital had been "appropriately instructed" as to the fact. 7-13-46

Tell It To Old Grandma

Montgomery, Ala.

AN UNHAPPY INCIDENT

Editor, The Advertiser: Advertiser

I am sure that the many hundreds of Montgomery citizens felt that the Civitan-sponsored World War II memorial, to honor Montgomery's men and women who gave their lives in the conflict, was an impressive and inspiring ceremony.

I had anticipated sharing in that same feeling, but on account of my color I was not allowed. Sun 5-5-46

It had been published in The Advertiser that reserved seats would be given to the families of those who had given their lives in the war, to maintain the Four Freedoms.

The Civitan Club had sent me an invitation which said, "Present this invitation for reserved seat." When I presented the card, and it was ascertained that I was a Negro, I was refused a seat, and was told that I would have to stand. My wife and I did not choose to stand, because we had an invitation for seats.

I was surprised to know that the invitations did not include the families of Negro citizens who had lost sons in the war, and was much depressed to meet such unusual and unnecessary discrimination in a great democracy as the United States is claimed to be.

Our son was one of the 99th Pursuit Squadron that blazed the path from Tunisia in North Africa, across the island of Pantelleria and Sicily into Italy. He paid the supreme sacrifice over or near Sicily.

While he was giving his service and life, his parents were patriotic citizens, buying Bonds and helping in all drives as others did to keep the foreign fronts supplied with what was needed.

S. W. WHITE

Montgomery, Ala. Sun 5-5-46

(Editor's Note: The experience of these Negro parents of a dead American soldier is an unhappy commentary upon democracy. Worst of all, it was an affront so entirely unnecessary. Even in slavery days, white owners gave their Negroes seats in church. In the effort to present a possible explanation of the incident, the Civitan Club was offered the privilege of presenting a statement. None was forthcoming.)

Memorial Service Held For Negro War Heroes

News, Birmingham Ala.

Memorial services for Negroes who died in World War II were held at Smithfield Project here yesterday. 6-3-46

The ceremonies, which included a parade led by Lincoln Junior High School Band, were conducted by the Alabama Chapter, United Negro and Allied Veterans of America. Monday.

Speakers included Chaplain H. C. Terrell, Louis Burnham and Eugene Murphy, commander of the Alabama chapter. 6-3-46

Negro War Memorial

The News Courier Charleston, S.C.

To The News and Courier:

I wish to publicly thank the mayor, officials of the city and the Board of Parks and Playgrounds for their kind and prompt consideration of the request to name the colored swimming pool for Herbert Anderson Hasell. It is hoped that in the near future that the citizens of Charleston county will show their appreciation for the service rendered by negroes in the armed forces. As reporter on negroes in the armed forces from Charleston county, many suggestions have come to me; but a more fitting tribute cannot be paid the men who made the supreme sacrifice for their country than a memorial erected at the site of the proposed Harmon Field stadium.

Sat 9-7-46

SAMUEL FABER.
178 Smith street.

Birmingham, Ala., News
July 31, 1946

Julius Ellsberry Post Plans Negro Vet Center

Julius Ellsberry Post No. 4348, Veterans of Foreign Wars, has started a campaign to raise $20,000 for a veterans' service center for Negroes here as a memorial to Julius Ellsberry, who was killed aboard a Navy ship at Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941.

Robert Durr, chairman of the fund raising committee, said the building will be known as the Julius Ellsberry Memorial Home, and when completed, will offer members of the V. F. W. post and other former service men and their families help in obtaining medical care and other benefits due them.

Eulogizing Julius Ellsberry, Chairman Durr said, "He gave his all for his country, for you and me, in order that we have the freedom that is ours today."

"I feel certain," he continued, "that every citizen of Birmingham, regardless of race, creed or color, would want to contribute to this worthy effort out of the sense of appreciation for the sacrifices made by Negro veterans living and dead."

Headquarters for the Julius Ellsberry Memorial Fund is at 505 North 17th Street, Birmingham.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
July 31, 1946

HOME PROPOSED TO HONOR NEGRO

A campaign to raise $20,000 with which to set up and equip a veterans service center to be known as the Julius Ellsberry Memorial Home in memory of Julius Ellsberry, a Negro, first Birmingham citizen to lose his life in World War II, has been announced by Robert Durr, chairman of the fund.

Sponsored by the Julius Ellsberry Post 4348, Veterans of Foreign Wars, the completed project will offer a place where members of the Julius Ellsberry Post 4348, and other former service men and their dependends will be given assistance where it seems wise and proper until adjustments are made to the end that they may secure medical care and other benefits due them, Mr. Durr asserted.

Eulogizing Birmingham's first casualty in World War II, Mr. Durr declared that the Negro "gave his all for his country, for you and me, in order that we might have the freedom that is ours today."

"I feel certain," Mr. Durr continued, "that every citizen of Birmingham, regardless of race, creed or color, would want to contribute to this worthy effort out of sense of appreciation for the sacrifices made by Negro veterans living and dead."

Headquarters for the Julius Ellsberry Memorial Fund is at 505 North 17th Street, Birmingham.

Charleston, S. C., News and Courier
July

Pool to Bear Name Of Hasell, Negro Killed in Action

Dedication of the negro swimming pool at Harmon field in memory of Herbert Anderson Hasell, who was killed in action November 16, 1943, will take place at 6:30 p. m., next Sunday, in a public service at the pool. 46

A request was made to city officials and the Parks and Playgrounds board to name the pool for one of the Charleston negroes who was killed in action and posthumously awarded the Purple Heart. During the war, Samuel Faber was chosen to serve as a news source for the newspapers relative to negroes who met with the misfortunes of battle.

The parks and playbrounds board has approved naming the pool for Hasell.

Odessa Mack, supervisor of the pool, has asked the following persons to serve as a committee on arrangements for the ceremony: William Cross, R. F. Morrison, Minnie Hughes, Margaret Robinson, Alma Bullard, Julia Brown, Muzetta Ancrum, Albertha De Veaux, Samuel Faber, Albert N. Brooks, Eugene Hunt, Albert Hunt, John A. Harris, John Greene, Julius Amaker, William Gaillard, Marion Johnson, the Rev. F. P. Metz and the Rev. F. W. Render.

Brunswick, Ga., News
October 20, 1946

Colored Service Men Who Died In War Are Honored

Glynn County colored service men who lost their lives in World War II were paid tribute at a ceremony Thursday afternoon at McIntyre Court, when a memorial in their honor was unveiled.

A number participated in the program, arranged by the Marshes of Glynn GI Club, a local colored organization, including the Rev. Brooks Wester, of the First Baptist church, and Earl W. Grant, of the local Veterans Service Office.

The monument unveiled at the ceremony is a temporary one and it contains the names of the following six colored veterans who died while in service: George Adams, Joseph Maddox, Joe Williams, Raymond McMillan, Perry Daniel Barr and Leroy Dorsey.

The Marshes of Glynn GI Club was organized several years ago, composed of a number of patriotic colored citizens interested in colored veterans and their families.

The organization sponsoring the memorial announces that incomplete records may have omitted the names of some local colored veterans who may have died in service, and it was urged that any family who lost a member during the war notify S. L. Britte, chairman of the Marshes of Glynn GI Club, with proper evidence and his name will be inscribed on the memorial.

World War II Hero Honored In Italy

The Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 6-29-46

ITALY—The 110th Quartermaster Truck base was renamed Camp Charles F. Gandy in honor of the World War II hero, in ceremonies here last week.

The base is located in the region of Pontedera, where Capt. Gandy lost his life after leading his unit, part of the 92nd, in the capture of a German defensive mountain range, known as hills X, Y and Z.

The story of the death of the heroic captain, was retold at the ceremonies by Lt. George Simmons, only officer of the 92nd remaining in Italy today. Captain Gandy lost his life on October 12, five days after the successful completion of his assignment, he said.

Reject Army Move To Duck Bias Suit

The Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 10-5-46

Report Plan Suggested By Justice Dept.

WASHINGTON—A compromise move by the War Department to dodge a suit charging discrimination in induction and voluntary enlistments of Negro soldiers was flatly rejected here this week by counsel for Robert Kelley Jr., who filed the suit three weeks ago.

The Kelley suit was entered against the War Department after the 19-year-old Armstrong high school graduate had been denied the right to enlist in the U. S. Army after he had officially been classified 1-A through regular induction examination.

War Department's face-saving policy reversal is reported the result of advice from the Department of Justice, which is alleged to have said the War Department's pronounced position against Negro enlistments would be too hard to defend.

With the Army's new compromise, all Negroes currently classified 1-A and desiring to enter the Army, may present themselves for volunteer induction into the Army regardless of quota, in accord with September and October programs.

Served Through Ray

Kelley's attorneys, Charles Houston and Joseph Waddy, rejected the War Department proposal, presented through Marcus Ray, civilian aide to the secretary of war, because the proposal "does not provide for any Negro getting into the army except those already in class 1-A. It makes no provision for reenlistment of veterans; It still leaves the quota system, which may allow a few Negroes temporary escape but brands the entire race." Ray is reported to have drawn up the plan with several Army officials.

At the same time War Department officials here announced that the recruiting of Negro troops for European duty has been stopped due to the full quota of Negro troops already assigned to such areas. Authorities emphatically denied that the enlistment suspension was related to a statement by Gen. Joseph T. McNarney denying that he had ever said the Negro had failed as a soldier.

Meanwhile in this country officials announced that the department would discharge a "large proportion" of an estimated 300,000 non-Regular Army enlisted personnel whose further service cannot be utilized economically, and who are within six months of becoming eligible for discharge.

While it was not immediately known what percentage of this number are Negroes, it is understood that a substantial bloc of Negro soldiers will be affected.

366th Honors Dead With Memorial Rites

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 11-16-46

NEW YORK — The 366th Infantry Regiment Veterans Association, New York Area Chapter, sponsored a memorial service at St. Marks Church, 138th St. and Edgecombe Ave., Nov. 11, in honor of more than 300 dead.

Mr. Rayford W. Logan, eminent historian of Howard University, was the guest speaker, and received along with Joe Louis, heavyweight king, a scroll of honorary membership. The 366th was led in combat by Col. Howard D. Queen of Parkersburg, Pa., and later by Lt. Col. Frederick Alonzo G. Ferguson of Washington. The Brooklyn Concord Baptist Church Choir sang. Wilkerson was the guest soloist.

Author Lambasts Prejudice of Army in Radio Speech

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat.

6-22-46

NEW YORK (NNPA)—Speaking over the Columbia Broadcasting System last Monday night, Millard Lampbell, well-known author, an ex-staff sergeant in the Army Air Forces, scored race discrimination and segregation as evils of the Army caste system.

He specifically praised the 99th Pursuit Squadron, the 333rd Field Artillery, the 761st Tank Battalion and the men of the Quartermaster Corps, who delivered 75% of the ammunition in Europe on the Red Ball Highway.

"The colored soldiers who marked up a record in this war did it not because of the Army, but in spite of it.

Scores Limiting Services

"Colored men in uniform were kept out of combat, assigned to collecting garbage and picking up butts, forced to sit in jim crow GI theatres and buy at jim crow PX's.

"And nevertheless, some of them broke through the iron wall of prejudice and died on the long roads from San Lo to Burma, saying simply with their blood that they believed all men to be created equal.

"The first reform I ask for is a simple working system based on the belief that equality is not tested by the color of skin or the language of prayers."

Hats Off!

Pm New York, N.Y.

Public opinion, aroused by a fighting mad local newspaper publisher, has blocked erection at Summerville, S. C., of a Jim Crow war memorial which would have excluded the names of two dead Negro servicemen.

Some $8000 had been collected by Summerville's Exchange Club. Tom Hamrick of the Summerville Scene investigated, found that only white servicemen were to be listed on the memorial and started a vigorous editorial campaign.

Alderman T. A. de Liesseline, Jr., also started checking, reported that at least eight of the original donors wanted no Jim Crow monument in Summerville, a picturesque resort town some 25 miles northwest of Charleston. The local City Council ducked the racial issue, but voted against the memorial "in its present form." Tues. 12-31-46

To publisher Hamrick, Alderman de Liesseline and others who helped defeat color line discrimination against those who served their country:

Hats Off!

Ella Fitzgerald Unveils Plaque Given by Her to Honor U.S. Hero

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

AUSTIN, Tex.—Ella Fitzgerald interrupted her swing music activities during her visit here Tuesday to pay a lasting tribute to the memory of America's great Naval hero, Dorie Miller.

Here to play a dance date at the auditorium, named after the World War II immortal, Miss Fitzgerald presented a plaque, as a gift from the singer, to be prominently displayed in the hall.

The plaque will be mounted when it arrives early in January. Finishing touches on the casting are being completed in New York. The presentation ceremonies were made in absentia (of the plaque, that is) because Miss Fitzgerald will be filling an engagement in the Gotham area during January. Sat. 12-14-46

41h 1946

VETS' DEPENDENTS PAID

Afro American Baltimore, Md.

Approximately 500,000 claims have been paid to beneficiaries of World War II veterans holding National Service Life Insurance with a face value of about $3,000,000,000. Sat 5-4-46

Veterans' Life Insurance

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

One of the best friends that an ex-GI can have is his National Service Life Insurance policy, but, unfortunately, many veterans, once they have been separated from the service, are failing to keep their insurance in force.

Judged by any standards, this government insurance is the cheapest and best life insurance obtainable. Since the original policy is a temporary, or term policy, it must be converted before the expiration of the 8-year term period to one of the standard forms of policy to remain in force as permanent insurance. Sat. 11-9-46

Insurance which has lapsed can be reinstated by the veteran either within 6 months after date of separation from active service or within 3 months after date of lapse, whichever is later, by payment of only two monthly premiums without interest and by filing statements that he is in as good health as he was on the date of lapse.

After expiration of the two aforementioned periods, the veteran must be in good health and furnish satisfactory evidence in the form of a complete report of physical examination which may be obtained free through the Veterans' Administration.

For more detailed information, veterans should get in touch with their nearest VA office or write direct to Insurance service, Veterans' Administration, Washington.

It is a simple but important matter and the veteran who neglects to take advantage of the liberal provisions of this insurance will live to rue the day that he dropped it, mark our words.

Vets Urged to Settle Insurance Payments

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

RICHMOND—The Veterans Administration recently urged veterans who have National Service Life Insurance to give careful consideration to the settlement provisions of their policies.

The new optional settlements range from lump sums to monthly installments during the life of the first beneficiary. Under the original law, the only settlements authorized were monthly income or annuity payments.

Pay in 36 Months

If the insured veteran has not selected one of the optional settlements and dies, the insurance is paid in 36 equal monthly installments to his beneficiary. VA said the beneficiary may elect to receive installments over a longer period. Sat. 11-16-46

Veterans can now specify that a certain amount of their insurance be paid to their beneficiary in a lump sum at the time of their death and that the remainder be paid in monthly installments over a given period or during the life of their beneficiary.

VETERANS LEARNING VALUE OF GOVERNMENT INSURANCE

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK (ANP)—The staff of the Veterans' Administration office in Harlem, managed by Howard D. Queen, reported a noticeable increase in the number of veterans reinstating or converting their government insurance policies this month. Sat. 10-26-46

300,000 Veterans Convert Policies In NSL Insurance

The Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 7-20-46

WASHINGTON — Of the three forms of National Service Life Insurance chosen by 300,000 vets to convert their GI policies into, up to May 31, the 20-payment life plan was their choice in five out of six cases.

The VA insurance division in its report states that 166,000 chose the 20-pay insurance; 33,000 the 30-pay life and 32,000 ordinary life.

Popularity of the high premium insurance was attributed to the desire of the vets to get the policies paid up during the most productive period of their lives.

The world's largest insurance agency, the goverment agency has 50 billion dollars of protection insurance outstanding. Veterans do not have to convert NSL insurance policies until eight years from date of issue. Term policies taken out by service men and women, however, must be continued without interruption or else allowed to lapse.

Legislation is now pending in Congress, they said, that would permit conversion of NSL term insurance to additional types of permanent insurance. Only the three types named are available at present.

GI Leave Bonds Can Be Utilized

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 11-23-46

Insurance Held Best Investment for Vets

PROVIDES SECURITY

25% Dividends to Be Paid Policy-Holders

By JAMES L. HICKS

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — It is not true that veterans cannot spend the terminal leave bonds (deferred pay for unused furlough time) which they are currently receiving, for five years.

The bonds can be spent up to their full face value on the best investment any ex-GI could possibly make, the payment of premiums on National Service Life Insurance policies, or the reinstatement of such policies.

Over 10 million veterans have let their NSLI policies lapse, according to General Bradley, Veterans terminal leave bonds gives them a golden opportunity to get them reinstated.

Reinstatement Easy

If your policy is lapsed, go to the nearest VA office. Tell the official that you want to use your bonds to re-instate that $10,000 policy.

Fill out an "Assignment Form" for the two payments it takes to reinstate the insurance and let the rest of the bond be applied on future payments.

Where does that put you? It means that without taking any cash out of your pocket (you didn't have cash, you only had a bond) you have just bought one of the best $10,000 policies in the world and chances are you won't have to pay any premium on it for several months.

Best of Protection

A NSLI policy gives a veteran's family security up to its face amount in the event of his death, and can be maintained at rates considerably lower than any commercial policy.

Payment to the beneficiary is made either in a lump sum or in designated amounts, as the person desires; and $10,000 affords real protection for one's family.

Right now, plans are being worked out by VA for payment of dividends to persons who hold NSLI policies. Official estimates are that those dividends will run as high as 25 per cent of the amount paid on them.

Pay Future Premiums

In addition to that, plans are being worked out to permit loans to be made on NSLI policies, a feature which would double their value as an investment to the holder.

Veterans who have held their policies can use their terminal leave bonds either to pay up premiums for months in advance, or to convert their NSLI policies to regular standard insurance, which has cumulative value.

Re-instate Promptly

While the terminal leave bonds are not money, they can be used in this respect in the place of money; and the veteran can use what cash he would have spent for this purpose on anything else he chooses.

It must be pointed out, however, that the deadline for re-instatement of policies to veterans without them having to take physical examinations is Feb. 1, 1947. Delay will mean that some incurring illness since their discharge may not be able to get in.

Vet Houses Too High

Wilson Wyatt is rejoicing because the Republicans decided to leave enough of his veterans' emergency housing program intact to enable him to build $10,000 houses for veterans.

An official VA survey last June showed that the average veteran who is planning to buy a house can only afford to pay $5,400 for it. Who's going to buy those mansions, Mr. Wyatt?

Crippled Vets Re-enlist

The Army has decided to allow disabled veterans with one leg or arm to re-enlist, provided they can still perform certain jobs for Uncle Sam. All they need is one leg and two arms or one arm and two legs. That's all disabled white veterans need, that is. The War Department hasn't announced just what qualifications a colored disabled veteran must have.

If Marcus Ray, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, has his way, he probably will require colored disabled veterans who have only one arm to have three legs in order to re-enlist and those having only one leg to have two feet.

Policy Inconsistent

Sounds silly doesn't it? And yet it makes about as much sense as Mr. Ray's present requirement that colored veterans who re-enlist must have a high school education, while white veterans can all be Lil Abners and dumb bunnies and still get in.

And while being silly, how about this? If one must be a high school graduate in order to be a private, it seems a colonel should at least have a Ph.D. Is that a Phi Beta Kappa key you are wearing Colonel Ray?

41j 1946

Discrimination

Navy Treatment Of Negro Hit

The Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 6-22-46

Officer - Enlisted Relations Scored

BOSTON—The Navy's efforts to conceal its treatment of enlisted personnel especially Negroes, were blasted into the open this week by the Boston Labor Committee to Combat Intolerance.

Specific target of the Labor Committee was the Navy's new civilian advisory committee, which it branded "largely a subterfuge" created to dissolve the kind of unfavorable publicity with respect to naval officer-enlisted man relations which compelled the Army to take drastic steps against similar comment.

The civilian committee was appointed two months ago by Navy Secretary Forrestal. Its task was to "advise the Navy on matters of policy and program dealing with the non-military phases of a service man's life."

Probe Limited

This limitation placed on the probing committee was bitterly criticized by the executive secretary of the Boston Labor Committee, S. Rottenberg, who served in the Navy for two-and-one-half years.

In a letter to several members of the investigating committee, Rottenberg stated:

"I think it is within the committee's interest, however, to inquire into the treatment by the Navy of its Negro enlisted personnel," Rottenberg's letter continued.

"The paper policy of the Navy is that the Negro shall be equally eligible with white personnel for any rating, including general service ratings.

"This policy has never been seriously enforced," Rottenberg charged. "Your committee will find, I am sure, that a relatively high proportion of the officer personnel of the Naval service was Southern born and bred. These men are not willing to treat the Negro in any other than a servile capacity.

Negroes Get Steward Rates

"With minor exceptions, Negroes in the service are assigned to stewards and cooks ratings. In these ratings they are able to acquire none of the industrial skills which the Navy teaches white men who are actually appointed to the general service ratings. This is the tradition of the Navy and it was a rare officer who was willing to offend this tradition and permit the distribution of non-Caucasian personnel through the rating structure of the service.

Tells Own Experience

Drawing on his own experience in the Navy, Rottenberg added:

"I served with the Navy for about two and a half years. In that time, I can recall having seen only one Negro yeoman and one Negro storekeeper. All other Negroes with whom I came in contact were either stewards or cooks or musicians in segregated all-Negro bands.

"I do not say that there was not a handful of Negroes in every rating. But if I could have spent over two years in the service and not seen them, their number must have been infinitesimal.

"Let me suggest that the committee ask the Department about the number of Negroes who were Electronics Technicians Mates or Radiomen or Motor Machinist Mates or how many held aviation ratings. These rating involved key skills in a technological economy. Your committee will find Negroes in those ratings few and far between."

940 Heroes From 13 States in the East

Biggest Sacrifices Made by Men From Virginia, North Carolina

Afro-American WASHINGTON

There were 2,657 casualties among colored personnel of the U.S. Navy in World War II, most famous of whom was Dorie Miller who won the highest naval award, the Navy Cross, for heroism in the Battle of the Coral Sea in 1943.

The heroic messman who manned an anti-aircraft gun and battled Japanese planes for which his ship was a target, made the supreme sacrifice later when another ship to which he was assigned was torpedoed by enemy submarine.

940 Eastern Heroes 6-8-46

The official figures released by the Navy Department this week showed that, of the 2,657 casualties, 940 were from 13 Eastern States as follows:

New York—79 killed, 20 wounded, 33 injured, 7 missing; New Jersey—41 killed, 10 wounded, 9 injured, 4 missing; Pennsylvania—67 killed, 19 wounded, 34 injured, 6 missing; District of Columbia—32 killed, 7 wounded, 17 injured, 2 missing; Baltimore, Md.

Va. Toll Highest

Massachusetts—6 killed, 4 wounded, 1 injured; Rhode Island—3 killed, 2 injured; Connecticut—2 killed, 2 wounded, 2 injured, 1 missing; Maryland—31 killed, 9 wounded, 7 injured, 1 missing; Delaware—2 killed, 4 wounded;

Virginia—109 killed, 38 wounded, 15 injured, 7 missing; W.Va. — 10 killed, 4 injured; ed, 15, injured, 7 missing; West North Carolina—67 killed, 36 wounded, 25 injured, 7 missing; South Carolina—81 killed, 26 wounded, 24 injured, 6 missing.

The total colored personnel who served in the main branches of the armed forces have been estimated as follow: almost 700,000 in the Army; 165,397, including 50 commissioned officers, in the Navy, and 60 women in the WAVES.

Ala. Negro Casualties In U.S. Navy During World War II

Weekly Review Birmingham, Ala.

An alphabetical listing of casualties suffered by Negro personnel in the U.S. Navy during World War II, with the home address of next of kin as listed in the man's record follows:

Willie G Ages, Shiloh, Alabama; David Albert, Route 1, Trafford; Aaron Allen, Route 1, Gordon; William Anderson, Brighton; Eddie Austin, Bessemer; Karyes Barclay, Route 1, Talladega; Robert Barnett, Jr., North Birmingham, Ala.; James C Bell, North Birmingham; Willis Bell, Bessemer; Major L Blue, Jr., Tuskegee; R C Bolden, Tuscaloosa; Willie G Brazel, Garland; Alvin Brewer, Florence; John H Bright, Excel; William C Brooks, Ashland; Siemer Broyles, Vernon; Charlie E Burkes, New Brockton; Ernest L Burnett, Crichton, Ala.; Major L Byrd, Eufaula;; Frank Calhoun, Ensley; Wilbert Calvin, Bessemer; David Isom Collier, Jr., Huntsville; Wal Carter, Montgomery; Birmingham, Ala. Sat.

Robert Wormester Carter, Westfield; Eugene Coffee, Jr., Bessemer; Walter M Collins, Akron; Therdore Roosevelt Cook, Birmingham; Charlie Cooks, Bessemer; Walter Curry, Mobile; Herman L Curtis, Selma; Calvin C Daniel, Birmingham; James F DeVaughan, Suggsville; Clem Tarrant Dixon, Tuscaloosa; George W Doyle, Orrville.

Willie Lee Dubose, Mobile; Julius Ellsberry, Birmingham; Alonso Faniel, Perote, Ala.; Ezell W Fields, Decatur; George A Fluker, Bessemer; Robert Foster, Sr., Tuscaloosa; Cornelius Gardner, Fairfield; Otis Gibson, Birmingham; Zannie L Gibson, Birmingham; James Leland Granger, Gordon; Joe Gunter, Jr., North Birmingham; Joe Lee Hardie, Carbon Hill; Orsby K Harrell, Marion Junction; B C Harris, Coatopa; James Harris, Plateau; Anthony Hawkins, Jr., Florence; Willie Hayes, Westfield; Willie L Henderson, Birmingham; Walter J Hill, Lafayette; William Edward Holloway, Athens; Clinton Green Holloway, Grove Hill; George E Ivery, Birmingham; Charles Allen Jackson, Florence! Arthur James, Eutaw; Solomon James, Birmingham; Willie Jennings, Ensley; Eddie J Johnson, Yantley; Bob Jones, Or-

Johnson, Yantley; Bod Jones, Orville; Robert Louis Jones, Enterprise; John Joseph, Jr. Bessemer; Willie Francis Kelly, Dearmanville; Arthur Lee Key, Bessemer.

James T Lackey, Abanda; Johnnie C Laurie, Bessemer; Willie C Lewis, Sr., North Birmingham; David Mack, Birmingham; Thomas Nathaniel Mass, Mobile; Lawrence Matthews, Jr. Mobile; Arthur Matthew, Jr., Jacksonville; Willie B McCord, Bessemer; Willie R McDowell, North Birmingham; Edward McGhee, Andalusia; King G MeGhee, Troy; Samme Willie G Duncanville; Preston V McMillian McGrady, Troy; M C McKinney, Atmore; Clate McWhorter, Montgomery; Earnest Mims, Beatrice; Marshall Moore, Sr., Tuskegee; Robert Noore, Livingston; Eddie L Neal, Troy; Victor Norris, Fayette; Auguster Packer, Lower Peach Tree; Elmer Marvin Patterson, Florence; Willie Patton, Suggsville; Cornelius Paul, Jr., North Birmingham; Stewart Perrin, Birmingham; Alfred Phillips, Pike Road; Arthur Powe, Jr., Pritchard; Hamp Richardson, Cottonton.

David Robertson, Tuscaloosa; Floyd O Sabders, Tuskegee; John L Sanders, Jr. Birmingham; Geo. Edward Sanford, Fairfield; Walter L Sears, Jr. North Birmingham; Robert L Stoudenmire, Perryville; Oscar F Simon, Mobile; Issac J Smith, Birmingham; James H Smith, North Birmingham; Thomas R Taylor, Midway; Johnny Thomas, Brighton; Willie J Thompson, Perote; Jimmie L Thompson, Enterprise; Walter Tucker, Mobile; Gilford Vassar, Jr., Montevello. Sat 6-22-46

Clyde Walker, Jacksonville; Jas L Walker, Bessemer; Walter L Walker, Jr., Ensley, Frank Walton Westfield; Ezell Lee Washington Birmingham; David Williams, Holt; Willie Williams, Atmore, Leslie Williams, Atmore; Hugh W Windham, Tuscaloosa; James Westley Woods, South Birmingham.

Navy Dept. Discredits Story of Beaten Sick Tar in Fla.

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 10-19-46

WASHINGTON (NNPA—The Navy Department last Friday discredited a report that a sick 19-year-old colored sailor had been beaten with a club at the Jacksonville Naval Air Station and refused permission for two days to enter the sick bay.

Navy headquarters here said a telegram had been sent to Jacksonville calling for a full report on the matter and that authorities, after questioning the reporter as to his source of information, had been told to consult their hospital records.

According to reports, the sailor, on Sept. 14, was returned to the brig from the hospital after treatment for ulcers. Guards attempted to punish him by making him run in a circle, and when he refused because he was sick, they beat him with clubs about the stomach, thighs and buttocks.

NAVY SEEKS OFFICER MATERIAL

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 10-19-46

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) —The Navy Department last Thursday, announced a plan which will permit qualified colored enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps to become officers and enter on active duty as Ensigns and Naval Aviators in the Navy and second lieutenants in the Marines.

Both the Navy and the Marine Corps emphasized last Friday that colored sailors and marines would be permitted full participation under the new plan.

At present the Navy only has thirty colored officers, none of whom is a naval aviator. The Marine Corps has never had a colored officer on active duty, and only two colored men have ever been commissioned in the corps.

OPEN EXAMINATION

The plan calls for the selection of qualified enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, including Reserves on active duty, for officer candidate training in the Naval Reserve officer training corps and naval aviation college program.

Candidates for both programs will be selected in a service-wide competitive examination to be held on designated ships or stations throughout the world next Jan 18. Selected candidates will enter college in the fall of 1947.

Deadline for receipt of all nominations in the Bureau of Naval Personnel was set for Dec. 17.

Navy, Marines Announce New Race Policy

The Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 10-19-46

WASHINGTON—The last bars to at least partial participation of Negroes in all phases of the Navy and Marine corps were dropped this week, according to an announcement issued by the Navy Department.

Under a new plan Negro enlisted personnel in the Navy can become ensigns and naval aviators. In the Marine Corps they can become second lieutenants and assigned to active service.

At present the Navy has only 30 Negro officers, none of whom is an aviator. The Marine Corps has never had a colored officer on active duty, and only two Negroes have ever been granted commissions.

The plan calls for the selection of qualified enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, including reserves on active duty, for officer candidate training in the naval reserve officer training corps and naval aviation college program.

Qualify By Exam

Candidates for both programs will be selected in a service-wide competitive examination to be held on designated ships or stations throughout the world next Jan. 18. Selected candidates will enter college in the fall of 1947.

Deadline for receipt of all nominations in the Bureau of Naval Personnel was set for Dec. 17.

To qualify, men must be in the Navy, Marine Corps or serving on active duty in the naval or Marine Corps Reserve on Jan. 19, 1947, and meet physical standards required for entry into the Naval Academy.

In addition, they must be high school graduates or possess an equivalent background, be less than 21 years old on June 30, next, unmarried, and recommended by their commanding officers.

Applicants for the aviation program must be not more than 19½ years of age on July 1, or if eligible to enter college as a sophomore, must not be more than 20½ years old on July 1, must meet physical requirements and pass a battery of aviation tests.

Directive Given War Dead's Kin

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

PHILADELPHIA.

All inquiries relative to the final burial of World War II dead should be forwarded directly to Washington and not to a local military installation, Brig. Gen. Roland Walsh, commanding general of the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot, announced recently.

General Walsh, in reference to the Government's repatriation program, further stated that the program is proceeding according to schedule, and the remains should start arriving in the United States late this year.

He also stated the 300,000 War Department letters to be sent to relatives asking for their preference in regard to final disposition of remains will be mailed only as records in temporary cemeteries overseas are completed and caskets become available.

Warning relatives not to accept information from unqualified persons, he urged them to write the following offices for correct information: Sat, 6-29-46

ARMY—The Quartermaster General, Memorial Division, War Department, Washington 25, D.C.

NAVY—Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (EDC), Navy Department, Washington 25, D.C.

MARINE CORPS—The Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps, Casualty Section, Washington 25, D.C.

COAST GUARD—The Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, Casualty Section, Washington 25, D.C.

Waiting for Records

Harold L. Ickes:

HARSH NAVY RULE KEEPING PACIFIC NATIVES SUBJUGATED

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 8-31-46

NEW YORK—The United States Navy which today keeps the natives of Guam, Samoa and other islands in a state of political, social, economic and cultural slavery, even practicing the Nazi system of forced labor—now wishes to extend its tyranny to the mandated Japanese islands comprising an area of 3,000,000 square miles in the Pacific.

Such an extension of the Navy's 1946 insistetnce on ruling by the most vicious practices of Nineteenth Century colonial imperialism, is in defiance of the pledges made by the American people in both the Atlantic and United Nations' charters.

NAVY IN GUAM 50 YEARS

This was revealed today by Harold L. Ickes, former Secretary of the Interior, in Colliers. Declared the old "curmudgeon:"

"The Navy, in Guam and Samoa for nearly half a century, has prevented the fulfillment of national pledges made, and accepted in good faith.

"It has refused to permit on its own motion, and its effective lobby has prevented Congress from granting any vestige of a bill of rights to its subject peoples.

"In its own unrestrained conduct of civilian affairs it has violated, wilfully and persistently, many of the tenets of the American Bill of Rights.

"It has scorned every concept of due process of law, and almost every principle of democracy.

"It has ignored the economic problems of the islanders, and given them inferior education in segregated schools.

NAVY EXTENDING ABUSES

"It has trampled on the standards of social policy of the International Labor Office for dependent areas."

Ickes said that the Navy is extending these abuses to the newly acquired Pacific islands. He said that the Navy wishes that our national moral obligation to trustee the Carolines, the Marshalls and the Marianas to the Assembly of the United Nations shall not be fulfilled, and continues:

"If there is any merit in the claim that the Navy be permitted to put fetters upon the civilian populations of such islands as Guam, Samoa, and the mandated islands of Japan;

"If the Navy is to be permitted to block, as it is secretly doing, statehood for Hawaii, then by a parity of reasoning, civilian rights should be struck down in such areas as Alaska, the Aleutian Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

"Moreover, if we require naval absolution for military security in such places as these, then there would be no logical reason why we should not hand over to its benign rule, such continental areas as Boston, New York harbor, Charleston, San Diego, San Francisco and Seattle."

NATIVES IN FORCED LABOR

Here are the Nazi-like practices which a former cabinet member of the United States Government publicly accuses the United States Navy in its rule of subject peoples in the Pacific:

1. There is little pretence of "voluntary" labor, on one island, except by the labor officer when talking to visitors. Virtually enforced labor by all able-bodied men and women, including boys of fifteen and sixteen, is today one of the grievances of the people.

2. There is a law against fraternization.

3. Naval civil rule has been substituted for naval military rule in Guam. The naval military courts operated under rules not of their own making, which they could not abrogate at will. Under civil rule, the governor, an admiral, makes the law and the rules, and changes them at will.

He is the court, and from his civil or criminal judgment there is no appeal.

4. Naval absolutism sneers at every constitutional guarantee. It permits the inhabitants of Guam to be subject to arrest, trial, and sentence for any offense up to, and including the capital one, without presentation or indictment by a grand jury, without jury trial in a rump naval court and boards court.

5. The houses of the dependent people can be entered and searched without a warrant, their property seized at will by a police officer. They can be, and are, ordered from their houses and lands at any hour of the day or night.

VOTED COMPENSATION HAS NOT BEEN PAID

6. Last autumn, Congress voted and made immediately available, funds to compensate the Guananians for death and personal injury, and loss of personal property caused by the naval bombardment, or confiscated by the Navy. To this hour, the Navy has not settled the claims of these people first rendered destitute by the Japanese, and then deprived by the Navy of two-thirds of the good land of their small island.

Racial economic discrimination is rampant according to the evidence presented by Mr. Ickes:

"A Guamanian carpenter gets 43 cents an hour, a continental American citizen who starts employment when in Guam, $1.36 an hour, while the continental American citizen transferred to Guam receives $1.66 an hour. Often the three classes of carpenters are working side by side at the same work," he states.

He says that a pair of shoes costs $7.10, a pound of corned beef 53 cents, at licensed Naval Government Stores, the only ones on the island. Both are paid out of Federal funds. Continental American workers get annual and sick leave with pay. Not the natives.

NONE DISLOYAL TO U. S.

"The Navy is still arguing that the Guamanians are not qualified to assume the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. The Navy persists in this stand although not a single Guamanian, out of 23,000, has been convicted of disloyalty to three years under the Japanese," Mr. Ickes says.

The Samoans are a socialable people, he says. They like to visit from village to village, going to little parties for games, feasts, funerals and marriages. Such visitations from one village to another are called malagas. Among Samoans, it is a solemn religious custom, after death, to hold a funeral feast. All these traditional customs were banned by Navy law.

In the early 1920's the natives petitioned for their denied rights. Their leaders were seized by the Naval Government and charged with "conspiracy." They were thrown in jail and kept there for a number of years, according to Ickes.

The Guamanians have been Roman Catholics for centuries. The United States Navy exiled all Roman Catholic priests but one. He happened to be a native. It denied entry to the apostolic delegate, and an American charged with over-sight of the catholics there.

Church bells were forbidden by the Navy to be rung in the mornings. In the vicinity of the Governor's palace (the Admiral) whistling was forbidden. The native language was prohibited in the Government and in the schools.

The Naval Government gathered up and burned the dictionaries of the Chamorro language. The Guamanian native police were replaced by Marines.

'Ratings Ignored'

Cooks, Stewards Claim Navy Bias

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 6-8-46

WASHINGTON—A Pacific Fleet "confidential" letter stating that chief stewards and chief cooks are not to eat or sleep with chief petty officers is being met with loud protests.

Chief stewards and chief cooks, most of them colored, contend that they have the same rating and receive the same pay of chief petty officers. In view of this, they insist that they should not be segregated or discriminated against.

The new order means that chief cooks and chief stewards now must eat and sleep with non-rated men of the Navy.

Another objection is that chief stewards and chief cooks are quartered with white chiefs at some shore stations, but are denied this privilege on ships.

PRACTICE ILLEGAL

The protesting men claim this practice of discrimination and segregation "is in direct disobedience with the Secretary of Navy's order AlNav-423, which applies to all ships, stations and naval activities. It reads:

"In the administration of naval personnel, no differentation shall be made because or race or color; this also applies to authorized personnel of all the armed services of this country, aboard naval ships naval stations, and naval activities . . . No distinction is to be made between individuals wearing the naval uniform, or the uniform of the armed services of the United States because of race or color."

Navy Has Plan to Elevate Negroes

The Tribune Washington, D.C. Sat. 10-19-46

(NNPA).—The Navy Department last Thursday announced a plan which will permit qualified colored enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps to become officers and enter on active duty as ensigns and naval aviators in the Navy and second lieutenants in the Marines.

Both the Navy and the Marine Corps emphasized last Friday that colored sailors and marines would be permitted full participation under the new plan.

At present the Navy only has thirty colored officers, none of whom is a naval aviator. The Marine Corps has never had a colored officer on active duty, and only two colored men have ever been commissioned in the corps.

The plan calls for the selection of qualified enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, including reserves on active duty, for officer candidate training in the Naval Reserve officer training corps and naval aviation college program.

Candidates for both programs will be selected in a service-wide competitive examination to be held on designated ships or stations throughout the world next January 18. Selected candidates will enter college in the fall of 1947.

Deadline for receipt of all the nominations in the Bureau of Naval Personnel was set for December 17.

To qualify, men must be in the Navy, Marine Corps or serving on active duty in the Naval or Marine Corps Reserve on January 19, 1947, and meet physical standards required for entry into the Naval Academy.

In addition, they must be high school graduates or possess an equivalent background, be less than 21 years old on June 30, next, unmarried, and recommended by their commanding officers.

Applicants for the aviation program must be not more than 19½ years of age on July 1, or if eligible for inactive duty. After two years they will be ordered to flight training as midshipmen with eventual designations as naval aviators.

After this designation they will be ordered on operational flight duty. Two years after appointment as midshipmen they will be eligible for commissions as ensigns in the Navy or second lieutenants in the Marine Corps. One year later they will return to college for the last two years of undergraduate work as commissioned officers in the regular or reserve service.

If in the reserve service they will receive their tuition and $100 a month. In the regular service they will receive active duty pay and allowances plus tuition, books and normal fees.

Their decision as to whether they wish to remain in the regular ranks or go into a civilian career and a reserve status may be deferred until they have had an opportunity to serve as commissioned officers.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED

The Atlanta Daily World

The Navy has announced commutement of the sentences of 50 Negro sailors involved in the Port Chicago fiasco of two years ago and 36 others who were convicted of roles in the Guam Island incident. All men, now partially absolved after due study of their cases, are eligible for honorable discharges should they win them.

Atlanta Ga. 1-19-46

The Navy's stock on the side of justice and right has taken a mighty leap in this action. Of all the branches of service, it probably did more in behalf of democracy during the war. The disposal of these cases entitles it to full honors of those whose final orders read "honorably discharged." 1-19-46

NEGRO-MANNED SUB-CHASER DECOMMISSIONED. — Ensign Samuel L. Gravely, USNR, 24, of Richmond, Va., is congratulated by Lt. (jg) J. W. Sutherland of Eureka, Cal., during decommissioning ceremonies aboard the PC 1264, second naval vessel to be manned by a predominantly Negro crew. The ceremonies took place at Tompkinsville, Staten Island. The vessel was commissioned in April, 1944, and served on escort duty and "buss bomb" patrol off the Atlantic coast. Ensign Gravely was the first Negro officer graduated from a Midshipman's school and the first to be assigned to a combantant ship. He served as executive officer about the PC 1264. Sutherland is the ship's captain.—INS photo.

TRUMAN TOLD OF PLOT AGAINST NEGRO SEAMEN

Louisiana Weekly New Orleans, La.

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Mobile, Ala., Jan. 16.—The local NAACP wired President Truman last week about a "well organized effort to drive Negro seamen from ships in several southern ports." 1-19-46

The telegram, sent by J. L. Leflore, executive secretary of the Mobile branch of the NAACP, asked for investigations by "proper federal agencies" of circumstances surrounding a walkout by 20 crew members of the S. S. Frank H. Dodd, Liberty fighter, here in protest against sailing with a Negro steward.

The Dodd, loaded with UNRRA foodstuffs for Greece, has been tied up in port five days because of the walkout. 1-19-46

The steward, William K. Vance of New York City, contended that "racial discrimination" prompted the walkout but striking crew members said Vance was incompetent and that he had threatened members of the crew. In a statement, they said they would sail with any other Negro. Vance is the only Negro among the 37-man Dodd crew.

In his telegram to the President Mr. Leflore cited three instances in which he said Negro seamen had been forced to leave their ships at Mobile and Pensacola. He also wired Attorney General Clark asking for investigation of a claim by Vance that white crew members of the Dodd had threatened Vance in an effort to force him to leave the ship.

Segregation, Navy Style

New Republic

Dear Sirs: In reference to your item of several issues ago about discrimination on the troopship "Old Crow," this is not a universal navy practice. We returned on the navy ship General Anderson, which carried both white and colored troops, and there were no lines of demarcation. We slept in the same holds, ate together, washed together, gambled together, and there was no sign of friction, in spite of the very crowded conditions. 2-11-46

On this ship, at any rate, the navy showed its own type of discrimination. The enlisted men were confined to two sections of deck, one forward and the other aft. In good weather you had to elbow your way through the packed masses to find even standing room. The decks reserved for commissioned personnel always had plenty of room, but M. P.'s were assigned to keep enlisted men out of these sections. This situation prevailed the entire trip, in spite of the protests of both men and officers. We were told that deck-space assignment was a navy function, and that the navy regulations could not be changed.

We entered Boston Harbor at dawn, and at 6 a. m. a new space assignment was announced, by which the space allotted to enlisted men was almost tripled. So as we sailed triumphantly into dock, with flags flying and whistles tooting, the general public was treated to a view of the ship almost completely covered with plain ordinary soldiers. I guess it wouldn't do to show people how the ship looked in mid-ocean, crammed with soldiers forward and aft, and almost empty amidships.

ROBERT B. KONIKOW

Washington, D. C., January 12

USS Harmon Still With Atlantic Fleet

Courier Savannah, Ga. 1-26-46

WASHINGTON — The USS Harmon, a destroyer escort vessel named in honor of Leonard Roy Harmon of Texas, Negro mess attendant, who died in action and was cited for bravery, is one of the major ships assigned to the two post-war fleets. The Harmon will be among the active Atlantic fleet.

50 Sailors Placed On Probation List

Daily Worker

Briefs To Set Aside Convictions Filed By NAACP

Atlanta Ga. 1-26-46

NEW YORK—Word has been received by the NAACP that the 50 sailors involved in the Port Chicago, California, explosion and subsequently convicted of "mutiny" have been restored to duty on probation.

Major H. C. Parks, executive officer at the U. S. Naval Disciplinary Barracks at Terminal Island, California, wrote:

"Please be informed that these men have been restored to duty on probation and are now presumably overseas."

The 50 colored sailors were tried during September, 1944, by a Navy court in San Francisco. They were charged with refusing to continue loading ammunition following an explosion at Port Chicago in which more than 300 of their comrades were blown to bits.

MARSHALL AT TRIAL

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, attended the trial as an observer and declared that in his opinion the men were being tried because of their color and race. Following their conviction and sentences to long prison terms, all 50 men signed a request that the NAACP handle their appeal.

Briefs seeking to set aside the convictions were filed by Marshall in Washington and oral argument was made by him before the Judge Advocate General and also before the entire board of the Judge Advocate General on April 3, 1945.

Navy Must End Discrimination

Washington, Jan. 2 (U.P.)—Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal has instruced all Navy ships and stations to end any discrimination because of "race or color" in the return of overseas troops, it was learned today.

His order followed a recent report that Negro troops had been left at Le Havre, France, by the escort carrier Croatian because it lacked "suitable accommodations." The Army said the Navy was responsible for the decision not to ship the Negroes.

Forrestal's directive ordered naval personnel to "adhere rigidly" to regulations aimed at preventing discrimination.

"In the administration of naval personnel," it said, "no differential shall be made because of race or color."

Negroes can enlist in any branch of Navy, it says here

Los Angeles Tribune California

NEW YORK—Negro applicants for regular Navy service had assurance from National Urban League secretary Lester B. Granger this week that official Naval policy fully protects their right to enlist in any branch of the service for which they are eligible or qualified. 3-2-46

Granger, a special advisor to Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal, said he got the assurance from Mr. Forrestal after he wrote him about protests from Negroes in different cities who said they had been refused enlistment except in the steward's mate branch.

Forrestal's reply said, in part, "Personnel separated from the service over three months may be re-enlisted, if physically and mentally qualified, under broken standards. As such, they cannot come in as petty officers. If previous service has been with the Army, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, they are likewise ineligible for petty officer ratings. Enlistees with no previous service in any branch of the armed services are eligible as seamen or steward's mates. However, Negro enlistees are not accepted for general service unless they pass the general classification test, given to all enlistees. If their mark is below the required standard, they are acceptable as steward's mates only."

Negro volunteers are still being enlisted in the Marine Corps on the same basis as other recruits. 7-2-46

NEGRO VOLUNTEERS are being enlisted in the Navy on first enlistments as apprentice seamen, Comdr. Lermond H. Miller, officer in charge of Navy recruiting in Virginia, said last week. The Navy is no longer taking Negro volun-

Todd Duncan's son gets Navy press job

Chicago Defender

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ensign Charles T. Duncan, son of singer Todd Duncan, was last week assigned to the Office of Public Information in the Navy's press section, succeeding Lt. Sylvester White, the first Negro assigned to Navy headquarters here. Lt. White has been discharged and is living in Chicago. 6-1-46

Ensign Duncan flew here from Japan where he was assistant navigator on a Naval tanker. He is a graduate of Dartmouth university. 2-7-46

WORKS IN GUAM HOSPITAL—Shown at work as hospital corps men in the dispensary of the Naval Supply Depot Barracks Number One are: Miles W. Turner, right, pharmacist's mate, second class of Chicago, and Benjamin J. Bryant, hospital apprentice, first class of Asbury Park N. J. Turner is in charge of the Guam sick bay in which they are photographed. He won the Presidential Unit Citation as a member of the epidemic control unit at New Caledonia being one of the first two Negroes to get so important an assignment. (Navy Photo.)

1601 SAILORS DIED IN WAR

WASHINGTON—A complete list of Negro casualties in the U. S. Navy during World War II was released this week by the Navy Department. Total dead was placed at 1,601.

There were 596 wounded, while 523 were reported injured. The Navy Department estimated that seventy-eight are missing and unaccounted for.

Thirteen survivors were included in the 147-page report.

Writes On 'Negro Navy'

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — The main thesis of "Windy" Wallace's dissertation, the "United States Negro Navy," is that the Navy could do away with all its elaborate plans for training colored personnel and adopt a rigorous physical conditioning program to get the men in shape for the manual labor to which the Navy assigns them.

were being tried because of their race and color. Mr. Marshall filed briefs in Washington and made oral argument before the Judge Advocate General in April, 1945, seeking to have the convictions set aside.

Meanwhile, it was also reported that a similar conviction against 36 Negro sailors in Guam was also lifted. In both cases however, the men were released under probation.

2,961 Negroes Reenlist In Navy Since V-J Day

By VENICE T. SPRAGGS
(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—Negroes transferring from the United States Naval Reserves and the United States Naval Inductees to the regular United States Navy total 2961 between V-J Day and Dec. 31, 1945.

Of this number, 2428 have reenlisted in the steward's mates branches, 87 having ratings equivalent to a sergeancy or better, have gone into general service, and 446 have gone to general service—non-rated.

The total number of transfers from USNR and USNI to the regular USN during this period number 35,776.

The peak strength of Negroes in the navy was reached in August, 1945 when 166,841 men and 74 Waves were attached to the service.

As of Dec. 15, 1945, the total strength of Negroes in the navy totaled 159,049. Of this number, 88,623 were assigned as steward's mates, 70,356 to general service, and 70 Waves. As of this same date, there were 54 Negro male naval officers attached to the services and two females, with 17 assigned to officer's training. Of the latter, prospects for commissions now that the war is over are not too heartening.

No Separate Policy

The proposed peacetime strength of the navy is set at 500,000 enlisted men and 58,000 officers—the actual number depending on the appropriation which Congress will vote.

The navy has no separate policy for the reenlistment of Negro personnel, nor has it any set quota as to the number of Negroes who will be accepted for regular naval service.

Men actively assigned to the USNR or the USNI who transfer to the regular USN are given no preference over men who have been discharged for the naval service and choose to reenlist, as far as can be determined. A man who is discharged from the USNR and reenlists within 90 days will get every consideration that a man who transfers direct from active service receives.

Chances for a man who has been out of the naval service longer than 90 days to reenlist at his present rate are not too hopeful.

The following incentives are set forth by the U. S. Navy to stimulate reenlistments:

A man reenlisting, who is presently overseas will be brought home transportation free, and given 30 days rehabilitation leave, following which he will also be given an additional 30 days special reenlistment leave plus travel time.

A man in the United States who is discharged and chooses to reenlist within 30 days after discharge will be given 30 days reenlistment leave with transportation both ways.

The navy allows a cash bonus for reenlistments for all pay grades

Men who reenlist in the army directly from active service are given mustering out pay identical to that given by the navy. They are allowed 90 days furlough prior to entering active duty.

In both the army and navy, families of all men who reenlist prior to June 30, 1946 will be eligible for allowances as provided by Congress.

Branches of Navy Open to All Worthy Enlistees

NEW YORK—Colored applicants for enlistment in the regular U.S. Naval Service were advised last week that official Naval policy fully protects their right to enlist in any branch of the service for which they are eligible or qualified.

This assurance came from Lester B. Granger, National Urban League executive, who has been acting as special advisor to the Navy Secretary.

Mr. Granger received the following letter from Secretary of the Navy Forrestal, after reporting several instances where colored men had been refused enlistment, except as steward's mate, at several recruiting centers.

Secretary's Ruling

"Instructions in effect to the Recruiting and Induction Servi that anyone—regardless of rac creed, or color—who meets th physical, mental, and mor standards, is qualified for enlis ment or re-enlistment in the regular Navy.

This applies to the general service ratings authorized in recruiting circular letters, provided he is a citizen of the United States or of its insular possessions.

"Personnel separated from the service over three months may be re-enlisted, if physically and mentally qualified, under broken service standards. As such, they can not come in as petty officers.

Must Pass Tes

"If previous service has been with the Army, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, they are likewise ineligible for petty officer ratings.

"Enlistees who have had no previous service in any branch of the Armed Forces are eligible for enlistment as Seamen or as Steward's Mates.

"However, colored enlistees are not accepted for general service unless able to pass the General Classification Test, given to all enlistees.

"If their mark is below the required standard, they are acceptable as Steward's Mates only.

"It is hoped that the above explanation will clarify Navy standards for all applicants for enlistment."

Navy Frees 50 Negro Gobs

Fifty Negro sailors who refused to continue loading munitions after 300 of their buddies had been blown to bits in September, 1944, have been "restored to duty" by the Navy, it was reported yesterday.

The National Association for Advancement of Colored Peoples said it had received word from the Navy that Major H. C. Parks, executive officer of the U. S. Naval Disciplinary Barracks at Terminal Island, Cal., had stated: "Please be informed that these men have been restored to duty on probation and are now presumably overseas."

During the trial last September, NAACP special counsel Thurgood Marshall, who observed the proceedings, declared the Negro sailors

41j 1946

General

Navy's New Policy Good, Practice Foul; Study 1 Year After V-J Day Reveals

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Bainbridge's Unchanged Setup Held Typical Despite Granger's Insistence to Contrary

By VINCENT TUBBS
AFRO Staff Correspondent

BALTIMORE

Lester B. Granger, New York Urban League man, lately doubling as special adviser to Secretary of the Navy Forrestal, has been foisting the myth about a new Navy attitude toward colored personnel again.

The Navy contends that its policy as set forth in a directive dated June 11, 1945, recognizes no racial difference in enlistees; so members of all races were thereafter to be fully integrated into all brances.

Says Violations Punished

At Fisk University's Institute on Race Relations last month, Granger repeated the Navy boast of "full use and integration of colored men 'without official barrier or loss of self respect,'" adding that the policy is constantly reaffirmed by prompt action on violation when duly reported.

He is splitting hairs, and the pronouncement amounts to deluding the public.

The fact is that the Navy is lavished with words but loose in practice of its fully democratic policy, and, apparently, neither Granger nor those "high officials" who wrote the policy gets around much anymore.

Sat. 8-17-46

Disproved by Navy Figures

Figures in Navy Department files disprove any serious effort on the part of the department to make the best possible use of colored manpower, and any sailor on the streets or at sea has a lurid tale of racial barriers to tell.

Moreover, in the light of these repeated claims of a new unbiased policy and the few "token" instances of integration to which the fingers point, conditions affecting colored sailors become all the more obnoxious and insulting.

The stward's branch of the Navy is open only to colored Americans and Filipinos. White are discriminated against. They can't become messmen.

Officer Roster Down

At wartime peak, there were only 62 colored commissioned officers in the Navy, including four in the Coast Guard—a number estimated to have been lopped off through demobilization by some 70 per cent.

No colored officer has been commissioned since V-J Day.

The Marine Corps, which comes under Navy jurisdiction, has never had a colored officer on active duty and only two were ever commissioned.

Recruiting office personnel is still telling colored enlistees that only the steward's branch is open to them and even those signed up for seamen's training wind up in messmen's training classes in a distracting number of cases.

Refused Rates as Teachers

At Bainbridge Naval Training Station (Md.), 14 instructors in the remedial training school are rated steward's mates second class or lower, although several are ex-civilian teachers and qualified by prior and in-service experience for ratings as specialist teachers.

Among these are STM's 2c Raymond Odom, Gasden, Ala., and Charles Latane, Philadelphia; STM's 1c Leon Smith, High Point, N.C.; Harold Trulear, Philadelphia, and Norman R. Johnson, Greensboro, N.C.

It shouldn't be said that these men are being treated fairly "without official barrier or loss of self respect."

Some Training Omitted

Other messmen, frustratedly trying to learn all possible, complain that important parts of their training, as set forth in the official manual, are omitted.

Base officers explain that they will never be called upon for knot-tieing or use of small arms, while the men argue that nobody thought Dorie Miller would have occasion to man a gun and they're being cheated.

At this 1300-acre, $57,000,000 base where some 22,000 men are regularly assigned, there were only two regular Navy men rated above steward in May of this year: Bosun's Mate 2c Frank J. Walker, Lake Charles, La., and Coxswain Collins Coleman, Birmingham.

Work as Messman—Or

Some individual cases where policy breaks down in practice include those of STM3c Cecil Chatfield, Kenosha, Wis.; STM1c Otis Pittman, Birmingham, and STM1c Tommy Tate, Selma, Ala.

Chatfield served as a water tender in the Merchant Marine and joined the Navy with the hope of working in a ship's engine room. The recuriting officer at Milwaukee told him on March 4 he would have to be a messman or remain a civilian.

Pittman was a mechanic in civilian life and also had hopes of serving the Navy in an engine room. He was told he would serve food or go back to auto engines.

Tate served a previous hitch in the Navy, earning the rating of S3c. When he re-enlisted he could not get his previous rating back.

2 in General Service Class

The stewards' training classes number some 2,400 men every ten weeks, no whites included, while only two colored are permitted in a few of countless 125-man classes of general service (seaman's) trainees.

It is not contended, however, that Bainbridge is responsible. It is a training center; not an assignment center.

The fault lies elsewhere—possibly in the office of Admiral Lewis E. Denfeld, chief of the Bureau of Naval Personal, and this office might also be able to answer another confounding question:

Bomb Test Reports Held Up

Aboard the USS Appalachian, press ship for Operation Crossroads, there was a great deal of discontentment about radio teletype transmission of news copy prior to the first atomic bomb test.

Officials explained that the bottleneck resulted from lack of skilled, experienced operators aboard the vessel and when it was suggested that whatever skilled men were available be sent for, the answer was that there are none.

Mixed Team Available

However, there was a mixed team of teletypists aboard the 7th Amphibious Force Flagship, USS Catoctin, which broke all previous Navy transmission records during the occupation of North China last October.

This ship, with its 33 colored radiomen, was in Hampton Roads, Va., in May (a month before Operation Crossroads), its crack teletype teams idle.

It can't be said the men were discharged for they were in the middle of 3-year hitches just eight months ago.

No Excuse Possible

It can't be said that transfers were impossible for the officer formerly in charge of the Catoctin group, showed up on the Appalachian with what newsmen were told was this green, inexperienced crew.

Seems it might be said that color crept into the equation and if the "policemen" of the Navy's new policy want names, they are: RM2c VernonWallace, Kansas City; RM2c T. J. Stokes, Bridgeport, Conn.; RM3c R. S. Clark, Marshalltown, Ia.; RM 3c J. J. Wright, Pittsburgh.

Yes, a Sound Policy

Mr. Granger in a previous public pronouncement a year ago, following a "quickie" tour of Navy installations, said he considers the "policy of integrating in all phases of the services to be admirably sound as officially set forth."

On this he is right, and at Fisk where he infers an additional change "coming a year after V-J Day," it is declared that the action is resultant of "intelligent and courageous decisions—among the higher ranks of Navy officers."

Lower Officers Involved

It is suggested that "intelligent and courageous" directions be given the lower ranks of Navy officers whose duty it is to carry out the policy.

In the meantime, until the messmen's branch is opened to whites and recruiting officers permit colored enlistees to express a choice of branch, the less said about "official policy" the better.

The policy is fine on paper but foul in practice.

Navy Gets First Postal Officer

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 10-12-46

JOSEPH O'HARA BELL

NEW LONDON, Conn. — Heretofore Navy mail clerks for the 16th Fleet here assigned to ships have been white.

There was a change last week. The new Navy mail clerk and postal officer, with two assistants, in full charge of the post office on board the USS Apollo, is Joseph O'Hara Bell.

Great Lakes Integrated Policy Aids Navy Morale

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 11-23-46

100 Sailors, Petty Officers Fill Varied Posts; Chicagoan Heads Graphic Arts Unit

GREAT LAKES, Ill. (ANP)—Here at the world's largest naval training center, hundreds of colored trainees have received their recruit and specialized training, served as permanent station personnel, and contributed to the Navy's recreational program on an integrated basis.

Under the administrative command, 100 sailors and petty officers are serving in varied capacities from boatswain duties to storekeeper. Assigned to the recently opened training schools hobby shop is Joseph Evans, seaman, first class, of Chicago.

Evans, head of the graphic arts departments, is a skilled cartoonist and has completed many fine oil paintings.

Shore Patrol Graduates

Graduates of the Navy shore patrol school are Montro Hall of Memphis, Alton Tatum of Austin (Tex.), and Austin J. Williams of San Antonio (Tex.), specialists second class, all of whom had wartime shore patrol duty at Jacksonville (Fla.), but returned here for discharge.

The fastest man on the football squad is Alexander Baker, steward, third class, of Madisonville (Ky.), an all-round athlete who runs the 100-yard dash in 9.8 seconds. He plays left halfback, and can hurl the pigskin a good 70 yards.

Attached to the Naval Hospital post office is the only colored representative of the WAVES here, Mrs. Ellen C. Moss of Chicago, who holds the petty officer ratin of mailman, second class, and ha a degree in education.

8 In Service School

Serving as a hospital apprentice, first class, is Nathani Woods of Alquippa, Pa. He an two other corpsmen stood hi in their class during training an have made enviable reputatio for proficiency in assisting th navy's doctors in caring for th sick.

Eight trainees are enrolled i the navy's service school progra entry to which depends on inte ligence, general ability and e perience. They are trained i many specialized fields, includi electronics, radio, motor machi ery and fire control. There a only eight colored recruits i training here now.

groes Integrated

Black Newspaper

Throughout Great Lakes Navy Center

Oklahoma City Black

Sat. 12-7-46

GREAT LAKES, Ill. — (ANP) —How does the Negro fit into the United States navy? At the world's largest naval training center at Great Lakes, hundreds of Negroes have received their recruit and specialized training, served as permanent station personnel, and contributed to the navy's recreational program.

Under the administration command, 100 colored sailors and petty officers are serving in varied capacities from boatswan duties to storekeeper. Assigned to the recently opened training schools hobby shops is Joseph Evans, seaman, first class, of Chicago. Evans, the head of the graphic arts department, is a skilled cartoonist and has completed many fine oil paintings. His ambition is to earn a commercial arts degree from the University of Illinois when he is discharged.

Graduates of the navy shore patrol school at Great Lakes are Montro Hall of Memphis; Alton Tatum of Austin, Texas, and Austin J. Williams of San Antonio, all specialists second class. All three men had war-time shore patrol duty at Jacksonville, Fla., but returned to Great Lakes for discharge. Tatum plans to take advantage of his navy training and experience by studying advance detective work upon his return to civilian life.

The fastest man on the Great Lakes football squad is Alexander Baker, steward, third class, of Madisonville, Ky. An all around athlete, Baker runs the 100 yard dash in 9.8 seconds. He plays left halfback, and in addition to his speed, can hurl the pigskin a good 70 yards. Although a real threat on the gridiron, his real love is professional baseball, which he plans to play in civilian life.

Black Dispatch

Attached to the Great Lakes Naval hospital postoffice is the only colored representative of the WAVES here. She is Ellen C. Moss, who holds the petty officer rating of mailman, Second Class. Claiming Chicago as her home, Miss Moss is extreamely popular with the postoffice staff. She holds a bachelor of arts degree in education and plans to take past graduate work in social science at the University of Chicago when she is discharged.

Serving at the hospital as a hospital apprentice, first class, is Nathaniel Woods, of Alquippa, Pa.

41J 1946

Vandegrift Inspects Montford

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. Sat 2-23-46

New Deal May Be In Making For Leathernecks

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C. — General A. A. Vandegrift, commandant of the United States Marine Corps, in a move that caught local officials by surprise, investigated conditions last Friday at colored Leathernecks' only training center, Montford Point Camp, located at Camp Lejeune, N. C., it is reported.

Ordinarily visiting high ranking Marine officials tour the several other installations at Camp Lejeune before inspecting Montford Point Camp. That plan was to have been followed in this instance, it is said.

However, it is reported, this traditional procedure was discarded last week. Slated to arrive at Montford Point on Saturday, Feb. 16, the commandant of the Marine Corps suddenly appeared the day before, and proceeded with his inspection.

Upon finding an unsatisfactory condition in one spot, he allegedly said: "No wonder the fellows are not reenlisting."

This statement ties in with one of several reports that have focused national attention on the Marine Corps recently.

Currently, at Montford Point Camp the corps is conducting a reenlistment campaign whose inducements are attractive.

NO REENLISTMENT FEVER

Yet, in spite of the many benefits offered, and contrary to the reenlistment fever now prevalent among thousands of Negro soldiers, a survey among colored Marines revealed that "once officially out from under the corps' jurisdiction, the Negro Leatherneck intends to be done with the whole business and gone." Sat 2-23-46

And further, according to the findings of the survey several weeks ago, "as against the nearly 2,000 Negro Marines discharged from the corps since August 1945, less than 40 have reenlisted."

This is significant in that the corps had an estimated colored personnel strength of 18,000, and recently announced its peacetime quota of 2,000 Tan Leathernecks with preference given to veterans.

SENIORITY ORDER BARED

A bitter attitude towards the corps, representative of a number of Marines was disclosed last week when two discharged veterans of the 51st Marine Anti-Aircraft Battalion, first colored Marine combat unit trained at Montford Point Camp, brought to light an official Marine Corps order that "precluded any colored man from being senior to a white man in the same unit." These two ex-Leathernecks sought to ascertain whether, as reported, their unit rated a battle star for the Marshall's campaign.

They contended that if the 51st rated a battle star their 400 buddies, assigned to "Malaria Control Detachment," purportedly performing menial tasks at Montford Point, would have sufficient points for immediate discharge. Sat 2-23-46

It is reported that the Office of Public Information stated the men were performing "general duties" while being screened for reenlistment, and would be eligible for discharge at the next point reduction.

DETAILS WITHHELD

Other details of General Vandegrift's investigation were withheld, states the report, with the hope that the commandant would take steps to correct immediately unsatisfactory conditions among colored Marines.

NAACP CHARGES BIAS

Recently the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People attacked the racial policy of the Marine Corps. This unprecedented move was precipitated when Jesse O. Dedmon Jr., secretary of veterans affairs of the NAACP, wrote Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal that Robert Bellamy of Detroit, had been rejected for enlistment in the corps because the quota of 2,800 for colored men was full and that only the "commissary branch" had been open to colored men. S-2-23-46

The corps denied accepting colored men for the "commissary branch" only, and withheld comment on a charge of practicing race bias.

Mr. Dedmon stated that the Navy's comment was unsatisfactory and that the NAACP would continue the fight against race discrimination in the Marine Corps.

It is believed that at least two of these fast-breaking unfavorable developments account for the Marine Corps commandant's personal pre-schedule probe at Montford Point.

WON VANDEGRIFT'S PRAISE

Negro Marines won high praise from General Vandegrift, a Virginian, after less than three years in the 170-year-old fighting corps.

It was after the Tan Leathernecks' brilliant and valorous performance in the bloody Saipan campaign that Gen. Vandegrift said while touring training centers here in the states:

"The Negro Marines are no longer on trial. They are Marines, period."

Marine Corps Goes Unanswered

Afro American Sat 2-16-46 Baltimore, Md

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The Navy Department last Tuesday denied that the Marine Corps was accepting colored men in the commissary branch only and withheld comment on a charge that the corps is practicing race discrimination in restricting colored enlistments to 2,800.

The charge had been made by Jesse O. Dedman Jr., secretary of veterans affairs of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in a recent letter to Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal. Sat 2-16-46

In it, he stated that Robert Bellmay of Detroit had been rejected for enlistment in the Marine Corps because the quota of 2,800 for colored men was full and that only the commissary branch had been open to colored men.

Quota Admitted

The Navy Department revealed that the actual quota for colored men in the peace time Marine Corps has been set at 2,800.

At the same time, the Office of Public Information said that the entire corps reducing its war time strength of 485,000 to a peace time strength of 100,000.

The 2,800 colored men accepted in the peace time Marines would be to the total peace time strength of 100,000 as the corps' war time strenth of 18,000 colored Marines was to its total war time strength of 485,000, it explained.

Vets Given Preferred

"The Marine Corps wants to get first those colored men who have served in the Marines during the war," the Navy Department said. "It is therefore not recruiting civilians until those already in the Marine Corps have had a chance to reenlist.

The department added that the majority of the 2,800 accepted would be asigned to base defense units used in the operation of heavy guns.

Mr. Dedman said the Navy's comment was unsatisfactory and that his organization would continue the fight against racial discrimination.

Reveal Marine's White Rule Order

Afro American Baltimore, Md

Confidential Letter Upheld "Supremacy"

GEORGIAN TALKS

Colored Leathernecks Kept Beneath White

Sat 2-16-46

WASHINGTON—(NNPA) — A Marine Corps order precluded any colored men from being senior to a white man in the same unit and advised that it was undesirable for any colored man to be equal in rank to a white man in the same unit, it was learned last Friday.

This order continued in effect throughout the war. It was issued May 14, 1943, in a confidential letter of instructions from the United States Marine Corps headquarters here and sent to all Marine Corps commanding officers here.

Georgia-born Brig. Gen. Frank A. Harte, director of the division of public information at Marine Corps headquarters, said the order was issued during the time the first colored marines were being trained and white non-commissioned officers were assigned to colored companies to train recruits.

Would Have Been "Bad"

It would have been bad policy said General Harte, to have had a colored man outrank a white man at that time.

An investigation revealed, however, that the order was not issued until eleven months after colored men had been accepted in the Marines and that it was still in effect overseas in 1944. The Marine Corps began accepting colored men in June, 1942.

The order came to light after three discharged veterans of the Fifty-first Marine Anti-aircraft Battalion traveled at their own expense from Camp LeJeune, North Carolina, to Washington and visited the NNPA office to check a story released on November 28 in which the Marine Corps' division of Public Information was quoted as saying that the Fifty-first was entitled to a battle star for its participation in the Marshall Island Campaign.

If this statement were true, 400 of their buddies still at Camp LeJeune would have enough points to get an immediate discharge from the corps.

En route to Marine headquarters in Arlington, Va., one of the men mentioned that he had seen an order prohibiting colored men from issuing orders to white men in the corps. Sat 2-16-46

Information Erroneous?

At Marine Corps headquarters, Maj. John W. Thomason, III, admitted he had been correctly quoted but that the information given was erroneous.

Maj. William P. Cahill pointed out that the date limits for the Marshall Island Campaigns covered the period from November 26, 1943 to March 2, 1944, and that the Fifty-first had not arrived in the Marshalls until September, 1944.

Maj. Cahill and Capt. Ed Kline were asked if they had ever seen the order in question. Major Cahill said "no," but Captain Kline kept silent.

"How about it, Captain, did you ever see such an order?" he was asked directly.

"I saw it once when I was overseas," he frankly admitted.

A question was then submitted in writing to the office of public information asking for comment on the order.

Born in Cuthbert, Ga., and schooled in Alabama, General Harte is one of those Southerners who cannot correctly pronounce the word "Negro." He says it as if it were spelled "Nigra."

Only Temporary

He explained that the order was only temporary and was not Marine Corps policy, but he did not say the order had been rescinded. To this date no colored man is an officer on active duty in the Marine Corps.

One portion of the order was devoted to the colored press and stated that although it was outside the province of the Marine Corps to do so, every step should be taken to prevent the publication of inflammatory articles.

The three Marines revealed that 400 members of the 51st who saw action in the Pacific are now at Camp LeJeune assigned to a "Malarial Control Detachment" which in reality is a labor unit in which the trained veterans are forced to haul garbge and perform other menial tasks.

When asked what duties the former men of the 51st were performing at Camp LeJeune, the Office of Public Information said they were doing "general duties" while being screened for reenlistment and would be eligible for discharge at the next point reduction.

Only 45 Re-enlist

It was learned that of the 2,700 colored marines stationed at Camp LeJeune, the corps has only been able to get 45 to reenlist.

One of the men said he might consider enlisting again if the Corps would assure him that he would not still be hauling garbage as members of his old outfit are currently doing. Sat 2-16-46

The three men had promised their buddies that their first act upon discharge would be to come to Washington and find out if the others were eligible for discharge.

tigation revealed that the corps that colored Marines were accepted "We feel," Dedmon wrote, "that Marines in numbers or branch urgently request that every practices."

Veterans' Affairs Secretary Raps Marine Corps Prejudice

Afro American Baltimore, Md

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—The end of Marine Corps discrimination was urged last Friday by Jesse O. Dedmon, secretary of veterans' affairs for the NAACP, in a letter to Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal.

Following a complaint by Robert Bellamy of Detroit, who was told that the "Marine quota for colored is filled," an NAACP inve

Negro Marines Can Re-Enlist

Afro American Baltimore, Md.

Authority to enlist Negro Marines has been received by the local Marine recruiting office. No new Negro recruits can be accepted, however, it was said. Ex-Marines can re-enlist for two, three, or four year periods, and if they re-enlist within 90 days after discharge, they are entitled to their former rates, family benefits, and a choice of stations, it was stated. 5-23-46

Officer Requested Reserve Status

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
1-5-46

PHILADELPHIA

Second Lt. Frederick C. Branch, the first colored officer of the Marine Corps, declared last week that he was placed on inactive status at his own request after receiving his commission.

Lt. Branch, who is now living at 2518 N. 22nd St., with his wife, the former Miss Camilla Robinson, told the AFRO that his decision to accept reserve status was motivated by two factors.

He explained that the disqualification of seven colored officer candidates at Quantico, for one reason or another, was an underlying factor in his desire to return to civilian life. 1-5-46

Wants to Finish Education

His anxiety to complete his college work at Temple University where he was enrolled before he joined the armed services, also weighed heavily in his decision, Lt. Branch said.

He plans to resume his education at Temple in February and at the present time is employed at the Post Office.

Concerning his first motive for leaving the Marine Corps, Lt. Branch pointed out that only one of the seven candidates at Quantico who was not disqualified, under some academic pretext, "punched out" for medical reasons. Afro-American

Had Two Choices

He said he had a choice of taking six months' training at Quantico after receiving his commission which would have enabled him to become a regular member of the corps or going on reserve duty. Baltimore, Md.

Because the Marine Corps is not too clear about its future policy with colored personnel, Lt. Branch said he was not willing to take the chance.

As a member of the Marine Corps Reserve, he will take two weeks' training each summer, the officer added.

Took V-12 Training

Lt. Branch received his commission after spending eight months in V-12 training at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. He completed his training with high academic honors.

He said he was accepted for V-12 training after he had been turned down once as an applicant for OCS. He had a second application pending when he went to Purdue.

Enlisting in the corps in May, 1943, Lt. Branch first served in the classification section at Montford Point, Camp LeJeune, N.C., later joining the 51st Defense Battalion and serving overseas for seven months.

Recruiter Denies Bias in Marines

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON (AFRO National Bureau).—Maj. Gen. John Marston, commander of Camp Lejeune, N.C., Marine base, exceeded his authority in declaring that colored trainees would be accepted only in the stewards branch of the Marine Corps, the AFRO was told here, Thursday. Sat.

Col. W. W. Worden, chief of the Division of recruiting, declared that no such policy has been established by the Navy (under which the Marines operate), colored enlistees or men already circumscribing the activities of in the service. 3-16-46

All Branches Open

All marines can still aspire for any branch of the service for which they are qualified, in anti-aircraft units, amphibious truck groups, as switchboard and radio technicians, etc., so far as high War Department policy is concerned, the AFRO was told.

Colonel Worden admitted that there was considerable curtailment of services effective since V-J Day, but said that men are being affected in proportion as they constitute the makeup of the corps.

There were five colored commissioned officers graduated in the last class of 180. All of the graduates were put on the reserve list due to reduction in force and many of them have already been discharged, Colonel Worden said.

No Negro civilians are accepted by the corps at this time. This is explained away by stating that until Negroes who are in the Marines have had their chance to reenlist, Negro civilians are not being recruited. No such arbitrary policy has been established for whites.

Quota Of 2880 2-16-46

A "Negro quota" of 2880 has been set by the Marine Corps. This number, Marine officials state, will make the Negro complement of the peacetime Marine Corps the same relative strength as during the peak of the war.

Major Thomason disclosed that Negroes in the regular peacetime Marine Corps will be assigned to base defense units, which use guns, machine guns and radar. Some will be assigned to the stewards' branch. 2-16-46

The United States Coast Guard which was returned to the United States Treasury Department around Jan. 1, disclosed that a total of 240 men formerly in the wartime Coast Guard have reenlisted in the regular peacetime Coast Guard between V-J Day and mid-January. However, since no breakdown is kept by race, a figure on the number of Negroes reenlisting was not available.

Marine Discharge System Unfair, Dischargees Say

Afro American Sat 4-13-46
Baltimore, Md

NASHVILLE (ANP)—An investigation of the marine discharge system is being requested by colored Marines, who are being issued "other than honorable" discharges.

Basis for the requested investigation is race prejudice, these marines charge, which is proved by the marine "white supremacy" of placing white officers over non-white personnel. Sat 4-13-46

Many marines have refused "other than honorable" discharges on the ground they were being victimized by racial prejudice.

Ratings Scored as Biased

The Marine Corps issues many kinds of dischrages. Some of them are "honorable," "other than honorable," "undesirable," "inconvenience," and "dishonorable." The kind of discharges given are determined by the ratings given the men by their commanding officers.

Marine Discharge System

According to a report, 89 per cent of one company of colored marines received "other than honorable" discharges. A Marine must have a marking of 3.8 per cent in military efficiency and an average of the same to obtain an honorable discharge.

Affect Job Chances

Objection to an "other than honorable" discharge is based upon its outside effect in securing employment opportunities for the discharged marine.

Many employers, not knowing that such a discharge does not nullify the marine's rights to veteran's compensations and rights under the GI Bill of Rights, would be hesitant to employ an ex-marine with an "other than honorable" discharge.

Investigation Made

The refusal of colored marines at Montford Point Camp, N.C., to accept the "other than honorable" discharges resulted in an investigation. A marine general was sent there to solve the problem that was holding up the discharge system. Sat 4-13-46

A refusal of any type of discharge, he said, means to remain in the marines until you have obtained the type you desire. He remarked that he could not change the marine corps ruling on discharges.

He advised that the discharges be accepted with the reservation to file a complaint with the discharge board of review, however. If you write your complaint to this board, they will notify you when and where they will meet in order that you may attend, present your case and work out something pertaining to your discharge," he said.

IT'S CONFIDENTIAL AND CONFIDENTIALLY IT DOES

Bare Secret Marine Order On Race

Chicago Defender

By JAMES L. HICKS
(NNPA Staff Writer)

WASHINGTON—A Marine Corps order precluded any colored man from being senior to a white man in the same unit and advised that it was undesirable for any colored man to be equal in rank to a white man in the same unit, it was learned last Friday.

This order continued in effect throughout the war. It was issued May 14, 1943, in a confidential letter of instructions from the United States Marine Corps headquarters here and sent to all Marine Corps commanding officers here.

Georgia-born Brig. Gen. Franklin A. Harte, director of the division of public information at Marine Corps headquarters, said the order was issued during the time the first colored marines were being trained and white non-commissioned officers were assigned to colored companies to train recruits.

It would have been bad policy, said General Harte, to have had a colored man outrank a white man at that time. 1-16.

Vets Bare Order

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The order came to light after three discharged veterans of the 51st Marine Anti-aircraft Battalion, traveled at their own expense from Camp LeJeune, North Carolina, to Washington and visited the NNPA office to check a story released on Nov. 28, in which the Marine Corps' division of public information was quoted as saying that the 51st was entitled to a battle star for its participation in the Marshall Island campaign.

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Wrong Information

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Maj. William P. Cahill pointed out that the date limits for the Marshall Island campaigns covered the period from Nov. 26, 1943 to March 2, 1944, and that the 51st had not arrived in the Marshalls until September, 1944.

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Hit Negro Press

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One of the men said he might consider enlisting again if the corps would assure him that he would not still be hauling garbage as members of his old outfit are currently doing. 2-16-46

The three men had promised their buddies that their first act upon discharge would be to come to Washington and find out if the others were eligible for discharge. They kept their promise.

Two of the men remained in the corps for two extra days because they were clerks and wanted to get the records of their buddies in good shape before they left.

The three were eligible for discharge before the other members of their unit because they had entered the service several months earlier.

The U. S. Marine Corps' official "white superiority" policy is no idle rumor.

The policy, approved by Georgia-born and bred Brig. Gen. Franklin Harte, director of the Marine Corps Division of Public Information in Washington, makes it taboo for a Negro Marine, regardless of rank, to have a white subordinate to him.

On all Marine orders, Negro corpsmen are designated by a symbol and although Negroes in a shipment may outrank the highest-ranking white Marine in the shipment by two or three grades, the group is always commanded by one of the whites. Therefore, a white corporal may be in charge of a shipment of which includes Negro Marines of sergeant and first sergeant grades.

General Harte sums it up with: "It's bad policy to have a colored man outrank a white man."

Bare New Color Ban By Marines

Chicago Defender

Only 12 Negroes In Peacetime Corps

Tel.

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—Exactly 12 Negroes have been accepted in the regular peacetime United States Marine Corps since V-J Day under a discriminatory quoto policy established in late November, 1945, it is learned. Sat.

Major Thomason, press relations section of the Marine Corps, told the Defender that seven Negroes serving in the Marines during the war had reenlisted in December with an additional five reenlisting in January. This total of 12 Negroes out of an over-all total of 10,267 qualifying for the regular peacetime corps represents recruits among white civilians, and reenlistments of whites and Negroes. An additional 657 whites have been channeled through Selective Service.

Negro Non-Coms Never Tell It To Marines, (White)

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. —

Only 185 of Needed 2,800 Afro American Signed Up at Montford

Baltimore, Md

Fair Distribution in Services Pledged; More Inducements Required, Say Vets

Sat 4-6-46

By VINCENT TUBBS
AFRO Staff Correspondent

MONTFORD POINT, N.C.—Unless the U.S. Marine Corps makes some radical changes in plans for its proposed 2,800-man colored arm of the permanent corps or opens enlistment to civilians, the chances of its recruiting the desired number of men are slim and getting slimmer.

So far, this post, which is the principal source of possible veteran re-listment, has succeeded in getting only 185 men to sign up and less than 50 of these can be classified strictly as veterans.

The bulk of Montford's enlistees have served less than a year in the corps, 79 of the 185 being men sent to attend a radar and communications schools recently instituted—obviously as an inducement to re-enlistment.

Others are men who consider that, since they have just come into the service, signing up for a two-year hitch places them in a position to get promotions that might not go to draftee irregulars.

Quotas at Other Camps

It should be noted, however, that several other Marine installations have quotas for colored veteran re-enlistees.

Montford's quota is 900 men and while over 6,000 veterans have passed through the camp's separation center, less than a third of the quota has been filled.

The 6,018 veterans already discharged from Montford represent almost a third of the estimated 20,000 colored who served in the corps during the war. Only a twentieth of them have chosen to sign up for additional time.

Personal Motive of Some

Figures for other recruiting centers are not available here, but it was learned that the majority of men signing up overseas are doing so for personal advantage rather than a genuine desire to stay in the corps.

A Marine recently shipped overseas as a replacement is likely to do two years abroad before he is eligible to return home.

However, if he enlists now for two years, he is eligible to return to the States for a 60-day furlough after a maximum of six months' elapsed time. Sat 4-6-46

Greater Inducements Sought

Officials of the corps, frankly confounded by the slowness of colored enlistments, are beginning to see the need for greater inducements.

The radar and communications school scheduled to open here on May 1 is an initial step.

Col. Augustus Cockrell, post commander, also states that it is being pointed out to possible veteran re-listees that at least a third of the colored arm of the permanent corps will be used as combat troops.

He declares that allegations that colored enlistees will be used only as stewards and service troops are positively untrue. At least one battalion (900 men) will see duty "with a combat organization of artillery nature," he says.

Lack of Opportunity Cited

However, individuals interviewed here are keenly aware of what they call a lack of opportunity for advancement in the corps, their principle beef based on the fact that the corps has no plans for the use of colored officers on active duty.

One marine, asked why he doesn't plan to re-enlist, stated that what recruiting officers have to offer isn't inviting enough financially and that he prefers personal freedom to regimentation.

"The best I've heard to date is that if you make master sergeant and stay in the corps for 30 years, you'll have $3600 when you're retired," he explained.

I've figured it out and if I save 45c a day for 30 years I'll have $4,000 and will have had my freedom too."

Must Hold Ground

On the other hand, M/Sgt. B. Kimsey, an Alabamian who has re-enlisted, points out that the corps offers him better financial advantages than he could command outside.

He is married and has one child, and feels that, in addition to personal advantages, "someone must stay in here to hold things together if we're going to hold the ground we've taken in the Marine Corps."

Significantly, most of the veterans who have re-enlisted are of sergeant's grade or better. Less than 15 of the 40-odd re-listed veterans were privates or privates first class; they received promotion to the next highest grade.

Few Educational Benefits

Among men who say they will not re-list a great deal of attention is given to the fact that the Marine Corps Institute is the only thing the corps offers the enlistee who might seek to advance himself scholastically.

In addition, they charge that a snag is awaiting some of the 79 men signed up for the radar and communications school—the most attractive thing the corps has offered so far.

Only about 38 will find positions open to them in the combat battalion, they say, and an additional school for training such technicians other than as replacements is not foreseen.

Poorly Located

Some other specific objections to re-enlistment heard here are that the camp itself is poorly located for peacetime service. Nearby towns offer little in the way of recreation and transportation facilities are particularly unstatisfactory for colored.

Montford Point is to be maintained as a training center, and, according to Col. Cockrell, a complement of 900 men is required to man it. Sat 4-6-46

Several Marines suggested that if they were to be based at San Diego, another large installation, they might re-enlist while some overseas veterans have heard that the combat unit is to be stationed permanently at Guam and that, they say, they do not want.

AAA Unit Planned

Unofficially, it was learned that the breakdown of the 2,800-man plan for colored will include a single anti-aircraft defense unit utilizing about a third of the men, while all others are to be used in stewards' depot and ammunition carrying companies.

Reliable sources state that under present plans it is doubtful that the Corps will be able to recruit more than 1000 of its colored veterans.

Suggestions offered toward enticing more men to sign up for additional tours of service have included opening officer training to colored enlistees, staffing colored units with colored officers and moving the training center.

NEGRO MARINES GALLANT IN WAR

New York Times

Won Praise of Officers for Conduct Both in Camp and Battle

New York N.Y.

Sun. 3-5-46

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAMP LEJEUNE, N. C.—Decision of the Marine Corps Headquarters, recently announced, to retain Negroes on a limited scale in the corps is regarded here as a tribute to their wartime record in many parts of the world.

In all the wars in which the United States has been engaged, Negroes have fought in the Army, but World War II is the first conflict in which there were Negro Marines. For the first time in the history of amphibious invasions, the Negro race participated in South Pacific landings and campaigns.

When Japanese troops staged a desperate counter-attack on American positions during the bloody struggle for Saipan, a dozen Negro Marines were ordered into the defense lines of the Fourth Marine Division. Despite intense rifle, machine-gun, mortar and artillery fire, they advanced bravely against the enemy, killing about fifteen Japanese and assisting materially in checking the counter-attack.

A wounded white Marine gave one of the Negroes a hand grenade. He never used one before. After a few brief instructions, he threw the grenade and scored a direct hit on three Nipponese at a machine gun.

Although many of their comrades performed various other duties ably and coolly in service companies overseas for many months, these were the first Negro Leathernecks to be engaged in real combat. Their courage under fire and their untiring efforts without rest spoke well for their military training.

Receiving their baptism of fire on Guadalcanal where their ships were raided by Japanese planes, Negro Devil Dogs moved forward into active battle zones. Enemy bombers made nightly runs over their areas, but they grew accustomed to the air attacks. If sirens were not sounding danger signals, they joined in singing jazz tunes or spirituals such as "Join the Band," "Bread of Heaven" and "Father, Prepare Me." Sun. 3.5.46

When the invasion hosts first landed on Saipan Negro Marines were in the vanguard of those headed toward the beaches. Some unloaded boats there for three days, often under intense fire, wading in water up to their waist, seldom stopping for relaxation or sleep. Others on transports lifted on stretchers the wounded from small boats, washed them, waited on them, and often wrote their letters.

"Praise the Lord and Pass the Ammunition" became an actuality when a Negro Marine unit, including two men who conducted religious services for their brothers and hoped later to enter the ministry, moved in with the Saipan assault troops to set a record in unloading shells for the front lines.

"I am very pleased with the way they worked," reported Capt. Louis P. Shine of Osage, W. Va., their commanding officer. "They labored around the clock and did a swell job."

Other Negro Marines have been commanded by Admiral William F. Halsey for meritorious achievements amidst the rigors of battle in many other parts of the Pacific theatre.

Their outstanding progress seems all the more remarkable when it is realized that they have been in this branch of the service less than four years, beginning from scratch June 1, 1942, when the corps, breaking its 167-year-old tradition, started enlisting Negroes. History-making events have occurred since Aug. 26, 1942, when the first recruit arrived at the new Montford Point camp, a separate post along the scenic New River on the reservation at Camp Lejeune, the corps' only Negro recruit depot and training center.

About 16,000 Negroes have been trained there, and were sent to different parts of the world. Most of them were in service companies, but virtually all requested combat duty. Sun 3.5.46

On more than one occasion when fighting units departed for Montford Point for overseas assignments, men from other outfits there stowed away on board the trains and remained hidden until they reached the port of embarkation. Usually, their commanding officers took the attitude that if they were thus willing to undergo such risk and difficulties, they would make valuable fighters, and steps were taken to have the stowaways officially transferred to the overseas groups.

The behavior of the Negro recruits on liberty in various parts of eastern North Carolina during the war period won the respect of civilians. "They are proud to be Marines," explained one white Marine officer.

"We are proud to be in the Marine Corps, and we want the Marine Corps to be proud of us," declared Sergt. Maj. Charles F. Anderson of Birmingham, Ala.

Marine Corps Enlists Negroes

Capt. Robert M. Richards, officer in charge of Marine recruiting in South Carolina, reports that authority has been received to enlist Negroes in the Marines.

Doors of Marine corps recruiting offices, temporarily closed to them during the post-war stabilization period, have been reopened to colored youth, according to an announcement by Marine corps headquarters.

Colored enlistments had been limited to ex-Marines until appropriations, quotas and other considerations had been settled.

Drill fields and classrooms as well as the extensive recreational facilities of Montford Point, N. C., part of the great Marine base at Camp Lejeune, are being readied for the Negro 17 to 29-year-olds who enlist from the Southeast.

Qualifications and other information may be obtained at all Marine recruiting offices. In South Carolina the locations are: 1510 Gervais street, Columbia; post office building, Greenville, and post office building, Florence.

275 Negroes Enlisted During Month Of August

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Tues. day.

Major C M Johnson, officer in charge of Marine Corps Recruiting in Northern Georgia, announced today that the Marines enlisted 275 Negroes in the Southeastern States during the month of Aug.

Negro enlistments are still being accepted at Ten Forsyth St. Building in Atlanta, Major Johnson's office. Men between the ages of 17 and 30 are eligible for enlistment. All those in the Marine Corps prior to October 6 will receive full benefits of the GI Bill of Rights. 9-10-46

Enlistments at present are for two, three or four years, and pay starts at the rate of $75.00 a month with clothing and board furnished.

Men enlisted in Atlanta will be transferred to Montford Point, N. C., for recruit training. Upon completion of recruit training they will be transferred to the Marine posts throughout the world.

Remember only 100,000 may serve as U. S. Marines.

No Colored Officers In Peacetime Ranks Of Marine Corps

Daily World
Atlanta Georgia
Tuesday 7-30-46

By JAMES L. HICKS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—No colored officers will be accepted in the peacetime ranks of the Marine Corps, the United States Marine Corps headquarters said here last Monday.

Reiterating its previously announced intentions of limiting the colored strength of the regular Marines to 2,800, Captain P. N. Pierce, headquarters information officer, said that present plans of the Marines do not include any colored men among the 7,000 officers and 1,200 warrant officers which will form the officer staff of the peacetime "regulars."

Lieutenant J. B. Davis of Fuquay Springs, North Carolina, who recently graduated from the Navy's V-12 program at Purdue University, North Carolina, who recently graduated from the Navy's V-17 program at Purdue University, Indiana, to become the fourth colored man to be commissioned in the Marine Corps, has already been placed on inactive duty, Captain Pierce said. This leaves the corps still without a colored officer on active duty. Atlanta, Ga.

Revealing that all reserve officers and men will have been weeded out of the corps by October 1, Captain Pierce said that on July 17 there were 4,313 colored enlisted men in the corps. Of that number 620 were regulars, leaving a total of 2,180 regular enlistments open for colored men in the regulars.

Asked if the Marines were still accepting colored men for regular enlistments, Captain Pierce said a few were still being taken, but the corps is making an effort to get the 2,180 regulars from the experienced reserves which it already has in its ranks. Daily World

The regular corps, Captain Pierce said, will have a strength of 100,000 enlisted men. At present the strength of the corps is 132,814 enlisted men with 9,212 officers. Of these totals, ninety-two of the officers are women and 1,832 of the enlisted total are enlisted women.

On VJ Day when the corps was at its peak of 485,000 men it had a strength of 16,883 colored men, the department said.

Crew Sought For Ship Hit By Racial Dispute

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 12—(AP)—The S. S. Frank H. Dodd, Liberty freighter tied up here a week by a crew dispute over a Negro steward, was reallocated by the War Shipping Administration today to another steamship company, which announced it would seek to assemble another crew.

Lykes Bros. Steamship Company, Inc., which took over the vessel, said it would call upon the National Maritime Union (CIO), with which it has a contract, to furnish a crew. The company said the ship probably would sail late Monday or Tuesday.

The Dodd previously had been allocated to the Isthmian Steamship Company.

The WSA action was immediately protested by a spokesman for the 20 striking crewmen, Andrew Butrica, New Orleans, patrolman for the Pacific Coast Firemen's Union (Ind.), who said he was taking the matter up with officers of his union.

The Dodd, loaded with UNRRA foodstuffs for Greece, was scheduled to sail at noon last Saturday. Twenty of the 37 crewmen walked off the vessel shortly before departure time, announcing they would not sail with the steward, William K. Vance, of New York City.

Vance, a member of the Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards (CIO), said the walkout was an act of "racial discrimination," but the striking crewmen said that Vance was incompetent and that he had threatened members of the crew.

Vance removed as steward of the ship. He was the only colored member of the crew.

The crew obtained by the Lykes Brothers were all members of the National Maritime Union instead of the Seamen's International Union which staged the walkout.

Ship Sails For Greece Minus Striking Crew

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The Liberty Ship Frank Dobb was transferred from the Matison Navigation Company to San Francisco to the Lykes Brothers Steamship Company of New Orleans and an entire new crew put aboard as the result of a walkout by twenty white crew members in protest against sailing with a colored steward, the United States Maritime Commission announced last Friday.

The War Shipping Administration ordered the transfer after the ship loaded with UNRRA foodstuffs for Greece, was held up at the port of Mobile, Ala. for more than five days because of the walkout.

Orders from the War Shipping Administration to start the vessel on its way immediately were given the Lykes Brothers.

The walkout of the Matison Company crew came after they were unable to have William K.

Case Closed

DISMISS MULZAC CHARGE

NEW YORK—A charge of misconduct against Captain Hugh Mulzac, of the Liberty Ship Booker T. Washington, was dismissed after a hearing and the case has been closed, the NAACP was advised last week by Rear Admiral L. Spencer of the U. S. Coast Guard.

An incident was reported from Marseilles as having taken place Nov. 23-24 in which Captain Mulzac was accused of assisting a young German woman to board his ship for illegal passage to the United States. The NAACP wired the Coast Guard Dec. 26, as soon as the Booker T. Washington made port, asking for an investigation of the treatment of Mulzac. Admiral Spencer wrote:

"The record in the case to which you refer shows that a charge of misconduct supported by four specifications was preferred against Captain Mulzac and after hearing was dismissed. The record further shows that Captain Mulzac was ably represented by competent counsel and there was no indication that the examining officer went beyond his duty in preferring the charge and in prosecuting the case."

Crewmen Now Picketing Ship With Negro Officer

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 8—(AP)—Crew members of a relief vessel for Greece said they were undertaking picket duty after a protest against sailing with a Negro chief steward aboard.

Spokesmen for the protesting crewmen denied charges of the steward and his union that their action was a case of racial discrimination. The crew members said they objected to the Negro on personal grounds.

Capt. Raymond W. Racquillat reported that 20 crewmen walked off the vessel. The captain said he has reported the matter to the Coast Guard, the War Shipping Administration, and the Isthmian Steamship Company, agent for the vessel.

Capt. Mulzac Insists Coast Guard Owes Him Apology For Smear Trial

NEW YORK—(ANP)—An intention to demand an apology from the U. S. Coast Guard for the humiliation suffered at the smear trial in Marseilles was expressed last week by Capt. Hugh Mulzac, skipper of the Booker T. Washington.

Capt. Mulzac was charged with being responsible for stowing away a German girl aboard his liberty ship but was exonerated by Lt. Comdr. M. A. Ranson during a hearing in Marseilles on Nov. 25 on grounds that there was "no proof."

"I am innocent of the charges preferred against me," the captain said. "I feel that I was subjected to a lot of humiliation before my crew and everyone else and the Coast Guard by its own admission couldn't prove anything."

SHOULD SHOW WRATH

He called on all Negro leaders, labor, religious and civic representatives to show the wrath of the people against the filibusters and senators who have betrayed FEPC."

Many of the Negro troops he brought over, he disclosed, discussed the need for a national law against discrimination. They expressed the desire to return to Europe, instead of coming home.

"The way they put is," he said, "is that even if they must come, they would rather try to beat their way back over there than come home to jim crow in the U. S."

VESSEL FOR SALE

Capt. Mulzac revealed a report that the Booker T. Washington, like other liberty vessels, is up for sale, but expressed a determination to captain another ship if this happens. He spoke warmly of members of his crew and described the anxiety of many of them for jobs after the war. They want a guarantee that the "democratic spirit of the Booker T. Washington" is carried out in the United States, he said.

The FEPC setback marked a sharp departure from Roosevelt's program, he added.

Negro Crewman Asks FEPC To Investigate

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 9—(AP)—A Negro steward said today he had asked the Fair Employment Practices Committee to intervene in a dispute in which he is the central figure that has kept the Liberty freighter, the S. S. Frank H. Dodd, tied up in port three days.

The Negro, William K. Vance, of New York City, a member of the Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards (CIO) declared that "racial discrimination" had prompted 20 crewmen to walk off the ship in protest against sailing with him last Saturday.

He said that national officers of his union were joining him in the appeal to the FEPC for an investigation.

The striking crewmen denied there was any racial discrimination involved and offered to sail with any other Negro steward. They said Vance was incompetent and that he had threatened members of the crew.

Contend He Was 'Framed'

Skipper Charged With Attempt at Smuggling

WAS HUMILIATED

Ask Coast Guard to Institute Full Query

WASHINGTON

A full-fledged investigation of what "looks suspiciously like a deliberate frame-up" against Capt. Hugh N. Mulzac, skipper of the Liberty ship S.S. Booker T. Washington, was demanded this week of the United States Coast Guard by the NAACP.

According to Captain Mulzac and members of the Booker T. Washington crew, he was unjustly accused by a lieutenant (j.g.) of the Coast Guard in Marseilles of smuggling a German girl aboard his ship for the purpose of permitting her to enter the United States illegally.

The Booker T. Washington was said to have been detained 29 hours at Marseilles while the arrogant Coast Guard officer conducted a "trial" of Captain Mulzac.

"Cleared" of Charges

He was "cleared" of the charges only because of overwhelming testimony that the girl had been taken aboard by the ship's butcher.

The woman is said to have come aboard ship up the main gangplank under the eyes of U.S. military police.

The Coast Guard officer, who acted as "prosecutor" during the "kangaroo court trial" aboard the ship as it lay anchored in the harbor, showed racial bias throughout the proceedings, crew members disclosed.

Despite the overwhelming evidence against him, no charges were made against the butcher, leading many of the crew members to believe that the whole incident was designed to embarrass Captain Mulzac.

Met Her on Nov. 23

The first colored skipper aboard a U.S. merchant ship said he met the girl in the Coast Guard office in Marseilles on Nov. 23 when he went there to report.

He said she spoke excellent English, and seemed so much at home that he thought she worked there.

"She asked me about my ship," he said, "and then she said: 'I want to go to the United States. Can you take me over?' I asked her nationality, and she said German. 'I said no, that she would have to go to the American Consulate."

The girl was later found in the ship's hold, though three MP's stood guard observing everyone who walked up the gangplank.

Asks Insulting Question

Crew members said that after she had been taken ashore, the Coast Guard lieutenant, a Virginian named Hutto, came aboard, went to the purser's office and demanded:

"How many n—s on this ship are officers?"

He charged Captain Mulzac with having smuggled the girl aboard, and a hearing was held the next day. One crew member said several of the men had accused the butcher, but when they mentioned his name, Hutto had interrupted and said, "You mean the captain."

Captain Mulzac said he had been "humiliated" and held virtually incommunicado until his acquittal.

At a subsequent hearing which he held, Capt. Mulzac said, the butcher admitted having taken the girl's baggage aboard.

Drops Investigation

When the ship arrived in New York, the Coast Guard began an investigation, but after one preliminary hearing, suddenly ended the inquiry with the statement that there was insufficient evidence to convict the butcher.

The wire addressed to Admiral Joseph E. Farley of the United States Coast Guard by the NAACP said, "in view of Captain Mulzac's exemplary record during the war we demand complete investigation of an incident and proper disciplinary action if Coast Guard officer behaved as reported in Marseilles."

Ship Idled In Row Over Negro Officer

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—(AP)—The converted freighter Marine Flasher had sailed today after a one-day delay caused by a dispute over the firing of a Negro third mate.

The third mate, Collin Clarke, declared he had been fired because of "discrimination" and some members refused to sign on, in sympathy with Clarke.

The War Shipping Administration, which owns the Marine Flasher, ordered the reinstatement of the discharged mate. The WSA said it had found no discrimination in Clarke's discharge but ordered the

Negro - Manned Victory Ship On Grace Lines

HOUSTON.—The Booker T. Washington was recently inspected by agents of the steamship line. Mr. Brown said that the first vice-agents of the company reported that the ship was found to be in good order. The agents said that the racially mixed crews obviously were anxious to give a good account of themselves.

Captain Hugh Mulzac who was the first Negro to receive a masters license, had his proper work up to a high standard.

Booker T. Washington is now a vessel of the Grace Lines, the Steamship Lines, the command of Captain Hugh Mulzac, who has been its captain since commissioned for war service, the Booker T. is distinguishing itself.

According to L. R. Brown, representative of the Grace Lines, the

From Coast Guard

MULZAC DEMANDS APOLOGY

Courier Pittsburg, Pa.

By LILLIAN WALCOTT

2-16-46

NEW YORK—At a press conference held at the National Negro Congress headquarters here in New York last Friday, Hugh N. Mulzac, captain of the Liberty ship SS Booker T. Washington, reported that he intends to send a formal letter of protest to the U. S. Coast Guard office in Washington demanding apology for mistreatment suffered by him at the hearing in Marseille. On Nov. 25 he had been charged with stowing away a German girl aboard his ship with the intention of illegal passage to the United States.

INNOCENT OF CHARGE

"I feel that I have been innocent of the whole charge that they had against me and that I have been subjected to a lot of humiliation in Marseille in front of the crew and everyone else," the captain said, "and I think that the Coast Guard, knowing that they could not prove anything against me, should apologize for the treatment that I had."

CHARGES DISMISSED

The captain claimed that he had witnessed numerous instances of stowaways with no action whatever taken against the captain of the ships. He felt that he had been tried as a criminal. All charges against him, however, were dismissed by the hearing officer, M. A. Ransom, Lieutenant Commander of the USCG in Marseille, Nov. 25.

2-16-46

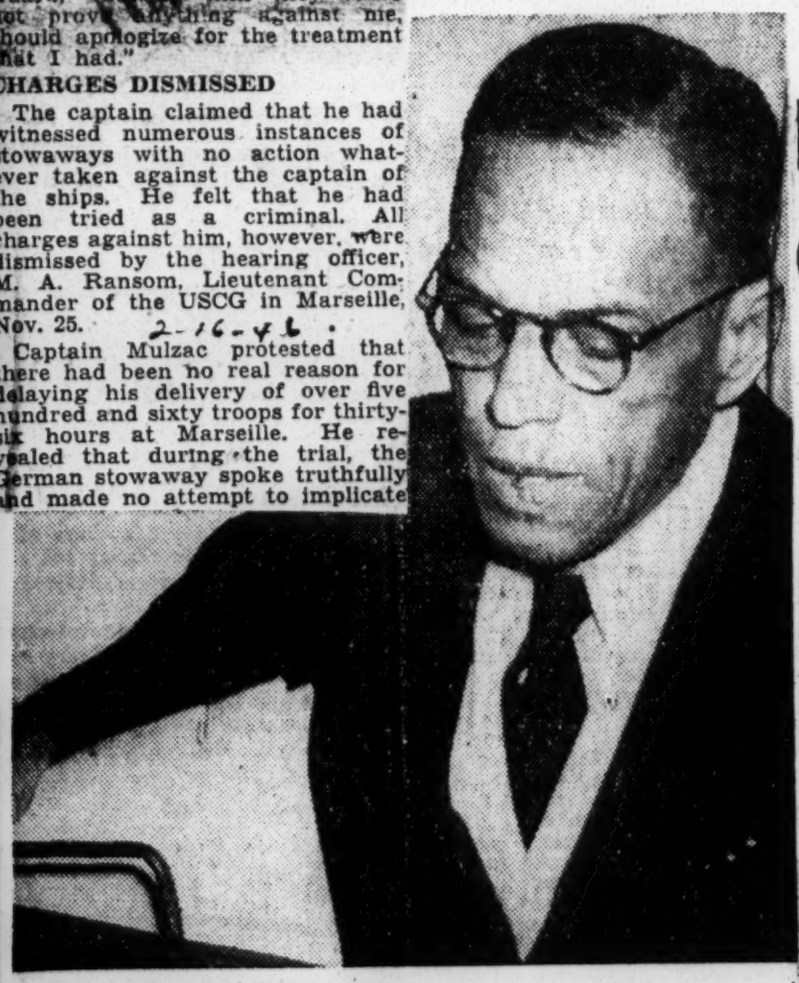
Captain Mulzac protested that there had been no real reason for delaying his delivery of over five hundred and sixty troops for thirty-six hours at Marseille. He revealed that during the trial, the German stowaway spoke truthfully and made no attempt to implicate him. At the trial, he stated, it was proved that the butcher, Leslie Siders, had carried her luggage aboard and had promised the girl a safe trip to the United States. The captain immediately fired Siders from his ship, but no action was taken against the butcher by the Coast Guard.

2-16-46

SPEAKS FOR FEPC

Captain Mulzac stressed the need for a national FEPC particularly in regard to seamen interested in entering the maritime service as a profession. On all his trips, he said, crewmen have all been questioning the merits of World War II's Four Freedoms. He spoke of the innumerable instances of Negro troops he had questioned who had expressed preference to remain in Europe and starve than to return to the United States and suffer the humiliation of jim crow.

Native of St. Vincent, B.W.I., the captain has spent forty years at sea. First to take command of a ship in World War II, Captain Mulzac reports that the entire case now rests in the hands of the Luckenbach Lines, owner of the SS Booker T. Washington. He is scheduled to leave shortly on another voyage.



MULZAC PRODUCES THE PAPERS—Capt. Hugh N. Mulzac is pictured producing the papers dismissing the charges that he had stowed away a German girl aboard his ship, the SS Booker T. Washington, with the intention of entering her illegally into the United States. Captain Mulzac has demanded an apology from the Coast Guard for the mistreatment he suffered while awaiting trial in Marseilles.—Solomon Photo.

CAPTAIN MULZAC TO RETIRE—Capt. Hugh Mulzac, first Negro to command a ship in the U. S. Merchant Marine, recently announced that he will retire from service in the near future. He has been at sea since he was 19. Shown above, he is talking with Robert St. John, NBC commentator, on the "Facts and Faces" broadcast from the NBC newsroom in New York. Captain Mulzac took command of the SS Booker T. Washington early in the war and transported more than 18,000 troops abroad.

Mulzac Last of Captains

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Radio Operator Only White Officer Left

Sat. 8-10-46

CHANGE NOTED

Deplores Loss of Democratic Gains

BALTIMORE — Having completed a first-class war job of transporting troops and equipment overseas and a post-war job of returning 18,000 armed service personnel home, the Liberty Ship SS Booker T. Washington, is temporarily docked here for repainting.

Still in command is Capt. Hugh Mulzac who became the first of four commanders of mixed staffs and crews during the war when he took charge of the Booker T immediately after its launching in October 1942. Since then he has completed 22 round trip voyages aboard the 10,000-ton vessel, sailing the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans, and the Mediterranean.

The Afro-American

Having transported troops including French and American soldiers as well as Italian and German prisoners, the Booker T's peacetime job now is carrying coal to Europe. It is equipped to carry 750 troops at one time.

Capt. Richardson Dies

The other commanders were Capt. Adrian Richardson, who died last December after serving aboard the SS Frederick Douglass, which was torpedoed and sunk; Capt. John Godfrey, commander of the SS John H. Murphy and Capt. Clifton Lastic, commander of the SS Bert Williams now in the Pacific. Capt. Lastic formerly served on the Booker T. under Capt. Mulzac.

Capt. Mulzac, who has been at sea since 1906 when he was a lad of 19, announced in May that he planned to retire soon. However he said Thursday that he had changed his mind because numerous organizations, including the NAACP and the Maritime Union, had requested him to continue service.

Baltimore, Md.

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Besides, it was pointed out, the Merchant Marine has no retirement plan similar to that of the Army and Navy. There is no pension fund. When a man quits the service, he ceases to receive any pay or benefits, but he can quit whenever he likes.

Capt. Mulzac revealed that the ship now has only one white officer, a wireless operator. Four of the nine ship's officers were white during the war, the captain said.

Sat. 8-10-46

Agencies Assign Officers

Members of the crew are more proportionally mixed, he explained, because they are assigned without discrimination by the CIO's National Maritime Union.

Officers, however, are assigned by the War Shipping Administration and the Luckenbach Steamship Company, Captain Mulzac stated, and their practice of late has been to send him a colored officer whenever possible.

Complete Crew New

The Booker T. is docked here at the Spedden Shipbuilding Company on Boston St. for its first coats of peace-time paints. It arrived Wednesday and is expected to sail on Tuesday.

The ship has none of its original crew other than Capt. Mulzac.

Crew Heterogeneous

Its original crew represented 18 of the United Nations and 13 States, including four members from Baltimore. The crew now represents eight of the United Nations and 17 States. None is from Baltimore.

The Booker T. has been termed ship in port."

Accomplishments Cited

A letter of appreciation for good treatment received by the 91st Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron, hangs in the ship's officerss lounge.

Alongside this is the copy of another letter to the Consul of African Affairs, dated April 14 of this year, stating that the ship's crew donated $203 to the relief of African people.

Captain Mulzac, first of his race to command a Merchant Marine vessel, has had under him two officers who are now captains. They are Capts. Lastic and James Brown who has not yet been assigned a ship.

Two Cadets Training

Latest additions to the ship's staff are Charles Baugh, 18, of Brooklyn, N.Y., deck cadet, and William Michael, 19 of, New York, engine cadet, who came to ship Wednesday.

They just completed an eight-month course at the Basic School for U.S. Merchant Marine Cadet Corps in San Mateo, Calif.

After 10 months sea duty and two years at the Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, L.I., they will be either second mates or second assistant engineers.

Captain to Continue Service

Captain Mulzac stated that he had thought once of retiring soon, but had no plans in that direction now because numerous organizations, including the NAACP and the Maritime Union, were requesting that he continue service.

Besides, the Merchant Marine has no retirement plan similar to that of the Army and Navy. There is no pension fund. When a man quits the service, he ceases to receive any pay or benefits—and was offset by the action of Great Lakes officials, the National Maritime Union informed the AFRO.

Captain Mulzac is a bit thinner than when he took over command of the ship in 1942, but still in good health. He has been at sea since 1906.

11-16-46

Great Lakes Officials Intercept Bigotry Act

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat.

NEW YORK — Attempted discrimination by a white skipper of a vessel operated by the International Harvester Co., against a colored passer to join the crew on the grounds that "there were no suitable facilities for him" aboard the vessel.

Lena Horne Got Costliest Gift for Sponsoring Ship

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 9-21-46

WASHINGTON — (AFRO National Bureau) — Although political furor has resulted over the costliness of gifts given to women sponsors of Liberty and Victory ships, none of the $2,500 tokens went to colored sponsors, an AFRO check revealed.

Lena Horne, motion picture star, and Miss Frances Murphy of Baltimore, former school teacher, received the highest priced gifts of $340 and $325, respectively.

Singer's Gift Under $100

Marian Anderson, internationally known concert artist, and Mrs. Robert L. Vann, widow of the Pittsburgh publisher, were near the bottom of the list with gifts costing less than $100.

In the case of Miss Anderson, who christened the Booker T. Washington, the first ship named for a colored person, the California ship building company presented her with a silver cigarette box valued at $69.

However, it cannot be said that the company was stingy, in addition to paying the expenses of Miss Anderson and her traveling companion from New York to Los Angeles, it also defrayed the expenses of several members of the Washington family from Tuskegee and other points.

It also bought Mrs. Mary McL. Bethune and the late Dr. William J. Thompkins, former recorder of deeds, from Washington to participate in the ceremonies.

Murphy Sponsor's Gift $325

For sponsoring the John H. Murphy for the Bethleham Company in Baltimore, Miss Frances Murphy was given a gold watch and pin valued at $325.

Highest recepient was Miss Lena Horne, who received a tray and album of pictures valued at $340 from the California Company when she helped launch the George Washington Carver.

Mrs. Walter Gordon also received a tray and album of pictures from the Permanent Metal Corp. valued at $230 for christening the John N. Hope.

$250 Watch for Singer

Miss Anne Wiggins Brown, stage and concert star, received a watch valued at $250 for sponsoring the SS Frederick Douglass in Baltimore.

A pin and watch valued at $245 was presented to Mrs. Edith S. Morgan of Washington for sponsoring the Edward Savoy, named after her father, a veteran State Department employee.

For christening the Robert L. Vann at the New England Shipbuilding Company yards, Mrs. Robert L. Vann received a sandwich box and an engraved silver champaigne bottle valued at $43.

The same company presented Mrs. Maxine R. David of South Portland, Me., with the same token valued at $45.85 for sponsoring the Bert Williams.

NNC Women Brought In

The New England Company also presented Mrs. Eva S. Northorp of Philadelphia with a sandwich plate and bon bon dish valued at $57 60 when she christened the Harriet S. Tubman.

In this case, too, the expenses of a number of women connected with the National Council of Negro Women were defrayed.

They included Mrs. Vivian C. Mason of New York, Mrs. Eunice Hunton Carter also of New York, and Mrs. Jeannetta W. Brown then of Washington.

Mrs. C. Willis of Los Angeles was given a silver bowl volued at $42.19 for christening the Paul Lawrence Dunbar at the California Shipyards.

For sponsoring the SS Robert Banks, Mrs. George A. Buchannon of St. Solomons Island, Ga., was presented a gift of silver valued at $5.40 by the Jones Ship Building Co.

Instructions Out to All Officers

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Attention Called to Gillem Policy Adoption

OFFICERS NEEDED

5-11-46

Increased Opportunities Called For in Order

5-11-46

WASHINGTON—(NNPA)— In the first step to implement the report of the Gillem Board, the War Department last week issued a circular rescinding its letter of Oct. 9, 1940, which forbade intermingling of colored and white personnel in the same regimental organizations.

The circular, dated April 27, officially brings to the attention of all commands the policy to be followed in effecting maximum utilization of colored personnel in the postwar Army.

To meet the requirements of training and expansion, the circular states, combat and service units will be organized and activated from colored personnel. Their employment will be in separate groups, but a proportionate number of these units will be organized as parts of a larger unit.

The circular also states that white officers assigned to colored organizations will be replaced by colored officers who prove qualified to fill the assignment, and colored personnel with special skills or qualifications will be employed as individuals in appropriate overhead and special units.

More Officers in Some Units

Organizations which have more than a normal percentage of personnel within the Army general test classification of IV and V will be supplied additional officer supervision.

Units with 50 per cent or more of class IV and V men will be given a 25 per cent increase of officers, and those with 70 per cent or more will be allotted a 50 per cent increase of officers. Increased officer personnel will be of company grade—captains or below.

Cat 5-11-46

The implementation of policy also provides:

"The planning, promulgation, implementation, and revision of this policy will be co-ordinated by the Assistant for Planning and Policy Co-ordination.

"Officers will be accepted in the Regular Army through the operation of the present integration policy without regard to race.

"The present policy of according all officers, regardless of race, equal opportunities for appointment, advancement, professional improvement, promotion, and retention in all components of the Army will be continued.

"Colored Reserve officers will be eligible for active duty training and service in accordance with any program established for other officers of like component and status.

Processing To Be Equal

"All enlisted men whether volunteers or selectees will be accorded the same processing through appropriate installations to insure proper classification and assignment of individuals.

"Surveys of manpower requirements conducted by the War Department will include recommendations covering the positions in each installation of the Army which could be filled by colored military personnel.

"At posts, camps, and stations where both colored and white troops are assigned for duty, the War Department policies regarding use of recreational facilities and membership in officers' clubs, messes or similar organizations as set forth in paragraph 19, AR 210-10, WD Memorandum 600-45, 14 June 1945, and WD letter, AG 353.8 (5 July 44) OB-S-A-M) 8 July 1944, Recreational Facilities, will be continued in effect.

(Editor's Note: The Army regulations referred to by symbols prohibit race discrimination in the use of recreational facilities, including theaters and government-owned transportation facilities, and forbid the denial of club membership to any officer in any club on the post where he may be stationed.)

"Considering essential military factors, colored units will be stationed in localities and communities where attitudes are most favorable and in such strength as will not constitute an undue burden to the local civilian facilities.

"Commanders of organizations, installations, and stations containing colored personnel will be responsible for the execution of the War Department policy. Maximum latitude is authorized in the solution of purely local problems.

"Commanders of all echelons of the Army will insure that all personnel under their command are thoroughly indoctrinated with the necessity for the unreserved acceptance of the provisions of the policy."

Report Published

The report of the Gillem Board on the utilization of colored personnel was published as a part of the circular.

Cat 5-11-46

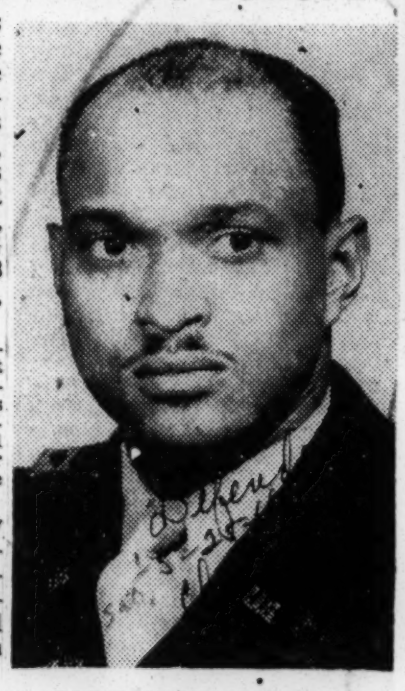
Under the War Department policy announced by the late President Roosevelt on October 9, 1940, which the circular rescinds, the assignment of colored Reserve officers on active duty was restricted to colored units officered by colored personnel.

It specifically stated that the policy of the War Department was not to intermingle colored and white personnel in the same regimental organizations.

It also stated that the War Department did not contemplate assigning colored Reserve officers, other than those of the medical corps and chaplains, to existing combat units of the Regular Army (the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry and the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry), because those units, were accustomed through many years to the command of white officers.

In actual combat some of these policy provisions were discarded, particularly in the European theater of operations when colored rifle platoons were attached to white infantry companies as replacements.

BACK TO EUROPE



CAPT. JOSEPH KAHOE

Of 4021 South Parkway, who returned this week to Germany after a 45-day temporary duty assignment here, Capt. Kahoe has been with the 761st Tank Battalion since 1943, and has participated in four major battles with the group.

HERSHEY CONGRATULATES AIDE

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of Selective Service, congratulates Col. Campbell C. Johnson of Washington, D. C., after the latter was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. Colonel Johnson has served as executive assistant to Hershey since 1940. He was cited for "exceptionally meritorious service in the solution of problems pertaining to the rights, privileges and obligations of minority racial groups affected by the Selective Service Act."—U.S. Army Photo.

Eleven Colored Officers Being Transferred To Alaskan Dept.

Chicago Defender

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Eleven colored officers are being relieved of their present assignments at Fort McClellan, Alabama, and Fort Benning, Georgia, and are being transferred to the Alaskan department.

Sat 9-20-46

The officers involved in these transfers, who were assigned to duty at the Infantry Replacement Training Center at Fort McClelland are First Lieutenants Arthur A. Brown, Hiawatha H. Harris, Theodore E. McClain, Victor A. Moore, Frederick W. Van Exel, Norman A. Thomas, and Howard B. Campbell, and Second Lieutenants James A. Williamson, Calvin H. Thigpen, and James E. Hutcheson.

9-20-46

Second Lieutenant Edwin Grier is being transferred from the Twenty-fifth Regimental Combat Team at Fort Benning.

Army Decides To Commission Race Dentists

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 8-3-46

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON—(NNPA) — Partially reversing its recent stand, the Army has decided to commission colored dentists who may be ordered to report for induction under the Selective Service system, if they pass the physical examination and are otherwise qualified, it was learned last Friday.

Despite a critical shortage, it previously had asked Selective Service not to induct any colored dentists. Selective Service had indicated that under the Selective Service Act it could not comply with the Army's request but was bound to induct colored dentists in the ratio that colored people represent in the general population.

Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson had requested Selective Service to procure 1,500 dentists by drafting them to meet the critical shortage of dentists that exists in the Army.

The Courier

The decision of the Army to commission colored dentists who may be called up by Selective Service, however, leaves unanswered the question of whether the Army will commission any colored dentist who may voluntarily apply for commissions.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The question of commissioning colored dentists arose after three colored dentists had been notified by their draft boards that they might be inducted into the military establishment: The three dentists, Dr. Francis M. Foster of Richmond, Va.; Dr. William M. Logan of Petersburg, Va., and Dr. Frederick Rich, Washington, applied for commissions in the Reserve Corps in order that they might enter the Army as officers and not privates. Such Commissions were refused them. Under the change in position of the Office of the Surgeon General, however, they are eligible for commissions.

Only 4 of 10 Colonels Now on Active Duty

The Tribune Washington, D.C. Sat. 8-24-46

Ten Negro officers, four of whom are still on active duty, who either rose to the rank of full colonel or were called in that grade, served with the Army of the United States during World War II, the War Department recently reported recently.

When the Japs struck at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, there were four Negro colonels in the Army; on August 1, 1945, one month and a day before VJ-Day, nine were serving at home and abroad.

Among the ten are three resident of Washington and one of Columbus, Ohio, Air Corps, commanding officer, Lockbourne

respectively: West A. Hamilton, 413 T Street, N.W., infantry, Secretary of War's Discharge Review Board, Munitions Building, active; Campbell C. Johnson, 1125 Columbia Road, N.W., infantry, executive assistant to the director of Selective Service, active; Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., native Washingtonian, now of Co-

Army Air Base, and 477th Composite Group, active; and Chauncy M. Hooper, coast artillery corp, 2366 Fifty Avenue, New York City, Secretary of War's Discharge Review Board, Munitions Building, inactive as of July 4, 1946.

The other six are: Anderson F. Pitts, South Haven, Mich., headquarters, Second Army, Memphis, Tenn., field artillery, inactive as of February 3, 1946; Howard D. Queen, Parkesburg, Penn., commanding officer, 366th Infantry Regiment, Mediterranean Theater, infantry, inactive as of November 12, 1945; Eugene H. Dibble, Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala., Medical Corp, commanding officer Veterans Hospital, inactive as of June 19, 1946; Howard C. Gilbert, Columbus, Ohio, infantry, commanding officer, 372nd Infantry Regiment, Fort Devens, Mass., inactive as of September 15, 1942; and Edward O. Gourdin, Boston, Mass., Secretary of War's Discharge Review Board, St. Louis, Mo.

Maj. Day Ordered to Pacific Area

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Rift With War Aide Blamed for Transfer

Sat. 11-9-46

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — Major Daniel E. Day, chief of the Negro Interest Unit, Press Section, War Department Division of Public Relations, last Monday received orders to report for duty with headquarters, Eighth Army at Yokohoma.

His assignment to the Army Forces in the Pacific is in line with War Department policy requiring officers who have not served overseas to be sent to relieve officers who are on foreign duty.

Rift Rumored

It is believed, however, that Major Day's new assignment grows out of differences with Marcus H. Ray, civilian aide to the Secretary of War. He is reported to have opposed Mr. Ray's plans to deny Army enlistment to colored men with less than a high school education.

The disagreement is said to have occurred during a conference with Maj. Gen. Willard S. Paul, chief of the personnel division of the War Department General Staff, Mr. Ray and Major Day.

Due in Calif. in November

Major Homer R. Lewis of Chicago, who has been with the Selective Service System in Chicago, also has received orders to proceed to Yokohama. He and Major Day are due to report at Pittsburgh, Calif., Nov. 25, for transportation to Japan.

Major Dick Jones of Chicago is reported under consideration to succeed Major Day in the War Department.

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

MAJ. DANIEL DAY

ON ARMY BOARD

Sat. 11-9-46

The Defender

Chicago, Ill. Sat.

MAJ. ORION N. PAGE

Of Detroit, Mich., who was recently appointed to the staff of the Army clemency board, Correction division, Adjutant General's office. A field artillery officer and former Chicago attorney, Maj. Page will help review all general courts-martial convictions of World War II. 6-22-46

Negro Officer Strength Revealed By War Department

The Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 10-19-46

WASHINGTON — Negro officers in the U. S. Army total 1,762 as of Aug. 1, 1946, War Department spokesmen revealed here this week, and of this number 84 were flight and warrant officers with 520 serving overseas.

A further breakdown disclosed one brigadier general, six colonels, 16 lieutenant colonels, 47 majors, 322 captains, 824 first lieutenants and 462 second lieutenants. The number of Negro commissioned personnel in the Army reached its peak in August, 1945, when there were 7,768 officers.

The 520 officers overseas were stationed in the Pacific, Alaska, and Europe. At the time of the last countr, two were en route from the United States to other theaters; 1,242 were stationed in the Continental United States and assigned to the Army Air Forces, Army Ground Forces, the War Department in Washington, the Administrative and Technical Services and the Army Areas and Military District of Washington.

Army Had 1762 Officers on Aug. 1

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

The total number of colored officers in the Army as of Aug. 1 was 1762, of whom 84 were warrant and flight officers. Altogether 520 were serving overseas.

The number of commissioned personnel reached its peak in Aug., 1945, when there were 7,768 officers.

As of Aug. 1, 1946, they were divided as follows: brigadier general, 1; colonels, 6; lieutenant colonels, 16; majors, 47; captains 322; first lieutenants, 824, and second lieutenants, 462.

Most in Army Air Forces

The 1242 stationed in the Continental United States were assigned as follows: Army Air Forces, 557; Army Ground Forces, 175; Army Areas and Military District of Washington, 222; Administrative and Technical Services, 264, and War Department in Washington, 24. Sat. 10-12-46

The 520 overseas were based in the following areas: Pacific, 193; Alaskan Department, 5; European Theater, 178; American Forces in Mediterranean Theater, 123; Caribbean Defense Command, 19 and en route to theaters at the time. 2.

Chicago, Ill. Sat.

Transfer 11 Negro Officers

WASHINGTON — Eleven Negro officers were transferred last week from their assignments at Fort McClelland, Ala., and Fort Benning, Ga., to the Alaskan department. They are 1st Lieuts. Arthur A. Brown, Hiawatha H. Harris, Theodore E. McClain, Victor A. Moore, Frederick W. Van Exel, Norman A. Thomas and Howard Campbell, and 2nd Lieuts. James A. Williamson, Calvin H. Thigpen and James E. Hutcheson. Second Lieut. Edwin Grier is being transferred 7-20-4

Violation of Gillem Report Seen in Officer's Transfer

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 8-17-46

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — Charges that the War Department is failing to carry out Gillem Board recommendations, was made on Aug. 5, following the transfer of 1st Lt. Walter J. Gordon of Charleston, W. Va., from Fort Knox, Ky., to Fort McCellan, Ala.

Admitting that Lieutenant Gordon was given permanent assignment at Fort Knox for duty with the 758th Tank Battalion, with which he served overseas, War Department sources pointed out that replacement and school commands may detail an officer for temporary duty with any of their installations.

It was said, however, that Lieutenant Gordon was shifted to the Infantry Replacement Training Center at Fort McClellan because he was the only colored officer on duty at Fort Knox, although the 758th Tank Battalion is composed of colored enlisted personnel.

White Infantrymen Preferred

Moreover, it was said that while most of the white officers with the 758th, are former infantry officers. Lieutenant Gordon, who is an armored officer, he was relieved of his basic work and ordered to an infantry center.

An official War Department circular on the implementation of the report of the Gillem Board directs that "White officers assigned to colored organizations will be replaced by colored officers who prove qualified to fill the assignment."

Chicago, Ill.

MAJ. JAMES H. PORTER

Commanding officer of the 555th Parachute Infantry Battalion, Major James H. Porter, New York, was recently promoted to his present rank at Fort Bragg, N.C., where the unit is stationed. Major General James M. Gavin pinned the golden leaves on the shoulders of the former captain who has the distinction of commanding the only Negro unit of its kind in the army. It was activated in 1944. Sat. 12-28-46

COMMANDER

Defender

Negro Aide For Alabama Colonel

New York Amsterdam News

MANNHEIM, Germany—(ANP)—The commanding of a battalion by a lieutenant would be news any day because usually it's a colonel's job, but the way by which 1st Lt. Col. Thomas P. Weeks, of Moundsville, Ala., then commander of the 244th, called Harvey into his office and asked how would he like to serve as his battalion adjutant. The colonel said he explained to Harvey that he would have to deal daily with white and colored officers, many of whom were his senior, and at first a few might show resentment.

Harvey, Weeks said, stated that he'd like a chance at the job—and got it.

CIVILIAN AIDE: Lieut. Col. Marcus H. Ray, Chicago, formerly commanding officer of the 600th Artillery Battalion of the 92nd Infantry ("Buffalo") Division was appointed Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War on January 2, 1946. Colonel Ray succeeds Mr. Truman K. Gibson Jr., who held the post for three years before resigning on November 19, 1945, to return to the practice of law in Chicago. A graduate of the University of Illinois, Colonel Ray was Director of the South Central Clinical Laboratory when ordered to active duty in January, 1941. His service in the Mediterranean Theatre of Operations won him the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal, and the Italian honor, Cross of Merit of War.—U. S. Army photo.

Named to Assist Adjutant General Of Manila Base

MANILA, Philippine Island, Jan. 14 — (Delayed) — Announcement was made of the appointment of First Lieutenant Dunbar S. McLaurin, 25, Langston, Okla., to the post of Assistant Adjutant General at Base "R", one of the largest army posts in the Philippines.

The assignment of Lieutenant McLaurin marks the first such position to be held by a Negro officer in this Theater. As Assistant Adjutant General, Lieutenant McLaurin will be charged with the responsibility of handling the overall personnel administration of all units on the Base.

Base "R" is located at Batangas, just outside Manila and is an important port and supply point.

Lieutenant McLaurin is well-known in educational circles of the East. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Illinois at the age of 21 and has taught at Langston University, Alabama State Teachers College, and Clark College in Atlanta. At present he is on leave from the Office of Price Administration where he was a business economist at the time of entering the service.

Lieutenant McLaurin is the brother of Captain J. C. McLaurin who recently finished the Army's Civil Affairs School at Harvard University and is now stationed at Camp Lee, Va.

Captain Isaiah A. McCoy Jr., Receives Promotion: Is Communication Officer

WITH THE 93RD INFANTRY DIVISION ON MINDONOA. —(Special) —Recently announced has been the promotion from the grade of first lieutenant to captaincy of Captain Isaiah A. McCoy Jr., whose wife Mrs. Ruth H. McCoy, resides at 4629 Wabash Ave., Chicago. Captain McCoy's duties are those of communications officer and battery commander of the 93rd Division Artillery Battery.

Inducted into the Army from Seaford, Delaware, Captain McCoy went through the reception center at Fort Dix, N. J., and had his basic training at Fort Bragg, N.C. Captain McCoy was sent to Officers' Candidate school at Fort Sill, Okla., where he took his training in the Field Artillery and received his commission May 14, 1942. He then was assigned to the 184th Field Artillery, Fort Custer, Mich., and joined the 93rd Division Oct. 19, 1942.

Captain McCoy attended Stamford high school at Stamford, Conn., and Rogers high school, Newport, Rhode Island. He graduated from Wilberforce university, Wilberforce, Ohio, where he received his B.S. degree and premedical training. He plans to go to medical school and complete his training when he returns to civilian life.

Corporal Ruth Viola McCoy, Captain McCoy's sister, is a member of the 3712th S.G.U. (A.D.F.) WAC Detachment, Gardine General hospital, Chicago, Ill.

The Captain's parents, Rev. and Mrs. Isaiah A. McCoy, reside at 126 Atkins Ave., Ashbury Park, N. J. Captain McCoy is a member of Bethel A.M.E. church, Ashbury Park, N. J.

The proud owner of two Battle Stars, Captain McCoy has seen combat at Benika Island in the Solomon Islands, Munda, in New Georgia, Hollandia, in New Guinea and Morotai, in the Dutch Netherlands East Indies.

Negro Commanding Officer Assigned To Post In Atlanta

By Dewilds Bush Hairston

ATLANTA. (ANP)—For the first time, a Negro has been assigned commanding officer of the Washington Park recreational area, Sub-Post Fort McPherson in this city. He is 1st Lt. Booker W. Carter, who took over his assignment at the one base of its kind in the Southwest for Negroes on Aug. 22.

Lt. Carter was previously at Ft. McPherson, reputedly as the first and only Negro officer ever at that base. The assignment of Lt. Carter culminated persistent agitation on the part of Atlantans who had requested that a Negro be placed as a commanding officer of the recreational center. Since the beginning of the war, the former executive officers were two lieutenant colonels, one captain and several lieutenants, all white.

Only Negro officer teacher gets release

FT. DIX, N. J.—The only Negro officer who was on the teaching staff of the Army University in Florence, Italy, 1st Lt. Theodore A. Love, of Montgomery, Ala., got his Army release this month at Ft. Dix.

Love, who holds an M.A. from the University of Michigan and did graduate work at the University of Chicago, taught mathematics for five months to both Negro and white officers and enlisted men and women. Before entering the Army, he was mathematics professor at State Teachers college in Montgomery.

He got his second lieutenant's commission in October, 1942, and his first lieutenant's rating in May, 1943, in the states. Going overseas in April, 1943, he served in Africa, Sicily, and Italy.

HAS SENTENCE REMITTED

NEW YORK—The sentence of twenty-five years at hard labor meted out to Noel W. Greenidge, former first lieutenant in the Ninety-second Infantry, has been completely remitted and Greenidge has reenlisted and will be eligible for an honorable discharge, the NAACP was advised last week.

Chicagoan Named To Key Army Post

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—Major Steve Davis of Chicago has been appointed to the Personnel Division, (G-1) of the War Department.

The appointment of Major Davis, a former employee in the Chicago Post Office, is interpreted here as a move by the War Department to begin to put into effect, soon, the recommendations of the Gillem Committee report.

Major Davis, who served with the Ninety-second Infantry Division in Italy, was recalled to active duty from terminal leave for the assignment.

His appointment to G-1 is believed to be a step toward carrying out recommendations of the Gillem Board which studied the question of effective utilization of colored troops. The report of the Gillem Board is expected to be made public soon.

He is the only colored officer to be assigned to G-1 of the General Staff, which concerns itself solely with personnel and personnel policies.

LT. DUNBAR McLAURIN ELEVATED TO ASST. ADJUTANT GENERAL, BASE "R" IN PHILIPPINES

Oklahoma Eagle

MANILA, Philippine Island—Announcement was made of the appointment of First Lieutenant Dunbar S. McLaurin, 25, Langston, Oklahoma, to the post of Assistant Adjutant General at Base "R," one of the largest army posts in the Philippines.

Teh assignment of Lieut. McLaurin, marks the first such position to be held by a Negro officer in this theatre. As Assistant Adjutant General, Lieut. McLaurin will be charged with the responsibility of handling the over-all personnel administration of all units on the Base.

Base "R" is located at Batangas, just outside Manila and is an important port and supply point.

Well Known Educator

Lieut. McLaurin is well known in educational circles of the East. He received his Ph. D. from the University of Illinois at the age of 21 and has taught at Langston University, Alabama State Teachers College and Clark College in Atlanta. At present he is on leave from the Office of Price Administration where he was a business economist at the time of entering the service.

Lieut. McLaurin is a graduate of the Adjutant General's School formerly at Fort Washington, Maryland, and has served 18 months in the Pacific. During this time he has occupied several other administrative positions in higher headquarters, the most recent of which was with the Theatre Fiscal Directors in General MacArthur's headquarters. As a Representative of the Fiscal Director he toured the Pacific theatre from Australia to Manila via air promoting savings among Negro troops.

Lieut. McLaurin is the brother of Capt. J. C. McLaurin, who recently finished the army's Civil Affairs School at Harvard University and is now stationed at Camp Lee, Va.

1943 West Pointer Returns to States

Baltimore Afro American

WASHINGTON. After more than three years duty in the Pacific, Maj. Clarence M. Davenport Jr. of Detroit, a 1943 graduate of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, has returned to the States, the War Department reported this week.

His duty assignments in the Pacific included that of a platoon leader of the now inactivated 207th AAA (AW) Battalion which was based at Milne Bay and Hollandia in Dutch New Guinea.

He was also commanding officer of the 742nd AAA Gun Battalion at Batanges in the Philippines and S-3 and assistant S-4 of Sub-Base "R" at Batanges.

Army Keeping Officers Where Vacancies Exist

NEW YORK.—"Where suitable vacancies exist" the War Department is retaining colored officers in cases where they could not constructively be employed, the NAACP was informed last week by Kenneth C. Royall, acting Secretary of War. Mr. Royall wrote:

"Officers who have signified a willingness to remain on active duty are being assigned where suitable vacancies exist. It would be uneconomical to return officers to the States, the War Department

Gillem Report Recommends . . .

INCREASED NUMBER OF NEGRO OFFICERS IN REGULAR ARMY

Pittsburg Courier Pittsburg, Pa. Sat 3-30-46

By TRUMAN K GIBSON Jr., Veterans' Editor

Any detailed examination of the effect of the recommendations in the Gillem Report should start with a consideration of their effect on Negro officers. This is not because officers are more important than enlisted men, nor because they are more numerous; but because, as a group, they felt more keenly than enlisted men the differences between the protestations of democracy and actual Army practices. This, in turn, was so because most of them had the benefit of experience and training that matched, and in many cases equalled, that possessed by young white officers. Yet, they were constantly impressed with the fact that they were first, Negroes, and then officers in the Army, with a well defined ceiling beyond which they could not rise no matter how great their capabilities.

WOULD CHANGE CONDITIONS

The Gillem Report purports to change these conditions. It recommends that there be accepted into the Regular Army an unspecified number of qualified Negro officers; that officers initially selected for appointment in the regular establishment be taken from those with experience in World War II; that all officers, regardless of race, be required to meet the same standard for appointment.

"That Negro officers to meet requirements for expansion of the regular establishment and for replacements be procured from the following sources:

"(a) Reserve officers, including ROTC graduates, who shall be eligible for active duty training and service in accordance with any program established for officers of like component and status.

"(b) Candidates from the ranks.

"(c) Graduates of the United States Military Academy.

"(d) Other sources utilized by the Army."

Without a knowledge of the extent these sections referred to constitute a change in Army policies and practices, they might be interpreted by the cynical as just a repitition of the same old double talk that Negroes in the Army have been hearing for the past five years. Sat 3-30-46

DEPARTS FROM OLD SYSTEM

The new plan therefore has to be gauged by the extent to which it departs from the old systematic mistreatment of Negro officers in the United States Army. The old policy was rooted in the fixed belief that Negro officers should not serve in the Regular Army. The Army offered a safe and pleasant career for young Southerners who could not be equalled in their section of the country.

They were treated as members of an aristocratic class and in a manner consistent with their idealistic belief that gentlemen were supposed to be waited upon and should have a maximum of free time available for the pursuit of outdoor and indoor sports. The Army provided them with all of the accoutrements for gentle living. They had quarters furnished with plenty of body servants; private schools for their children and access to Army stores in which they could purchase their foodstuff at cost. They were remote and completely isolated from the world. Their promotions were regular and competition was reduced to the barest minimum. They had a pleasant way of life that many of them considered too good for Negroes. They therefore guarded their positions jealously.

Since most of the time of the majority of officers during the days of peace was taken up with social activities, they more and more confused the duties of officer parade grounds with those in the ballrooms and boudoirs. This thinking was best typified in a letter written in 1940 by a very high ranking officer where the following appeared: "Negro pilots cannot be used in our present Air Corps Unit since this would result in having Negro officers serving over white enlisted men. This would create an impossible social problem."

HARD ON NEGROES

As a result of this fierce determination that Negroes should not serve in the Regular Army as officers, efforts were made to restrict to a minimum the number entering the service from various sources. After World War I, no Negro officer was taken into the Regular Army after the Armistice by the selection boards. Many young Negro college graduates applied for service, yet thousands of white officers were selected. These man in the natural order of promotions and seniority rose to high grades during World War II. Perhaps the most notable of this group is Lieut. Gen. Walter Cedell Smith, who served as Chief of Staff to General Eisenhower in Europe. Sat 3-30-46

Likewise, young Negro college men were not admitted to the regular service under the Thomson Act. This was the legislation that provided for the selection of a few ROTC men each year for the Regular Army. To guard against the possibility of any "slips," very few schools admitted Negro college students to senior ROTC units.

PET THEORY BROKEN

All of this had its direct effect on the young men who served as officers during World War II. At the beginning of the expansion of the Army in 1940, there were exactly five regular Negro Army officers on active duty. Of this number, three were chaplains and the other two were the Davises. This meant that the separate Negro Officer Corps had to draw on two line officers for all assistance and guidance. As a result, another of the Army's pet theories early broke up.

The basic theory under which the Army had predicated its plans for expansion was that a small corps of professionals would form what they call a cadre. Theoretically, this small group of trained professionals would be spread out in an expanded army so that officers who entered from civilian life would have the advantage of contact with these men. The Army believed that an officer could not be trained in a matter of ninety days any more than could a lawyer or doctor.

RESTRICTED CONTACTS

The Negro cadre of two officers obviously could not go very far when spread out over 7,000 officers. Because the attitudes in the Army were immediately transmitted to the men entering from civilian life, there was little transmission of experience between white officers and Negroes serving under them, since almost all contacts were restricted to duty hours. The cadre system therefore broke down completely when applied to Negro officers.

The effort to discourage Negroes from entering the Army had a psychological effect on many Regular Army officers. They built up a justification that amounted to little more than a rationalization of an end they desired. In this, they went back to World War I to "prove" that Negro officers were not any good. In this reasoning they totally overlooked the fact that they carefully stacked the cards in order that they might get that "proof." During World War I a jim-crow officer training school was set up at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, after a great deal of agitation and after Negroes had been repeatedly refused opportunity to enter the various training schools for Negroes.

The yielding to the pressure was shown in the light of after events to be little more than a strategic retreat. The resentment that many officers in the Army felt at having to rub shoulders with Negroes was directed towards proving that they were right all the time and that the acceptance of Negroes was a serious mistake.

FLIMSY EXCUSE

They proceeded carefully in their plan. First, in the selection of students for the training classes, they picked a number of old Army sergeants, many of whom could neither read nor write. These men were pushed through training and then placed in command positions over young college men. These old regulars bitterly resented the alert, educated youth. Division between the Negro officers therefore sprang up very early When later many of the oldsters cracked up under complexities of a warfare they never really understood, the young well-educated Negro officers were equally blamed. Instances of failures were equally seized as "proof" that Negroes were no good as officers. Sat 3-30-46

During the years that intervened between World Wars I and II, the reported failures of Negro officers were magnified by repetition. They were expanded by the explanations and apologies of white officers who thereby explained away their own failures.

Those portions of the recommendations of the Gillem Report that call for an increased number of Negro officers thus represent a sharp break with the past.

Since many of the old attitudes persisted during World War II, other references in the Gillem Report cannot be understood in the absence of a knowledge of the official acts that insured that Negro officers would not properly function.

Next week, I shall examine these acts and with them the oft-repeated assertion that "Negroes won't follow Negro officers."

Protests Discharge Of Army Officers

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON.—Negro officers of field grade, expressing a desire to remain in the army, are being summarily dismissed at Fort McClellan, Ala., the N.A.A.C.P. charged this week in a wire to Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson.

In making the protest, the association declared that subordinate commanders were being discriminatory in disregarding the requests of the men, made under appropriate War Department regulations.

The protest took on [illegible] here among observers of postwar policy of the War Department since the Ft. McClellan action would seem to indicate that the department has no plans for use of Negro officers of field grade.

1,762 Negro Officers In Army As Of Aug. 1

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Tues. 10-8-46

WASHINGTON, D. C. — As of August 1, 1946 the number of Negro officers in the Army totaled 1,762. Of this number 84 were war-lieutenants, 824 first lieutenants and 462 second lieutenants. The 520 officers overseas were stationed in the following areas: 520 were stationed in 193 in the Pacific, 5 in the Alaskan Department, 178 in the European Theatre, 123 with the American Forces in the Mediterranean Theatre, 19 in the Caribbean Defense Command, and at the time (1 Aug. 1946) 2 were en route from the U. S. to theatres.

The number of Negro commissioned personnel in the Army reached its peak in August, 1945 when there were 7,768 officers.

As of August 1, 1946, they held the following ranks: 1 brigadier general, 6 colonels, 16 lieutenant colonels, 47 majors, 322 cap

Afro-American Retires

Sat. 1-12-46 Baltimore, Md.

COL. FRANK M. SNOWDEN, supervisor of service and salvage of the Basic Technical Training Division at Camp Lee, Va., who retired last week after 38 years' service in the Regular Army. A retreat parade was held in his honor at Camp Lee. Col. and Mrs. Snowden plan to return to their home in Boston.

To Review Cases

Afro-American

FIRST LT. SAMUEL W. ALLEN, who was recently assigned to the correction division of the Adjutant General's Department in Washington where he will review cases of soldiers confined to Federal penitentiaries. Following review of the cases they are presented to clemency board for final action by the Secretary of War. Lieutenant Allen, whose home is in Cleveland, was a lawyer before induction into the Army in May, 1942.

Catholic Army Chaplains

The Afro American Baltimore Md

Baltimore, Md 1-12-46

Capt. John W. Bowman, left, of Lafayette, La., and Capt. William C. Grau of Cleveland are the only two Catholic chaplains in the Army. Capt. Bowman, formerly a parish priest in Lafayette, has been with the 93rd Infantry Division for three years, and Capt. Grau with the 92nd Infantry Division. Both served overseas with their units.

Memphis Tennessee

The Memphis World

STATESIDE AFTER 18 MONTHS —Chaplain (Capt.) Charles Perkins, Philadelphia, Pa., who returned home last month from the European Theatre after serving with the 829th Engineer Aviation Battalion for 18 months. He organized the choir of 200 soldiers which appeared at London's famous Royal Albert Hall with Roland Hayes in September, 1944. The chorus won the plaudits of the British Empire. —(U. S. Army photo from Bureau of Public Relations.) 1-11-46

Army (Chaplains)

Chaplains Praised Officially for Service Through World

Afro American Baltimore Md

WASHINGTON.

Not only have colored chaplains served wherever troops have been stationed throughout the world, but they have also been decorated for heroism, for meritorious service and for sacrifices above and beyond the call of duty, the War Department reveals in a recent release. Sat 2-16-46

A partial list of those still on active duty with the Army follows:

WASHINGTON

Maj. James C. Griffin, Capts. Lewis M. Durden, Samuel D. Green, Levi L. Stanmore, James A. Mayo, Charles W. Thomas, Douglass F. Hall and Frank L. White; Lts. John W. Armstrong, Luther Crutchlow.

NEW YORK

Capt. Albert L. Smith and Lt. Samuel A. Lewis, New York City; Capt. William C. Grau, Lackawanna; Capt. Charles E. Byrd, Hopewell Junction; Lt. Charles W. Blablock, Mumford; Lt. Theodore S. Clements.

NORTH CAROLINA

Capt. Mitchell C. Ateca, Chapel Hill; Lt. Walter D. S. Barrett, Salisbury; Capts. Linson L. Blakeney, Booker T. Davis and James H. Stokes, Charlotte; Capt. David C. Blue, Warsaw; Capt. Theodore H. Brooks, Sanford; Capts. Alphonse S. Powe and John H. Clanton, Raleigh; Capt. Thomas O. Diggs, Edenton; Capt. John R. Dungee, Henderson;

Capt. Lewis Z. Eichelberger, Irno; Lt. James C. Grady, Warrenton; Lt. Col. Oscar E. Holder, Wilmington; Capt. Pliny W. Jenkins, Thomasville; Capt. Warren C. Jones, Morven; Lt. Harlee H. Little, Wadesboro; Capt. Cyrus Perry, Lexington; Capt. James L. Smith, Winston-Salem.

PENNSYLVANIA

Capts. George E. Allen and William A. L. Clay, Lt. Raymond W. Parker, all of Philadelphia; Lt. Leonard L. Bruce, Brownsville; Lt. Edward W. Gnatt, Braddock; Lt. John J. Jenkins, Milton; Capt. William E. McClellan, Cannonsburg; Lts. Allen L. Murray and Frank A. Smith, Pitsburgh; Capt. Hughes A. Robinson, Gettysburg.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Capt. Joseph D. Bryan, Seneca; Capt. Charles A. Cherry, Anderson; Lt. William M. Conyers, Rock Hill; Capt. Leonard A. Ellis, Due West; Lt. De DeLeon Felder, Bishopville; Capt. and Frank A. Smith, Pittsburgh; Capt. Capt. Elliott L. McAdams, Abbeville; Capt. William C. Strother Jr., Summerville; Capt. James W. Wactor and Lt. Daniel J. Zeigler, Columbia; Capt. Greene H. White, Mullins, and Capt. George W. Williams, Sumter.

VIRGINIA

Capt. Lloyd M. Alexander, Bracey; Capt. Joseph D. Pruden, Allen J. Fortune and Otis J. Wynne, Norfolk; Capts. Everett A. Hewlett and Isaac I. McDonald, Richmond; Capt. Theodore R. Owens, Chatham, and Capt. Osborne E. Scott, Phoebus.

WEST VIRGINIA

Capt. Herman B. Chapman, Institute; Capt. James A. Cox, Wellsburg; Capt. William B. Crocker, Montgomery; Capt. Sanford N. Peak, Kimball; Capt. Robert E. Penn, Welch; Capt. Robert B. Powell, Wheeling; Capt. John H. Percy, Harpers Ferry. Sat 2-16-46

Other States

Capts. Hyason V. Diggs and Samuel H. Giles, Baltimore; Capt. John W. Handy Jr., Fruitland, Md.; Capt. James F. Howard, Severna Park, Md.; Capt. Guy D. Outlaw, Hyde Park, Mass.; Capt. Robert J. Smith, Bradford, Mass.; Capt. Charles R. Winthrop, Boston;

Capt. Alfred G. Dunston Jr., Atlantic City; Capt. Simeon T. Johnson, Roselle, N.J.; Capt. Charles L. Tarter, Paterson, N.J.; Capt. John H. Edwards, New Haven, Conn.; Capt. George R. Yancey, Greenwich, Conn., and Capt. Grover G. Gibson, Frederick, Del.

Army Chaplain Returns to U.S.

Journal & Guide Norfolk Va. Sat 2-23-46

Capt. George R. Yancey, who served as chaplain with Army units in the India-Burma theatre, has returned to the states after 30 months overseas. He plans to return to his civilian pastorate in Greenwich, Conn., at the termination of his Army career. Capt. and Mrs. Yancey are now vacationing in the New England states with relatives and friends.

Capt. Yancey has been commended for the manner in which he performed his duties of morale building.

Chaplains' Contributions Revealed by War Dept.

Afro American Baltimore Md

WASHINGTON (AFRO National Bureau).—There is no way of determining at the present time how many chaplains and recreational officers will be retained in the Regular Army, the War Department informed the AFRO on Thursday.

At least 40 per cent of the chaplains of both racial groups have already been mustered out since VJ Day, according to Col. Harry Fraser of the technical division.

He estimates that when the forces are reduced to peacetime strength, there will be approximately one chaplain for every 1,000 men.

Future in Doubt

Many factors will be considered in arriving at the final number, much depending on what course Congress will take.

If the peace-time draft bill goes through, keeping the Army at full-time strength, the present number of around 150 colored chaplains may remain intact, with many of those now mustered out recalled to active duty.

Two Gave Lives

The records show that 21 chaplains were decorated during the war, and two died in the service, one of which was decorated posthumously after being killed in action.

Clarence W. Griggs was slain by enemy fire and Joseph D. Taylor died in non-combat activities.

The decorations were as follows: Sat 2-23-46

BRONZE STAR

Louis J. Beasley, Congregationalist; James A. Cox, Baptist; Samuel H. Giles, AME; Mark Gibson, Presbyterian; William G. Grau, Catholic; Douglass Hall, Northern Baptist;

Andrew Johnson, AME; Matthews Lowe, AME; Charles McGee, Presbyterian; Beverly M. Ward, Presbyterian.

PURPLE HEART

George G. Bowser, AME; Clarence Griggs, Northern Baptist; Douglass Hill, Charles S. Hunter Jr. and James L. Jones, Methodist.

SILVER STAR

Thomas A. Jenkins, Presbyterian; Allan Johnson, Methodist.

LEGION OF MERIT

Charles H. Dubra, Methodist; Elmer P. Gibson, Methodist; Isaiah H. Hunt.

LAWRENCEVILLE VET HOME AFTER 26 MONTHS IN ETO

LAWRENCEVILLE, Va.—Capt. Henry P. Russell, recently received his discharge at Fort Meade when he returned after 26 months' service in the ETO.

Chaplains, Too, Played Important Part in War

CHARLES H. DUBRA

JOSEPH D. TAYLOR

ISAIAH H. HUNT

Here are three of the 21 chaplains who were decorated for service above and beyond the call of duty by the War Department. Lt. Joseph Taylor gave his life in non-combatant activities, while the Rev. Messrs. Dubra and Hunt received the coveted Legion of Merit awards for distinguished service.

Back on Job

Afro-American Baltimore 8-31-46

MAJ. JAMES A. CLEMENT, who served as chaplain with Army units in Europe and the Pacific, who returned to Livingstone College last week where he is head of the Theological Department. He is the son of Mrs. Emma Clement, who was selected as "Mother of the Year" by the Golden Rule Foundation's American Mothers' Committee.

Chaplain James A. Grant Promoted, Is Major Now

Atlanta Daily World, Ga. July 4-28-46

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—Chaplain James A. G. Grant, Sr., former pastor and well known civic leader here before his enlistment in the United States Armed Services with the U. S. Army Chaplain's Corps, has been promoted to rank of Major, the Memphis World learned over the week end. Presently, the prominent minister is stationed in Kansas and his family is at Topeka, native home of Chaplain Grant.

Chaplain Grant will be separated from the Army July 21, and then expects to go to Los Angeles, Calif., where he will organize "The Veterans and Community Congregational Church."

Coming to Memphis in 1932 as pastor of Avery Chapel A. M. E. church, Chaplain Grant soon became known here for his forcefulness as a speaker, and his interest in community affanrs. He left the A. M. E. Church in 1934, and became identified with the Congregational Church. Elected to the pastorate of the 2d Congregational Church, he remained as head of that congregation until his return from overseas with the armed forces in the South Pacific. During his leave of absence, Dr. Peter Cooper had active charge of the church.

Chaplain Grant, shortly after his return to the States last fall, resigned formally from the church to make plans for his future work on the West Coast. He has been succeeded by Rev. A. D. Pinckney, formerly of Savannah, Ga.

July 4-23-46

Although born in Kansas, Chaplain Grant has spent more than a quarter of a centruy in the South He is expected to appear as guest speaker at a veterans' dinner given at the Greater Allen AME Church Memphis, April 24, through the courtesy of the pastor, Rev. W. T Couch.

His wife, the former Miss Earlyne Campbell, of Corpus Christi, Texas who until her marriage was a teacher of this city, and his two smaller children are now in Topeka. Lt. J. A. G. Grant, Jr. namesake of his father, is stationed with the 477th Bombardment at Columbus, Ga. Another son, Arthur John, was separated from the armed service after serving in both theaters of war. William Arnett, the third boy, is attending Hampton Institute.

Chaplain Grant and James, Jr., graduated from LeMoyne College in 1940 as classmates.

WINS WAR HONORS—Chaplain (Major) Hughes A. Robinson (right), Mrs. Evelyn D. Robinson (left), his wife, and their 17-month-old daughter, little Evelyn Ann (center). Major Robinson recently was notified from the Adjutant General's office in Washington, D. C., that he won the Commendation Ribbon, equivalent of the Bronze Star, for outstanding work in the European theatre of operations. Major Robinson served one year in the Pacific and one year in Europe.

ARMY CHAPLAIN WINS HONOR FOR OUTSTANDING WORK

Pittsburg, Pa. Courier

NEW YORK—Chaplain (Major) Hughes A. Robinson has just received notice from the Office of the Adjutant General, Washington 25, D. C., that he won the Commendation Ribbon, the equivalent of the Bronze Star, for outstanding work in the European Theater of Operations. Chaplain Robinson completed five full years of active duty as an officer Feb. 20, 1945, having reported for duty at Fort Bragg, N. C., as first lieutenant, Jan. 20, 1941. With credit for double time overseas, he has to his record seven full years of service, and was promoted on the same day he completed the seven years in the Army, counting two extra years for foreign duty.

DIRECTED TWO CHOIRS

Chaplain Robinson is greatly interested in music and made history with two choirs. His first was the Seventy-seventh Coast Artillery Regiment (AA); Chaplain Robinson organized this choir and remained with the same for twenty-two months, twelve months in the States and ten months in the South Pacific. This choir was compared favorable wih choirs trained in our colleges and universities.

The second choir was that of the 351st Field Artillery Group, adopted the name of the Caisson Choir upon arrival in Europe. This was organized at Camp Livingston, La., and later was stationed at Fort Sill and Camp Gruber in Oklahoma. It appeared before 15,000 soldiers on Easter Sunday morning, 1944, at 2 A. M., on the Military Reservation. Sat 3-9-46

CHOIR TOURED EUROPE

In Europe, under the management of Chaplain (Major) Hughes A. Robinson, the choir sang at St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Central Hall, West Ham Central Mission, St. Martins-In-the-Fields, and in the Southampton Guilhall, Southampton, England; also, in Scotland, Glasgow and Edinburgh. It appeared in Cannes, Nice, Marseille, Paris, Rouen and LeHavre, France, and in Brussels and Antwerp, Belgium.

Chaplain (Major) Hughes A. Robinson spent the entire period from July 1, 1945 through Dec. 17, 1945, with the Caisson Choir on a tour of Europe, and won highest commendations from Army authorities and State officials in France, Belgium and England. He spent the period Jan. 19, 1944 through Dec. 17, 1945, with the members of the Caisson Choir and was assigned to the 351st F. A. Group during this period. His promotion is in recognition of excellent work in the South Pacific and in Europe with the U. S. Army. Chaplain (Major) Robinson will remain in the Army for the time being.

TRANSFERRED—The Rev. Frank A. Smith goes to Jubilee Temple, Chicago. He was active in civic and religious affairs in Pittsburgh.

Sat. 10-19-46

FRANK A. SMITH TRANSFERRED

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Former Chaplain, (Captain) Frank A. Smith, has been transferred from the Pittsburgh Area of the CME Church to the South east Missouri and Illinois Conference and stationed at Jubilee Temple CME Church, Chicago Ill. Thiter Chapel CME Church sessions in its history closed with the reading of the appointments Sunday afternoon.

WAS ACTIVE PASTOR

Rev. Smith was one of the outstanding ministers of Pittsburgh having successfully pastored several years. In 1943 he led that congregation in paying off a heavy debt. He is now a captain in the Reserve Officers Corps.

Bishop R. A. Carter D.D., of Chicago, Ill. One of the most successful

ENLISTED IN 1944

In early 1944 he volunteered to serve as a Chaplain in the U. S. Army. After nearly two and a half years of service, he was released on inactive status last June to accept a term serve Officers Corps.

The best wishes of the many friends of the former go with him in the confidence that he will do well in his new field of service.

Interdenominational Ministerial Association of Pittsburgh and vicinity. He was also active in the civic and religious affairs of the community.

41k 1946

Army (Chaplains)

Commendation Ribbon Won by Chaplain Hall

The Afro American, Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 7-6-46

BERLIN — Chaplain (Captain) Douglass Hall, former AFRO editorial employee, was recipient of the Army Commendation Ribbon, here, recently, for "outstanding services rendered while working with troops in this area."

Attached to the 3417th Quartermaster Truck Company headquarters in Berlin, he has, in addition to serving the religious and moral needs of the soldiers, found time to organize numerous recreational activities.

The citation accompanying his award discloses that he has organized singing groups, photography clubs, radio programs, boxing matches and has "displayed a fine spirit in dealing with persons with whom he has worked."

Conducts Radio Program

The chaplain was particularly commended for the work of the Victory Chapel Chorus, a group of 30 singers which he organized and directs.

This chorus has sung before soldiers of all nationalities at Red Cross clubs, Army hospitals, theatres, chapels, and over the American Forces Radio Network.

Chaplain Hall also conducts a sustaining program over that network from the Berlin station, each Sunday. His program is known as the "Victory Hour."

On Duty in Berlin

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

CAPT. DOUGLASS HALL, only non-white Army chaplain in Berlin, shown at his desk. He makes his home at 24 Neue Strasse, near Templihoff Airdrome

Sat. 6-22-46

Negro Chaplain In Japan Decorated

Defender, Chicago, Ill.

YOKOHAMA, Japan—Chaplain Capt. Sylvester R. Bright of the U.S. Army's second major port in Yokohama has been awarded the Army Commendation Ribbon, Army headquarters here announced this week.

The award was presented to the chaplain by Col. William H. Sadler, commander of the port, at a review of two battalions attached to the command. The award was made to Captain Bright for his outstanding work in behalf of the colored troops stationed at the port.

Sat. 6-17-46

Captain Bright was born in Jacksonville, Fla., and received his theological degree from Union Baptist Theological Seminary. He went overseas in December of 1945.

GUAM MEDICAL OFFICER—Lt. (jg) Arthur L. Thompson, of the Medical Corps, USNR, is shown at work as a medical officer on Guam. He came into the Navy by way of the Army, having resigned an Army commission to be admitted into the Navy as its first Negro medical officer. An honor graduate of Meharry Medical College, he was a member of Alpha Phi Alpha and served as student physician at Fisk. Mrs. Thompson is a nurse at the University of Illinois Research Hospital. (Navy Photo.)

Becomes First Lt. Commander In U. S. Navy

ATLANTA (ANP)—Lt. Cmdr. Edward S. Hope, recently promoted from lieutenant, is the first Negro lieutenant commander in the history of the United States Navy. Hope now is serving as director of instruction at Navy Pacific University in Pearl Harbor.

Lt. Comdr. Hope is a native of Atlanta. The eldest son of Dr. John Hope, late president of Atlanta University, he received his undergraduate training at Morehouse College and earned his B. S. and M. S. degrees in civil engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He later earned his Ph.D., in personnel administration at Columbia University.

Prior to entering the Navy, Lt. Comdr. Hope had conducted the water power survey for the Grenfell Mission in Newfoundland. Three years previously he was in charge of hydrographic studies in Brazil. Hope is on leave from Howard University.

Lt. Commander John Edward S. Hope, recently promoted from lieutenant is the first Negro lieutenant commander in the history of the United States Navy.

Navy gets first Negro lieut. commander

ATLANTA, Ga. — Navy Lt. Edward S. Hope, of this city, eldest son of Dr. John Hope, late Atlanta university president, has been promoted to lieutenant commander to become the first Negro holding that rank in Navy history, it was learned this week.

Currently on leave from Howard university and serving as director of instruction at Navy Pacific university in Pearl Harbor, Lt. Comdr. Hope holds B.S. and M.S. degrees in civil engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a Ph.D. in personnel administration from Columbia. Before enlisting he conducted a water power survey for the Grenfell mission in Newfoundland, and was, at one time, in charge of hydrographic studies in Brazil.

Leave to Join Quaker Relief Team in India

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 9-28-46

Edward B. Peacock, left, head of the Far Eastern division of the American Friends Service Committee, says goodbye to Dr. and Mrs. William Stuart Nelson in Philadelphia's 30th Street Station just before they board their train for Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the first lap of their journey to Calcutta, India, where they will join the Quaker relief team. Until their appointment, all members of the team were white.

Relief Workers Sail for India

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Dr. and Mrs. Nelson Sent by Friends Group

Sat. 9-28-46

PHILADELPHIA

Dr. William S. Nelson, dean of the School of Religion, Howard University, and his wife, Mrs. Blanche W. Nelson, sailed recently for Calcutta, India, where they will join the relief and rehabilitation projects of the American Friends Service Committee.

Dr. Nelson, who is a graduate of Howard University and the Yale University Divinity School, studied at the Sorbonne and the Protestant Theological Seminary in Paris and at the universities of Berlin and Marburg.

Dr. Nelson has served at Howard University as professor of the philosophy of religion, president of Shaw University, president of Dillard University and as dean of the School of Religion at Howard.

To Give Lectures

In India, Dr. Nelson will give a series of lectures to various universities on interracial and international understanding, and will work in other ways with the students in the Indian schools, under auspices of the Quaker unit in Calcutta.

Mrs. Nelson, who studied at Teachers' College, Columbia University, and is a well-known social worker, will help organize welfare centers and train Indian community workers. Mrs. Nelson was once director of the Dixwell Community House of New Haven Conn.

Mrs. Nelson is a member of the budget committee of the Washington Community Chest, and the Washington Council of Social Agencies. Another relief worker under appointment by the Quaker committee for work in Europe is Miss Jean Fairfax of Tuskegee Institute.

The Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 11-16-46

SAILS TO AUSTRIA—Jean Fairfax of Cleveland, Ohio, formerly dean of women at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, sailed from New York City Friday on the SS Washington, en route to Vienna, Austria, where she will join the Quaker relief projects, the American Friends Service Committee has announced. Miss Fairfax will go to Le Havre, then to Paris, where she will spend several days, and next to Vienna.

41L 1946

Canned Food Drive

Negro Churches Contribute 705 Cans of Food In Drive

Courier Journal
Louisville, Ky.

A station wagon loaded with 705 cans of food was among the first arrivals yesterday at the Southern freight depot at Buechel, where private donations for the Canned Food Drive are being packed. Tues 2-26-46

Taking the food to the depot were Mrs. Marie Moore and Louis Johnson, Negro domestic workers, both of Anchorage, who had collected the contributions in Negro churches near their homes. The transportation was furnished by a former employer. Johnson, a World War II veteran, served overseas.

'Wanted to Help.'

"We just wanted to help out all we could." Mrs. Moore said.

From Hobbs Chapel Methodist Church came 10 cases and several extra cans. The pastor is the Rev. R. M. Robinson. Kenwood Baptist Church, Kenwood, with Mrs. Ben Smith as worker, gave a case of milk and other cans of food, and the Pilgrim Baptist Church, contributed four cases and other cans. The Rev. L. P. Mixon, pastor, was assisted in the collection by Mrs. Ruth Vance and Mrs. Bessie Armstrong.

Mrs. Theodore L. Brown, chairman of women workers in the drive, which will close Saturday, urged that all those having sizable contributions of canned food take the goods to the Southern freight depot, Buechel, where members of the Girl Scout troops of Buechel will begin packing today. However, donations of food are still being accepted at the Merchants Wholesale Grocery warehouse, 1301 W. Main, and at the Readers Service Bureau of The Courier-Journal and The Louisville Times. Checks may be made out to the Canned Food for Allied Europe Committee, and mailed to headquarters at 300 W. Liberty, Louisville 2, Ky.

Big Firms Approached.

Mrs. Brown reported that a group of women was approaching heads of large industrial organizations here in a last-minute attempt to get donations in order that the goal of 1,000,000 cans of food from Louisville may be sent. Tues 2-26-46

Julius Strauss Grocery Company, 716 S. Third, announced it had reached its goal of $2,000 in donations from customers. The company agreed to make a donation of 25 per cent of that given by customers. The $2,500 will buy 20,000 cans of food for the starving overseas.

Gregg, Bethune Named To Food Collection Comm.

Louisiana Weekly

Washington, D. C., May 20—Henry A. Wallace, secretary of commerce and national chairman of the Emergency Food Collection drive has announced that Bishop J. A. Gregg, of Kansas City, presiding bishop of the AME Church, and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, of Washington, D. C., are serving on the national committee of the latter organization. Sat.

The drive, now underway throughout the nation, is closely connected with UNRRA and the President's Famine Emergency Committee. It is an appeal to all Americans to donate canned food, or the money to buy it, for shipment to famine ravaged Europe and Asia. 5-25-46

Cash gifts are preferred since the purchase of large quantities of food speeds up shipment, also more food per dollar can be bought. But canned food is welcome, especially from those who already have it on hand. Sat.

Depots for the collection of both types of gifts have been set up in 7,000 cities and towns. Checks and money orders can be sent directly to Emergency Food Collection headquarters, 100 Maiden Lane, New York City.

PAIR ON NATIONAL FOOD COMMITTEE

Courier

NEW YORK—Two Negro leaders are among the prominent Americans serving on the national committee of the Emergency Food Collection for the hungry and starving millions overseas, Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace national chairman of the drive has announced. 5-25-46

Bishop J. A. Gregg, Kansas City, presiding bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Washington, D. C., president of the National Council of Negro Women, whole-heartedly endorsed the humanitarian appeal and pledged their personal and official support. Pa.

We Honor . . . Harlem Defense Recreation Center

Peoples Voice Peoples Voice

DURING the past four years, more than 2,000,000 servicemen and women have enjoyed the warmth and hospitality of the Harlem Defense Recreation Center, which is an affiliate of the New York

Sat.

Mrs. Willie Parris

City Defense Recreation Committee. The Center is one of the best equipped in the country, and has been designed to take care of the recreational, welfare and informational needs of the armed forces in this area. The building, which is seven stories high, including a beautiful roof garden, is located at 2348 Seventh av between 137th and 138th st, in the heart of Harlem. Its location is ideal, for servicemen and women stationed all over Manhattan may reach it by five modes of transportation: 7th and 8th av subways, the Lenox, 5th and 8th av bus lines, any of which are only one or two blocks away from the building. New York, N.Y.

In addition to these conveniences, it is surrounded by churches, theatres, restaurants, dance casinos, night clubs and other places of amusement. Within a stone's throw are the YMCA and YWCA, both of which handle a supplementary servicemen's program in connection with this organization. 6-8-46

The physical layout of the building is unique and serves the needs of various personalities most adequately. The activities are proporpionately divided on each of the floors as to enable a serviceman to retire to the one he likes best, without being disturbed by another. As many as a dozen activities can be conducted simultaneously. Starting in the basement and moving upward, one may expect to find a modern equipped kitchen, check rooms, showers, pressing and cleaning facilities, recreation hall, snack bar, informational service, executive offices, billiards, ping pong rooms, hobby shop and a balcony overlooking Seventh av; also, a library of more than 3,000 books, a music room, writing rooms, lounge, dormitories, club rooms, powder rooms and roof garden.

An efficient, professional staff carries out a seven days a week program, which includes dances, special events, tournaments, bazaars, carnivals, fiestas, group singing, amateur shows, stunt nights, concerts, trips, religious services and many other varied activities.

In the lobby, expert information is given regarding all types of problems, including those of the returning veterans and discharged men. In addition, hundreds of tickets to theatres, stadium concerts, ball games, dances and other amusements are issued daily. 6-8-46

More than 500 volunteer hostesses assist nightly in serving and entertaining the armed forces here at the center, as well as taking trips to camps and nearby installations.

Over 350 civic, fraternal and social clubs have rallied to the support of the organization during the past four years. The schools, churches and social agencies have cooperated magnificently.

Credit also must be given to the hundreds of artists of radio, stage and screen who have appeared weekly on the coffee hour for the entertainment of the men and women in uniform; and to the local press, which has diligently, week after week, publicized the work of the organization.

Hot breakfast is served each Sunday morning after the Devotional Services. New York

No stone has been left unturned in an attempt to plan diversified programs to meet the needs and interests of servicemen and servicewomen. Aside from some feature attraction each week-day night, Sundays have been specially planned to meet the needs of an increased number of men and women on leave. 6-8-46

The Board of Directors of the Harlem Defense Recreation Center is interracial, and is composed of outstanding business and professional leaders of the community. Samuel A. Allen is chairman of the committee; Mrs. Willie F. Parris is director of the center.

L. A. lawyer gets OPA promotion

Los Angeles Sentinel 1-9-46

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A Los Angeles lawyer, Bernard S. Jefferson, brother of a Los Angeles judge, was one of two Negro lawyers recently promoted to head divisions of the Office of Price Administration legal staff in its national office here, it was disclosed this week. Jefferson is the brother of L. A. Municipal court judge Edwin L. Jefferson.

Jefferson was promoted to associate division counsel of the Food Price Division on Dec. 3. He came to OPA in July, 1943 on leave-of-absence from the Howard University Law school faculty. A native of Los Angeles, he was a Phi Beta Kappa graduate from UCLA and received his L.L.B. from Harvard Law school in 1934, his S.J.D. from Harvard in 1943. In his new position, he will direct supervision of the work of about 35 lawyers in the Food Price Division at OPA headquarters.

The other to be promoted was Charles W. Quick, of Cleveland, O., who became acting division counsel in charge of rationing, Jan. 5. One of four Negroes in the Federal Bar ass'n., Quick has been with the OPA since December, 1942, when he left the faculty of the North Carolina College for Negroes (Durham) Law school. He graduated with highest honors from Talladega college in 1935 and from Harvard Law school in 1928, serving as research assistant at Harvard and practicing a year in Cleveland before going to Durham. An authority on sugar, he recently made a trip to Newark, N. J., as expert witness for the government in a case involving misuse of 25 million pounds of sugar by a manufacturing concern.

Well Done Department

Detroit Tribune 1-19-46

OPA SET a new record for integration of workers of all races, complete absence of race discrimination and use of Negro workers in high and technical positions. Now that it is liquidating it is doing its best to place its minority group workers in good jobs in other agencies and private industry.

Frances Williams the Adviser on Negro affairs has brought to our attention a little pamphlet put out by OPA for this purpose—"We All Worked Here." It indicates that there were 12 Negro attorneys, 26 economists, 23 analysts, four public relations officers, one artist, one librarian, and 438 clerical workers. Salary from $2,644 to $8,179 per year.

Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, MISS FRANCES HICKS Ill.
American Red Cross workers who will leave by plane this month for Honolulu, Hawaii, and eventual reassignment in the Pacific Ocean area, as Red Cross Staff Assistants, Mrs. Engram who hails from Daytona Beach, Fla., has been with the Red Cross since 1944. During the war, she served in Australia, New Guinea, and the Philippines. Miss Hicks, a native of Indianapolis, is a former school teacher and government employee, is a graduate of West Virginia State College. Sat. 12-21-46

Serving in Japan

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.
MISS EVELYN BERRY,
Red Cross staff assistant who landed in Yokohama, Japan, this week. She had a two-month leave in the States after 22 months' service in Europe before returning to overseas duty. She is the daughter of Mrs. Rosa Berry of 1102 Edmondson Ave., Baltimore. Sat. 12-7-46

Welfare Worker Greets New Chief

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md. Sat. 1-4-47
Club director Ernest Hemby (right) of NYC greets the new American Red Cross director for the Philippines and Okinawa, George A. Nevin, Virginia Beach, Va., at a reception given at Red Cross headquarters in Manila for the new director. He succeeds Robert F. Eaton, St. Louis, Mo., who has been assigned as director of operations at theater headquarters in Tokyo. The American Red Cross girl is Mildred Braxton of Everett, Mass., a member of the Red Cross-staffed Pasay club. Mr. Hemby is Pasay club director.

Three American Red Cross Workers Are Guests Of Britian's Royal Family

The Informer Houston, Texas

By ELGIN HYCHEW
Our Foreign Correspondent

LONDON — Upon an invitation by His Majesty King George VI, three American Negroes who have been on foreign duty with the American Red Cross for long periods of time in the London vicinity, were recently introduced to then sipped tea and later dined with Great Britain's Royal Family in historic Buckingham's Palace.

Informal Tea Party 2-16-46

The occasion was an informal tea party and the gathering of 100 club directors and officials of the Red Cross in the United Kingdom. The three Negroes were Peter S. Ridley, Washington, D. C., James Rogers of Virginia and Jessie Childs, all three of which have been directors in England. Mr. Ridley is the only Negro remaining in charge of a Negro-staffed club, which is the Duchess, here in London.

These Negroes were first introduced to His Majesty the King, then to Her Majesty the Queen and then to Her Highness the Princess Margaret, who was also making her first appearance after a recent operation for appendicitis.

King George expressed the sentiment of the Royal Family and his English subjects, then expressed his personal gratitude ot these workers for their contribution to the military welfare and to the morale of troops stationed in the United Kingdom. Britain's highest tribunal talked freely with all three of the Negro directors concerning their work and their experiences, then he declared that it was indeed a social pleasure to have greeted them on the occasion.

"We have been wonderfully impressed at the graciousness, the elegance and the cordiality afforded Red Cross workers this evening, and it has been a thing of pleasure to be received by the Royal Family with such warmth and informality," Ripley told the King for the Negro staff workers. 2-16-46

Following informal introductions, guests were then ushered into the spacious, luxurious and chandalier-lit Bow Room in Buckingham to dine. The food was excellent, and music, furnished by a British orchestra, was fitting.

Of the two hours at the palace King George spent exactly one and half hours chatting with all of his guests.

There prevailed throughout the evening a general feeling of welcome and cordiality. Here again the King in simple language told the Red Cross workers who are now in the closing stage of their work in Britain, that their work had played its part in helping to cement the traditional Anglo-American spirit.

The Honorable Winant, the American Ambassador to Britain, was also on hand and greeted the Negro Red Cross workers, on behalf of the American Embassy here.

Jeep Mishap Kills D. C. Red Cross Girl in Germany

Miss Alyce Rae Meacham, 26, Washington, a Red Cross worker, was fatally injured in a jeep accident in Germany May 20, it was announced Saturday night.

Miss Meacham

Before enrolling with the Red Cross, Miss Meacham was employed as a clerk-stenographer at the Pentagon. Her death brought to 76 the number of American Red Cross workers who have died in service overseas since the beginning of World War II. 5-27-46-Mon.

A graduate of North Carolina State Teachers College, Miss Meacham was a kindergarten instructor at Mrs. Evelyn's Play School here for a year. Washington Times Herald

Washington relatives include three sisters, Mrs. Maynira Whittaker, Mrs. Oliver Young, and Mrs. Constance Byrd, and two brothers, Walter E. Meacham and Hayward Meacham.

Black Daily World

HIS CLUB SERVED GIs IN ITALY—Mr. George C. Clement Louisville, Kentucky, was club director of the Imperial Club, one of the most popular and unique clubs run by the American Red Cross in the Mediterranean theater, which closed last month. Located on the shores of the Tirrenia Sea, the doors of the Imperial were open to all GIs, and Negroes, white and Japanese-American attended the same dances and social events without any friction. The club, which was closed because of the redeployment of troops, had been in operation for 18 months. Mr. Clement, who has done club and recreation work since 1937, when he was a supervisor of recreation for the City of Louisville, is the son of Mrs. Emma Clarissa Clement, who was recently named the American Mother of the year.—(U. S. Army photo from Bureau of Public Relations) 6-2-46

Integration Started

Courier 6-1-46-Sat.

Mixed Staffs For Red Cross

Pittsburgh Pa.

Courier

WASHINGTON —(ANP)— Integration of white and Negro Red Cross workers in the Mediterranean theater of operations was disclosed last week by Jesse O. Thomas, assistant to the vice chairman of domestic services for the Red Cross, after reception of a letter from Commissioner F. T. Cleverley.

"As you know, we are already using integrated staffs, and we shall have but one club serving only Negro troops with an all-Negro staff, which will be headed by Randy Taylor," Cleverley wrote. "When we have come to the end of our period of readjustment and settle down to straight occupational services, the picture may change. If such is the case and additional staff is necessary, our request will be promptly submitted to Washington."

Sat. 11-9-46

THE HORIZON

Democracy Can Thrive, If Given a Chance, Even in The Red Cross Service

By P. L. PRATTIS

Courier

MANY times timorous but well-meaning whites in positions of authority fear to try out democracy without segregation. That has been too true in the American Red Cross. Sometimes, the more bold of heart give unsegregated democracy a chance and find that it works. Last fall, Jesse O. Thomas, executive officer in the headquarters of the National Red Cross, made an survey of Red Cross facilities abroad and saw the oblique handiwork of jim-crow in the Red Cross. He uttered a few well-chosen words in the right places, gave vision and courage to a few persons who had been blind and faint-hearted. Since that time a program of Red Cross work without distinctions based on color has been tried—and it has worked. The story is told by one of the colored workers in a non-segregated Red Cross club in a letter which, in part, reads: Sat 5-25-46

Mr. Prattis

"In the last month Red Cross has entrusted to me an assignment which has renewed my hope and faith in this torn quagmire of a world: a hope and faith that the democratic ideals for which all American servicemen made such tremendous sacrifices are worthwhile. Red Cross has tried a truly democratic experiment and has found no bones broken, no lives lost, no mental casualties.

"What? Pittsburgh

"Just this . . . at the beginning of the year it was found expedient, for financial reasons, to combine three Naples clubs: the Officers' Club the Liberty Club and the Continental Club. The three are now in the original Continental Club building (in Naples, Italy).

"Everyone feels without reservation that the combination has been a gratifying success. One member of the Officers' Club staff, Mary Reinberg, came into the merger. Two members of the Liberty Club staff, Alice Carey and I were added to the former Continental Club staff.

"Briefly, these are the results:

"1. Apparently the servicemen have taken the foreign element; that is, officers and Negro staff members in stride. There was some small bit of 'beefing' on the part of enlisted men about the 'brass,' just the usual normal, healthy gripe type. I have been in no position to hear adverse criticism about staff members—Negro.) The Negro servicemen use the club as they have formerly. The great headache—dances—has worked out reasonably:

"a. For date dances (twice weekly) the men have brought their own dates without question.

"b. For dances for which the club furnishes Italian hostesses the Negro servicemen have danced without question or incident.

"c. White servicemen have danced with Negro Red Cross girls with the genial camraderie which good dance partners everywhere enjoy. Sat 5-25-46

"2. These facts have been established:

"a. Activities led by the Negro members of the staff have been as popular as ever and as well attended.

"b. Activities initiated by these workers have been outstandingly successful.

"c. Negro and white staff members have worked harmoniously together, usually with that kind of cooperation which is ideal on any staff.

"3. Frederick Lentz, club director, from Allentown, Pa., has found no headaches with these new 'strange creatures,' the Negro staff members.

"There are many wonderful implications from these results of this integration of Negro and white Red Cross personnel, chief of which is the fact that it did happen here and that the results are without question acceptable. Alice and I fervently hope that integrated staffs will be continued in this theater; and that eventually in every theater the worthwhile and stimulating influence of this democratic practice will be found.

"Now just a word about the personnel with whom I am closely associated in this club. For Ginnie Schakel, Indianapolis, Ind., with whom I worked in the Program Department, I have profound respect, sincere admiration and deep affection. (Bless her . . . there's not a prejudiced bone in her body.) From the first second I walked into the office, her warm friendly manner, her open candid views, her initiative and enthusiasm were marvelously encouraging and genuinely real. Sat. 5-25-46

"Of Esther Ranieri and Frank Innaro, the program officer interpreters, secretaries and what have you, my happiest remembrances of two intelligent, alert young people who helped to make my work at the club a real pleasure.

"To Mr. Lentz, club director, thanks for a sincerely warm-hearted welcome to his staff and never-failing understanding of staff members, their personal and personal problems.

"And congratulations to Frank Cleverley, Howard Ross, William DeGeorge, the over-all bosses, who had the intestinal fortitude to integrate white and Negro personnel."

The above letter, written by a team of six girls who departed last Elaine Pollard, ought to teach the faint of heart a lesson.

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Jesse O. Thomas Back

Jesse O. Thomson, assisp director of Thomas, assistant to the director of ARC, has returned from California where he found imagine the howl the soldiers will make to his liking. He re-raise when they see me stepping in time to bid adieu to a off a plane, and they yell: 'we girls and four men don't want to see you, where are we last Thursday for the girls?'"

That's why Mr. Thomas is pushing his recruiting drive.

During the last three months, Jesse O. Thomas has sent out 26 teams of six girls to Japan. Baltimore Md.

The Red Cross is also doing a great work in helping to cement the allied nations in

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Courier 6-1-46-Sat.

Pittsburgh Pa.

Sat. 11-9-46

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Sat. 11-9

the British Zone in the Schelswig-Holstein area. Baltimore, Md.

There was no discrimination of any kind, he declared, and he received 100% co-operation from all his collegues. Sat. 11-9-46

Fear 3rd World War

But Jeeter had one strange observation. Asked if he found as much hysteria abroad about a third world war between America, Britain and Russian, he said he ound it even more pronounced.

The Germans, French and other Europeans are much more certain of a conflict than we are here at home, he opined.

Until America started her "Get Tough" campaign at the Paris conference, Jeeter said, Americans in UNAAR had to take a back seat to the Russians who made no secret of their contempt for both American and British policies.

"We were told point blank by some Russians that "the democracies had lost the peace," he declared.

British Drop Prejudice

Jeeter admitted that the absence of race prejudice in the British zone. Here the same color patterns so common to America are very much in evidence.

The team members are returning to Germany after a short furlough. Their families may accompnay them.

Tale of a Mystic

While in the realm of international affairs, we cannot overlook our old friend, the Rev. Townsend Tucker, who actually has some official papers designating him as a delegate to the United Nations Conference in New York.

The Rev. Mr. Tucker is a kind of mystic. Although a clergyman, he does not practice the art, but makes his living is a real estate operation in Los Angeles.

He is also president and founder of the American Anti-Prejudice Society, Inc., and author of "The Evolution of Civilization."

The Rev. Mr. Tucker has always amazed me a little. I just met him at the outset of the war.

He Is Everywhere

The day I arrived in Los Angeles with Elaine Mulzac, daughter of Capt. Hugh Mulzac, for the launching of the Booker T. Washington Liberty Ship, the Rev. Mr. Tucker scooped up Elaine and carried her on a tour of the city. He was a member of the reception committee. The Afro-American

When I returned to Los Angeles during the last Presidential election on tour with Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, the biggest car in the parade was that of the Rev. Mr. Tucker who had arranged a reception for us at an exclusive club. Baltimore, Md.

When I arrived in San Francisco for the opening of the United Nations Conference, the first man I saw was the Rev. Mr. Tucker. Sat. 11-9-46

He was busy trying to persuade Anthony Eden, British statesman, to let him speak before the General Assembly, and produced letters he had received from the late President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill thanking him for suggestions he had made about world peace.

Makes Big Claim

The Rev. Mr. Tucker insists that he drew up the outline for the whole United Nations plan and submitted them to both Churchill and FDR shortly after their first meeting when they framed the Atlantic Charter. He says the whole thing came to him in a vision direct from God.

But here is the most unusual thing. Although he is a fluent talker until he was nearly 30, the Rev. Mr. Tucker could not speak without stuttering, and therefore remained silent. He says he prayed over the matter, and one day without warning he started talking fluently.

He is now some kind of a peace delegate to the UN which is meeting in New York.

He represents no nation or race, because he recognizes no racial differences. He says he's there as a representative of God.

Watch Out for Phonies

After every lynching or other revolting crime, the North is generally flooded with people who insist they have either just escaped from the scene or else were themselves the near victims of a similiar affair.

Personally, I never put much stock in the yarn told by the alleged witness to the Monroe (Ga.) lynchings to AFRO representatives in Newark.

I put even less credence in the story being told by a young man who identifies himself as Charles Thomas, 17, from Suffolk County, Ga., who is panhandling his way about Washington and Baltimore as a fugitive from a Talmadge mob. The Afro-American

A Fishy Story

Begging board, lodging and carfare, Thomas tells this story which I am passing on just for the record: Baltimore, Md.

He says he was attending a boarding school near Atlanta (he's hazy about the exact name), and swent home on a weekend somewhere in the backwoods of Georgia to get more clothes.

He found four members of his family slain in their cabin. He gives their names as his mother, Mrs. Vera Thomas, 35; his father, John Thomas, 34; an uncle, Robert Thomas, 40; and a sister, Violet Thomas, 15.

Heads South Again

He was told that white farmers had committed the murders during a dispute. The neighbors were too frightened to talk.

Without waiting to see his relatives buried, he hitch-hiked out of town and caught a freight train which finally landed him in Baltimore. Sat. 11-9-46

Why he turned back South toward Washington instead of keeping on moving North, Thomas could not explain. The story was never reported to the authorities, he says.

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Sat. 10-26-46

IN GERMANY — Miss Etta Vee Barnett of Chicago, who has arrived in Germany where she will serve as a staff assistant with the American Red Cross. A graduate of Talladega College, she had done a year's graduate work at the University of Chicago and last yea taught at her alma mater, Talladega. She is the daughter of Claud A. and Etta Moton Barnett.

HONOLULU BOUND

Defender

MRS. ELIZABETH ENGRAM

9 ARC Workers Fly to Tokyo

The Afro-American

Requested to Serve Troops in Eastern Area

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Nine American Red Cross Workers have been flown to Tokyo for assignment in the far Eastern Theater of Operations in answer to a request for additional personnel to serve troops in that area.

The nine are: Sat. 12-7-46

Paul C. Christopher, 3776 Hayes St., N.E., Washington; Virginia Ford, 548 Oakwood Ave., Toledo, Ohio; Endor L. Harris, New York City; Alfred Jackson Jr., Baton Rouge, La.; Mabel A. Jackson, Pittsburgh; Frances V. Long, New York City; John W. Rich, 1737 Druid Hill Ave., Baltimore; Virginia L. Sims, Monroe, N.C., and Rosa Lee Spencer, Braddock, Pa.

Served With 92nd

Mr. Christopher, an assistant field director, is on his second overseas assignment, having been previously stationed in Italy with the 92nd Infantry Division. Miss Ford, who will be a staff assistant, served with the U.S. Public Health Service in Monrovia. Miss Harris attended the Howard University School of Pharmacy and Hunter College. She will serve as a staff assistant in Korea. Mr. Jackson, an assistant field director, was camp education-al adviser for the Civilian Conservation Corps at Lake Charles, La. Miss Jackson has had 18 months' previously overseas service as staff assistant for the Red Cross in the European Theater, and will continue in that position in the Far East. Miss Long worked for the Washington Recreation Department. Miss Spencer is formerly a representative of the American Friends Service Committee, and prior to joining tht Red Cross, she was advisor to senior students at Tuskegee.

Baltimorean

Mr. Rich,

Location of Potomac Red Cross Club in Paris Places Tan Yanks at Disadvantage

The Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

By OLLIE STEWART

AFRO Foreign Correspondent

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PARIS—From time to time during the past year I have written many stories about the Potomac Red Cross Club here in Paris, because it has occupied a unique position here on the Continent.

Just as Paris is the magnet for every GI on furlough, so is the Potomac the eventual goal of every colored person coming to Paris. 1-19-46

If you hang around long enough, you can meet everybody you know or hope to know. Colored delegates to the World Labor Conference were glad to get a meal there. Miss Thelma Dale, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown and Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason were seen at the Potomac frequently while the International Women's Congress was in session here.

Second Home for Wacs

Visiting newspapermen wind up in its noisy entrance every time they come to town. Red Cross personnel from Britain, and from other cities in France, usually get rooms there. And, since the Wacs moved to Paris, they have sort of adopted the club as a second home. 1-19-46

Earl Howard used to call the neighborhood of the Potomac the

"Rue de Poo," in honor of colored people, civilian and military, who collected there. the Mecca of all the Spo Paris," Earl used to say, "They come to the Potoma meet their friends and enjoy themselves."

Papa Howard should know. He was the club's first director—and the man who picked the Palais-Lyon-Paris Hotel as the site of the Potomac Club. And it is for this latter act that Howard is now being criticized—unjustly, in my opinion. 1-19-46

A few people are unkind enough to say that Howard should at least be boiled in oil for having selected a club so far from the center of town. They point out that it is twenty minutes from the Opera, from the central registration bureau where all soldiers have to go to present their passes, and from Red Cross headquarters.

Don't Get A Fair Break

With the Metro closing at an early hour, they say colored soldiers don't get a fair break because they have to pay exhorbitant taxi prices, or find a hotel, or walk home, if they live at the Potomac and wish to attend the theatre. They say that colored people are set off by a railroad station, all by themselves—which should not be true in Paris, of all places. 1-19-46

All in all, the controversy raging over the location of the Potomac has been going on quite some time, but nothing definite was attempted until Jesse O. Thomas came over to make his tour of inspection.

When Thomas found the Potomac out by the Gare de Lyon, he immediately asked that it be moved closer to the center of town — particularly when he learned that a white staff had given up the location because it was too far out for the white soldiers who frequented the club.

"If the location has been found undesirable by white Red Cross workers on the grounds of its isolation, why should it be given to colored?" Thomas asked.

"But Mr. Howard selected the place from a list of locations," was the answer given.

Thomas Is Stumped

The man from national headquarters was stumped for a few days. Then he learned that Earl Howard had been given only three addresses as possible club locations—and the one near Gare de Lyon was the best of three bad locations. So once again Thomas made his request that the Potomac be moved to a different place—even if it meant taking over a site now operating with a white staff. 1-19-46

What action will be taken, no one here knows at present. Jesse O. Thomas has left for home, and the "Rue de Poo" is still doing business at its old stand.

However, out of the controversy, one fact stands out clearly: Colored troops coming to Paris on leave do not get the same break as white troops. Whether Howard is to blame or not is beside the point.

Club Is Isolated

The Potomac Club is isolated—far too removed from the cultural center of Paris. To get money changed, to get to the APO, to get registered or get packages wrapped—a white boy is within walking distance; colored boys must spend at least forty minutes in a complicated subway system. Even the staff of the Potomac is restricted by transportation difficulties.

Nothing in this article is intended as criticism of the many people who have worked with and for the soldiers at the Potomac. I simply draw attention to the fact that in the best known club in France, colored soldiers have been forced to accept second best in accommodations.

If, as I have been told, Red Cross is committed to a policy of equal treatment for all American soldiers, then somebody has sabotaged the policy here in Paris—and placed one more black mark against the organization we all support with our money.

Tuskegee Head Is To ARC Charter Review Committee

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, has been appointed by American Red Cross Chairman Basil O'Connor to an advisory committee of 27 to study the structure of the organization.

"Since Congress granted the Red Cross its charter in 1905", Mr. O'Connor said, "there has been no attempt to bring the Charter and By-Laws and corporate structure into line with the present-day activities and operations of Red Cross. For example, in 1905 the American National Red Cross had no chapters; today, there are 3754 chapters and 5578 branches, and yet there is no clear definition of the place or function of these units in the total organizational structure of the American National Red Cross. Such a condition cannot be permitted to continue.

"The broad objective of this Committee is two-fold. First, to make certain that all the American people who constitute the American National Red Cross have adequate representation in shaping the policies of the national organization; and second, to review the corporate structure of the American National Red Cross to insure the most effective handling of programs".

British King, Queen Fete Three Red Cross Directors

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

LONDON—Peter S. Ridley of Washington and Newport News, Va., and two other colored American Red Cross Club directors here and in East Anglia, were guests of honor of the royal family in historic Buckingham's Palace recently.

They were among 100 Red Cross Club directors and officials who were entertained by Their Majesties, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, at an informal tea which lasted two hours.

The other colored club directors were James Rogers of Virginia, director of the Burleigh House Club at Cahbridge, and Jessie Childs, director of the club at Southampton.

Chats With King

The King, who talked freely with Mr. Ridley concerning the nature of his work and experiences, said it was a social pleasure to greet him on the occasion, and commended him for his contributions to military welfare and the marole of troops stationed in England. Sat 2-16-46

Mr. Ridley told the King:

"I have been wonderfully impressed at the graciousness, the elegance and the cordiality afforded the Red Cross this evening. It has been a thing of pleasure to be received by the royal family, with such warmth and informality."

Royal Tribute

Addressing the Red Cross guests, King George emphasized that their work here had played an enormous part toward cementing the traditional Anglo-American spirit.

He is the brother of Leroy F. Ridley, vice-president and cashier of Crown Savings Bank, and member of the Newport News (Va.) Housing Authority and of Walter N. Ridley, director of extension at Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.

2 Paris R.C. Clubs Close; 1 Remains

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

(Special to the AFRO)

PARIS (Delayed).—Closing of two Red Cross clubs here—the Left Bank and the Potomac — means that the few remaining colored troops here share with whites the facilities of the Columbia Club. 4-20-46

Original plans called for the retention of one club for colored troops, but this order was suddenly countermanded. A club for officers is the only other Red Cross facility here, and today one rarely sees a colored soldier.

IN THE PHILIPPINES

Pittsburgh Courier
New Orleans, La.
Sat 2-16-46

MAYME A. JACOBS, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Jacobs, 131 Florida street, Mansfield, La., has arrived in the Philippines to serve the armed forces as an American Red Cross worker. Miss Jacobs is one of 270 Negroes now serving overseas with the Red Cross. Until her Red Cross appointment, she was employed as a critic teacher by the Louisiana State Department of Education. Miss Jacobs is a graduate of Southern University, Scotlandville, La.

Separate Unit in Italy Closed

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

"Official" Orders Not Traceable

50 MEN INVOLVED

ARC Workers Hit for Accepting Setup

By MAX JOHNSON

AFRO Foreign Correspondent

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ROME (By Cable) — Interested observers have credited an AFRO investigation with responsibility for halting the operation last week of the newly instituted jim-crow setup here in American Red Cross Club facilities for enlisted personnel.

Under the plan, colored soldiers were denied the use of one of the two existing clubs and given one of their own instead.

AAF Command Involved

This situation developed after Rome's Ciampino Airport, now operated by the world's busiest crossroads for air travel and involved a company of the 838th Aviation Engineer Battalion and also allegedly the command of the white 1419th Engineer Battalion and also allegedly the command of the white 1419th.

Consequently, they said, the Red Cross had opened a small club in their camp, staffing it with two colored ARC officials, a woman and a man.

ARC Denied Blame

Frank T. Cleverly, the theater commissioner, immediately contacted about the matter, stated that the segregated club had been opened at the insistence of the commander of the white-staffed Rome airport base and that his office had designated two colored ARC

The white unit, there earlier, handles other airbase work in conjunction with Army's air transport command. The situation came to light two weeks ago when high pointers of the 838th unit, with some 50 men on their way home from the south end farthest away from the airport, and north of the camp sites of the white unit, respectively, reveal to this correspondent that members of the 838th and the 1419th, are lively.

50 Men on Guard Duty

The 838th unit, including 50 men under 2 white officers, reveal to this correspondent that the segregated here 2 months ago from in Naples, proper, are moved here 2 guards the German unit at the Rome airport were barracked in Naples and grade and Jerries who do red from the white-staffed Red Cross club on the field as well as PX stockade and also under Cross club on the field as well as PX and gym.

Under construction along post-war plans for sometime, the airbase boasts of many military operations, including conveniences, billeting facilities, post exchange, gymnasium and a spacious Red Cross Club, all in permanent buildings.

Almost at equal distance on the airstrips, the 838th supervision.

workers to operate it.

He said that the new club was against Red Cross policies but that the commander's insistence carried the form of a direct order.

Cleverly admitted that there was no need for the new club from the accommodation standpoint. He also pointed out that fewer American troops about Rome had already led to the consolidation of officer and enlisted personnel in the one ARC club in the city proper instead of the maintenance of two buildings as previous.

Added Despite Budget Cut

The cut in ARC budget expenditures was also a determining factor in the reduction of facilities planned to extend throughout the theater at Red Cross points, he stated.

The commissioner argued that although the extra club was set up at the Rome airport despite ARC curtailments elsewhere, it could not be avoided by him in view of the airbase commander's orders.

Unsuccessful in attempts to reach this commander by wire, I journeyed to Rome four days later and learned that the ARC commissioner had preceded me by two days, closing the new segregated club.

In addition, he withdrew the two colored ARC workers who, observers argue, should not have accepted the assignment in the first place from the principle point of view.

Two white lieutenants, heading the company of the 838th at the airport, said that their men, according to their understanding, were barred from the initial Red Cross club on the airbase but that "nothing had been put on paper" to this effect.

Both said that they were powerless to act for the men in view of the "unwritten orders" in respect to the club, but that PX and gymnasium privileges had recently been extended to them.

Base Head Rejects Blame

Lt. Col. Lewis Gravis, veteran pilot commander, 1419th, and the whole airbase, said that if the ARC white-staffed club was off-limits to the 838th personnel, he knew nothing about it, that certainly no such order had originated with him.

He said that if the Red Cross was not responsible, such a ruling, if it existed previously, might have been issued by his predecessor transferred elsewhere recently. Sat 2-23-46

The former commander, he said might have had in mind club accommodations for the base which previously had more white troops

No Bias on His Part

Colonel Gravis said that he had no objections to men of the 838th using the base ARC club and agreed that it would be nice of so informed them.

Continued efforts to locate the former airbase commander or to determine who actually started the whole thing have been unsuccessful.

Even men of the 838th who doubtlessly would risk their necks to talk if they knew, have been of little help in this respect.

The situation now, however, is that these GI's can use this ARC club near their area rather than wait until they have passes and ride some twenty minutes to one in Rome for ice cream and other ARC conveniences.

The 838th, with headquarters at Caserta near Naples, is one of the occupational forces and has included among its personnel many former 92nd Division combat veterans.

However, many of its present members will be released for shipment home if and when the expected replacements from the States arrive this month.

Some Easterners in the unit stationed at Ciampino airport in Rome include:

T/4 William Robinson, 1412 11th St., N.W., and Pvt. George Thompson, 705 24th St., N.E., both of Washington; T/5 Willie Dempsy, 3132 S. Garnett St., Philadelphia; Pvt. Herman Gilreath, Bidin, W. Va., Pfc. John White, Norfolk, Va., and Pfc. Ulysses Howard, Washington, N.C.

Doors of Paris Red Cross Club Shut Without Notice

Afro American
Baltimore, Md

By OLLIE STEWART

AFRO Foreign Correspondent

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PARIS—(By Cable) — Colored soldiers coming to Paris on leave no longer have a home. The last Red Cross club with a colored staff became history when the Potomac Club closed here Wednesday without a previous warning. 2-9-46

So swift was the folding of the club, workers were caught with their laundry out, while others away on a week's leave in Switzerland, actually came back and tried to enter the hotel which had been reconverted to its civilian status.

Said Howard McKinney, Pittsburgh, director of the club, "We thought the Potomac would remain open at least two or three months more for the several hundred colored soldiers who come to us every day for food and lodging.

"The sudden closing caught us completely by surprise. I don't know whether I will go to Germany or home."

May Avoid Paris

All soldiers must now go to the Columbia Club, which is notorious for the cold welcome accorded Tan Yanks. It is likely, however, that the boys will avoid Paris in the future because there is nobody remaining to take an interest in them. 2-9-46

The Potomac Club staff has been asked to work in Germany and the discharged soldiers, who worked at the club have been transfered to other jobs.

There are many rumors floating around concerning the sudden closing of the club, but nothing is being said to discredit the staff. Some contend that orders came from Washington, while others hint that the Army and owners of the hotel were at odds. The truth is probably tied up in the fact that the Army is rapidly clearing out of Paris and had asked the Red Cross to close a certain number of clubs.

The suspension of publication of the Paris edition of "Stars and Stripes" worked a hardship on Pfc. Lyle Suter of St. Louis, who had just been added to the Paris staff as a cartoonist.

Suter drew three comic strips for the Army paper in the Marseille area. His work appears promising. He attended Stowe Teachers College, has 48 points and hopes to land a newspaper job after his discharge in the spring. 2-9-46

Overseas 3 Years, Two Club Directors Still Help Boost Morale of Low-Pointers

Afro-American 1-5-46
Baltimore, Md.

Lack of Girls Main Handicap in German Clubs; White GI's in Majority at Rheims Club

By OLLIE STEWART

AFRO Foreign Correspondent

[Copyright. Reproduction in whole or in part expressly forbidden.]

GIESSEN, Germany—soon after my arrival in England in the summer of 1942, the first group of Red Cross workers opened the first service club overseas. Two members of the original group are still on the job.

They are Miss Gladys Martin, Topeka, Kans., was is club director of the Low Point Inn here in Giessen, and Mrs. Sidney T. Brown, director of the Cardinal Club in Rheims, France.

Enthusiasm Still High

In spite of the many stripes on their arms, neither has lost anything that resembles enthusiasm for making their respective clubs "a home away from home" for the soldiers without sufficient points to go home.

It is bitter cold in Giessen, and here it was that I heard one of the snappiest slogans to come out of this war. It is used to lure soldiers into the club as they drive along the ice-covered autobahn: "Are you freezing? Stop in Giessen!"

Established in a former German school building on Dec. 9, the Low Point Inn serves approximately 500 troops, mostly colored. There is a snack bar, reading room, lounge and card room. Just beginning are language courses in German, Russian, French and Spanish.

No Girls for Dancing

The main thing absent, according to Miss Martin, who indicated that all clubs in Germany have the same handicap, is an occasional dance.

German girls are not allowed to come into the club and dance with the soldiers—so, the American staff has to pinch hit. But since they are usually busy, the men have to dance with each other, or not dance.

The program director of the Low Point Inn is hard-working Miss Ann Brookins, Greenville, Tenn., who formerly did recreation work in New York. The two staff assistants are Miss Ruby Baker, 106 N. Conestoga St., Philadelphia, and Miss Marion Williams, St. Louis, Mo. Afro-American

Germans Co-operative

Although already in operation, the club had its dedication ceremony Dec. 9, with white Red Cross workers from neighboring clubs, and the 56th Depot commander, white, Col. Herman.

The German workers in the club are extremely co-operative, according to Miss Martin, and as far as possible try to do everything for the troops. 1-5-46

A German girl who acts as secretary and interpreter, a certain Miss Underman, is particularly useful. She has her doctorate in chemistry and is the daughter of a prominent publisher.

Many White GI's Use Club

The Rheims club, directed by Mrs. Sidney Brown, is one of the busiest outfits for the entertainment of GI's on the Continent at the present moment. Although the entire staff is colored, at least 90% of the soldiers who come and go are white.

Right now, Rheims is a huge processing center for homeward-bound troops, and though there are three other clubs in the champagne capital, Mrs. Taylor's Cardinal Club sells on the average of 1200 cokes each day and distributes about 700 copies of the Stars and Stripes—one way of keeping count of the soldiers who use the club.

Since there is a shortage of bottles, units nearby that want cokes to serve in their mess halls have to bring in an empty for every full bottle they get. The rule is: No empties, no cokes.

Discrimination Hits Our Men

As usual with the Army, colored troops get the short end of everything around Rheims. They often can't get passes from white officers; many I talked to did not even know a soldier could get discharged over here and work for the government.

Several told me of a growing feeling against colored soldiers, resulting in their being ordered out of places they formerly frequented. Baltimore, Md.

2 New Yorkers on Staff

The Cardinal Club has had a slash in the staff and in its services for the soldiers, but the number of men to be served has not decreased. 1-5-46

The present staff includes Miss Geraldine Ross, New York City; Miss Dorothea M. Hawkins, Brentwood, Md.; Miss Wilhemina Barrow, New York, and Miss Theodora E. McGill. Afro-American

The field director is R. E. Wyer Jr., who has found that white boys hesitate at first to bring him their troubles and make confessions of private family affairs, but they soon lose their timidity and are glad for Red Cross help.

Worker Engaged to GI

Wyer says that most men at present, white and colored, need somebody to talk to. Sweating out transportation home, they frequently become embittered, especially after getting disturbing news from home.

"They'll blow their tops if you don't show them a way out," says Wyer.

On the night of my visit to the club, the engagement of Miss Marion Williams, Giessen club worker, and Cpl. Leon Jackson, Mobile, Ala., was announced.

White And Black Join In Red Cross

Chicago, Ill.
Defender

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — Integration of white and Negro Red Cross workers in the Mediterranean theater of operations was disclosed last week by Jesse O. Thomas, assistant to the vice chairman of domestic services for the Red Cross, after reception of a letter from Commissioner F. T. Cleverley. 5-25-46

"As you know, we are already using integrated staffs, and we shall have but one club serving only Negro troops with an all-Negro staff, which will be headed by Randy Taylor," Cleverley wrote. "When we have come to the end of our period of readjustment and settle down to straight occupational services, the picture may change. If such is the case and additional staff is necessary our request will be promptly submitted to Washington." Sat.

41L 1946

UNRRA

IN THE NUMBERS RACKET—Mrs. Novetta Williams of Birmingham, Ala., and Chicago, a recent Howard university graduate, is statistical analyst in the Bureau of Supply with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Mrs. Williams began government work as a junior clerk-typist with the War dept. in 1942. She expects to have her master's degree in economics and labor by next June at the American university in Washington.

HAITI, LIBERIA CONTRIBUTE TO UNITED NATIONS' FUND

Pittsburg Courier, Pa.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — A contribution of $48,750 has been made by Haiti to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, it was disclosed here Wednesday by UNRRA officials.

During the month of January, Liberia's advance payment of $5,000 on account of its pledged contribution of $18,750.

Harold Johnson Named On China UNRRA Staff

Chicago Defender

WASHINGTON—Harold T. Johnson of Oberlin, Ohio, young Negro welfare worker associated with emergency relief work in Cleveland during the depression years, has been appointed by UNRRA as a field relief administration specialist for the China program.

He will leave for Shanghai with 35 other UNRRA specialists on the SS Marine Phoenix scheduled to sail from Seattle Feb. 23.

Johnson will join the several hundred welfare and medical experts, transportation officers, engineers and other workers who are being sent to China in increasing numbers by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to help the Chinese Government distribute relief supplies, fight epidemics, install modern sanitation, repair railroads, and rehabilitate China's war-damaged agriculture and industry.

They'll Join Dad in Italy

Afro-American Baltimore, Md 2-2-46

Mrs. George W. Lee, with 15-month-old daughter, Sandra Marie, shown at home, 15 W. Pearl St., Burlington, N.J., looking at photo of former 92nd Division captain who has been given a post with the United Nations' Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA). Mrs. Lee, who is expected to join her husband in Italy, said that she would be delighted to go there.

Darker Races Not Helped Despite Gifts to UNRRA

Afro American Sat 2-16-46

Baltimore, Md

WASHINGTON (AFRO National Bureau).—In the voluminous report presented to the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee Friday on the work of the UNRRA involving billions of dollars, only one paragraph was devoted to Ethiopia.

Exhaustive data covering many pages dealt with what was being done in the way of relief in European countries, setting forth the amount of money spent, the number of displaced people aided and the numbers repatriated.

Although Ethiopia, as one of the 49 member nations of UNRRA, pledged to contribute $8,750, which was applied to administration, mention of the country was limited to the following:

"ETHIOPIA.—A mission to Ethiopia, with the primary purpose of instituting a program of training in the fields of welfare, health and medical services, was organized and a chief of mission appointed."

Another of the members, Haiti, despite the fact that her own economic system was disrupted by submarine warfare and poverty is rife in the land, pledged and paid in 1945 a total of $48,750.

However, there is no record that any of this money was spent for the relief of Haitians who do not share in the expenditures because the nation was not invaded by a military power.

The same applies to India, which through British authorization has paid a total of $23,042,072. The report fails to show that anything has been done to relieve suffering in the country which is now beset with famine.

Warning to Nehri

By an order issued last week at Delhi, grain rationing was reduced to 12 ounces daily for adults and 6 ounces daily for children. Following widespread discontent, the ration of "heavy manual laborers" was increased four ounces.

Sat 2-16-46

In the meantime, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, at a mass meeting Friday, stated, "If there is famine in India, I call on the people to revolt against the government and I warn the government to be prepared to face it."

The UNRRA report also reveals that Liberia's quota, the same as that of Haiti—$8750—has been paid, while the Philippines, although pledged to a similar amount, did not have to pay because of invasion.

WASHINGTON (SNS)—There are many bright, up-and-coming young people on the headquarters staff of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in Washington. They find UNRRA's strongest attraction to be the agency's humanitarian aim of assisting the people—regardless of race, creed or color—in countries invaded and laid waste by the Axis. Interviewed this week are the following:

1) MRS. SUSIE TAYLOR FOSHEE, Supply Assistant in UNRRA's Food Division. Her job is to receive requests for food, analyze them, pass the information along to the proper commodity divisions for action. Basically statistical, the job involves setting up tables, and requires a knowledge of the operation of UNRRA food programs as well as a knowledge of indigenous production and import requirements of the various countries. Mrs. Foshee's work is concerned with the programs in Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Italy Albania.

Born in Atlanta, Georgia, Mrs. Foshee grew up on the Clark University Campus where her father Professor Lawyer Taylor, taught mathematics. She was valedictorian of her class of 1935 at the Booker T. Washington High School and took her A. B. degree at Spelman College where she majored in Economics. 1-29-46

Mrs. Foshee is the wife of Corporal Samuel Foshee, a native of Akron, Ohio, and alumnus of Kent College there. He has been stationed at Aberdeen, Maryland where he trained soldiers throughout the war.

2) MISS SARA H. MAYO, Secretary to Dr. Raphael O'Hara Lanier, Special Assistant in the Bureau of Services, and former Dean of Faculty at Hampton Institute, Virginia.

Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Susie Taylor Foshee

Daily World

Miss Sarah H. Mayo

1-29-46

Miss Mayo, is a native of Philadelphia where her family live at 417 No. Wanamaker Street. She is especially proud of her record in Overbrook High School where she took a college preparatory course. She was unable to go to college, but continued to study, by herself later, particularly the French language.

Joining UNRRA in March 1944 Miss Mayo did cataloging in the library, later resigned to work for three months in the library of the Soviet Purchasing Commission. But since, as she says, she is "truly interested in international affairs," she returned to UNRRA to be secretary to Harold Brown of the Bureau of Supply, until she was asked to assist Dr. Lanier in July of 1945.

services. As a mission to the Ukrainian Republic and will leave soon for Kiev, according to an announcement by Director Gen. Herbert H. Lehman of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Marshall MacDuffie, chief of the UNRRA mission, has already left for Kiev.

Dallas, New York City and Chicago. His scouts, Mr. Hayes re-wood with a night game, Thursday have dug up some excep. May 9.

Spring Buckeyes, are scheduled for a doubleheader, March 24, the Chicago American Giants, March 31; the Clowns, April 7; the Elites Giants April 28.

Sam 3-17-46

Tommy Sampson opens training at Rickwood Field here at Birmingham will open the Negro Monday, March 18.

These are ex-GIs, according to Black Baron Owner Tom Hayes.

chief of the UNRRA relief supplies will come from points as far as

BISHOP WRIGHT DELEGATE TO UNRRA CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Bishop R. R. Wright, executive secretary of the Fraternal Council of Churches, was recently appointed delegate to the food conference of the UNRRA, which meets in Atlantic City, Mar.

DR. ROBERT C. WEAVER, widely known Negro economist, has on a six-months leave from the been appointed supply officer of council, where he serves as direc-

Dr. Weaver is a leader in the American Council on Race Relations in Chicago. He is presently on

SEVERAL UNNAMED NEWSPAPERS, many of them ex-service men, are expected to dot the Five exhibition games are on when Manager Black Baron lineup when the Birmingham fans. The N. A. L. champions, Cleveland

Ex-92nd Officer Named to UNRRA Position in Italy

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

2-2-46

Capt. George Lee of Burlington, N.J., Former H.U. Student, Now Aide to Medical Officer

By MAX JOHNSON

AFRO Foreign Correspondent

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NAPLES, Italy—Capt. George Lee of Burlington, N.J., former 92nd Division medical administration officer now eligible for discharge, has been appointed assistant to the chief UNRRA medical officer in Italy.

Captain Lee, the first of his race to enter the United Nations Relief and Rehabiliatation setup in this theater, will work out of the organization's headquarters in Rome, beginning his new duties about Feb. 15.

Salary $4,200 a Year

2-2-46

The position carries a yearly salary of $4,200 plus a large portion of living expenses and includes all privileges granted by military authorities to essential American civilians overseas, such as mess and housing facilities if desired, medical care and Army post exchange service.

A Howard University pre-medical student prior to entering the Army, Captain Lee made application for the job on Jan. 15, was accepted and had his contract signed within three hours. On the same day the Army promoted him to his present rank.

Eligible for discharge with 74 points, he plans for immediate separation from the Army service and will go through the necessary formalities at the Mediterranean theater headquarters near here.

Wife to Come Over

Following a 30-day vacation tour of Switzerland and France and a trip to Munich to visit his brother, M/Sgt. Richard Lee in the 407th QM Port Battalion, he plans to begin his new duties.

Meanwhile, he is sending for his wife, the former Miss Lucille Smith of Springfield, Mass., who will be brought to Italy at the expense of UNRRA, which offers this enticement to Americans here desiring entrance into its organization.

There are no racial designations on UNRRA application blanks, and as far as I have been able to discover, no attempts have been made to discourage any colored applicants. Persons signing here with UNRRA may terminate their employment on thirty days' notice.

Plans to Study Medicine

Captain Lee, who is 27 years old, plans to return to the States in the fall and enter medical school.

He came overseas with the 92nd division approximately 15 months ago, serving first with its 371st infantry then later with the 370th Regiment, winning the Bronze Star and Cluster, three division citations, and combat medic's badge for frontline service.

Shortly after the division as such embarked for the States in November, he was placed as investigation officer in charge of claims against the U.S. Government arising from troop occupation of the Ligurian Sea Coastal Sector.

SOUTHERN U. TEACHER GETS CORNELL DOCTORATE

BATON ROUGE, La.—Dr. W. E. Reed has returned to Southern University faculty after receiving his doctor of philosophy degree in soil conservation from Cornell University, (NY).

Hammond Succeeds Lanier

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—William F. Howell, personnel director of the United National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, announced last Tuesday that Bryant A. Hammond, former adviser to the regional administrative officer of Office of Price Administration, has been appointed as special assistant to the chief of the Bureau of Areas of UNRRA.

He succeeded R. O'Hara Lanier, who was recently appointed Minister to Liberia.

Dr. Robert C. Weaver, recently appointed supply officer of the UNRRA Mission to the Ukranian Soviet Socialist Republic, will leave Friday for Kiev where he will assume his new duties, it was also announced.

Dr. Robert Weaver In Supply Position To Krainia, Kiev

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

Sat 3-9-46

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—Dr. Robert C. Weaver, widely-known economist, was appointed supply officer of the UNRRA Mission to the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and will leave soon for Kiev, according to an announcement Monday by Director General Herbert H. Lehman of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Dr. Weaver is director of community services of the American Council on Race Relations in Chicago, Illinois. He is presently on a six-months leave from the Council. As a member of the UNRRA Mission he will assist the Ukrainian Republic in deveolpment of a program for distribution of UNRRA relief supplies. Marshall MacDuffie, chief of the mission and former director of Foreign Economic Administration's European Branch, has already left for Kiev.

D. C. ADVISER

Born in Washington, Dr. Weaver graduated from Harvard in 1929 and took his Ph.D. there in 1932. After teaching economics at the North Carolina Agriculture and Technical College for a year, he was appointed adviser on race relations in the Interior Department, becoming the first colored man to hold such a position in the Federal Government. He served with the Interior Department until 1938, and for the next four years was successively director of race relations in the United States Housing Authority, administrative assistant to Sidney Hillman when Mr. Hillman was labor director of Commission, and director of the Negro employment training section in the Office of Production Management.

Sat 3-9-46

In 1942, Dr. Weaver was appointed chief of the minority service in the War Manpower Commission's Placement Bureau. Toward the end of the war he left Government service to become executive secretary of the Mayor's Committee on Race Relations in Chicago, and left that committee in 1944 to help organize the American Council on Race Relations. Dr. Weaver is author of the book "Negro Labor: A National Problem," recently published by Harcourt, Brace.

Afro-American Baltimore 3-3-46

UNRRA DELEGATES—Top, F. A. Price, consul general, New York City, the Liberian delegate to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Conference, held at Atlantic City, is shown just before the start of one of the sessions. Bottom photo: Ethiopia's delegate, Getahoun Tessema, of the Ethiopian Legation in Washington, listens attentively as a fellow member makes a closing speech.

Negro and Chinese Girls Make Great UNRRA Team in Peking

Sat. 6-23-46

By Rose McKee

International News Service Staff Writer

NO LITTLE GIRL ever awaited the arrival of St. Nick at Christmas more eagerly than do orphans in and around the Peking areas of China a visit from the team of "Lewis and Lu."

This is the report of UNRRA.

The team of Lewis and Lu carries sacks filled not with dolls and drums but with milk, medicine, dresses and trousers.

The team is composed of two girls—one of them, Vanita Lewis, of Natchitoches, La., a Negro, and the only one in her family of eight to receive a formal education.

Sunday 6-23-46

The "Lu" part of the team is Lu Shu Ying, a Chinese girl. The two took graduate work together at the New York School of Social Work. Unexpectedly they found themselves associated in child rehabilitation in Peking. Miss Lewis is an UNRRA worker. Miss Lu is an agent of the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

UNRRA said the two girls, battling outmoded traditions, chaos of eight years' neglect and other obstacles, have become "the moral force behind the whole child welfare program in and around Peking."

Far From Smooth

The going was tough for a long while and still is far from smooth.

Lewis and Lu visited the Jen Tze Tang orphanage. They found it clean and orderly. The building was sturdy, its facilities good. The orphanage had asked for food and medical supplies.

Lewis and Lu were ready to recommend that the request be granted when they started asking questions.

They learned that little girls in the orphanage—some only 4 and 5—had to spend nearly all of their days making lace which the orphanage sold. They had no real play time.

Lewis and Lu cried "school" and "play." Now the time the children spend with books and at free play is greater than the time during which they bend their backs over lace-making. And the orphanage has the food and medicine it needs.

Screen All Requests

The two girls also won a long fight for Miss Yui of the Yu Ying Tang nursery for foundling children. UNRRA said that for 15 years Miss Yui had been battling with the board of directors for more food. The relief agency added, "She got her way too infrequently and during the war she had to sustain the home for 90 little girls all alone. When Lewis and Lu approached her, she was quick to ask their help."

The team went to bat for Miss Yui but directors held out. UNRRA said, "They did not feel the children needed milk."

In the end the directors not only agreed to milk for the children, but to hiring more teachers.

Lewis and Lu "screen" requests for relief. They carry through by checking at first hand. UNRRA said this requires "no little tact" in dealing with directors of institutions who have turned down offers of free aid simply because the offer was not understood.

But the team is getting things done. UNRRA said, "You can tell this by the welcome they receive from the children. Kids soon learn that the visits of these two women mean something good will follow. Perhaps it will be milk, or new medicine, or clothes."

Miss Lewis is on leave from the United States Children's Bureau. Miss Lu has been a Peking welfare worker since completing her studies in the United States.

ONE OF THE MOST interesting pilgrimages to Europe yet made during the post-war period, is that just finished by a group of young Southern college students, who shipped on an UNRRA cattle boat as livestock attendants. The ship which was taking a load of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation cattle to feed the starving, sailed from Newport News late in June.

The group which was from 17 Southern colleges was recruited by the Fellowship of Southern churchmen for the Brethren Service committee and UNRRA. Included among its roster are the following Negro members: News-Ag Herald

Raymond Harvey, assistant chaplain at Tuskegee Institute; J. K. Gibson and E. E. Morgan of Hood Theological Seminary; Euclid Watson and John Pippin, North Carolina College for Negroes; Camillous King, Virginia State College; Arthur Neal, Paine College, and Charles Cheek, Shaw University.

INTERRACIAL CREW AT HAMPTON INSTITUTE — Above are shown members of the interracial and intercultural crew of students from 17 southern colleges and universities as they assembled at Hampton Institute preparatory to sailing from Newport News, Va., June 26, as livestock attendants on one of the UNRRA relief ships. Recruited by the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen for the Brethren Service Committee and UNRRA, the students and their leaders are, left to right: First row—J. K. Gibson; Raymond Harvey, in charge of discussions and religious activities; Euclid Watson, North Carolina State College; Jack Bagley, Jay Russell, Harold Blauck, Bill Doswell. Second row—D. Ed Morgan, Robert Evans, Middle Georgia College, Ben Kaneda, W. G. Klein, in charge of recreation and other group activities; Bill Sessions, J. P. Blanton, Sid Rosinsky, Colbert Leonard. Third row—Julio M. Cirisasola, Tom Verenakis, Jr., Emory University; Camillous King, Virginia State College; Mason Thomas; John Pippin, North Carolina State College; Frank Jones of Greensboro, N.C.; Bill Dethl... Fourth row—B. W. Woodbridge; Luther Neal, Paine College; Jesse Waller; R. E. Dasher; Marion Randolph; Reese Griffin, Emory University; Charles Cheek, Shaw University, and Jack Buchanan.—(Jones Photo.)

UNRRA Boasts of Negro Personnel

Fortune Washington, D.C.

Sat 8-31-46

Among the more than 2,500 American UNRRA employees in Europe and China there are several Negroes who are doing outstanding jobs. They are serving as welfare workers, administrative assistants, directors and deputy directors of UNRRA assembly center teams, physicians and nurses.

Blanchard Abner Baker, formerly with the American Red Cross in Washington, D. C. and also with the Y.M.C.A. in New York City is a deputy director of UNRRA Team 238 in Germany.

Baker's outstanding work has been recognized in a little over a year that he has been with UNRRA. Mr. Baker went to Europe as an assistant director and has been since promoted to deputy director in the displaced persons program. He is now located at Churchill Barracks which was known before Germany's capitulation as the Adolph Hitler Kaserne.

Ernest Dawson who joined the UNRRA staff on July 31, 1945 as a deputy director in the German Displaced Persons is now principal welfare oofficer. Mr. Dawson is a native of Reading, Pennsylvania. Sat 8-31-46

Herman Washington, formerly with the National Housing Agency as an economist, joined the UNRRA staff, May 4, 1945, as a welfare officer in the German Displaced Persons program. He is now serving as a principal welfare officer with UNRRA Team 76 in Kempten, Germany.

Dr. Jerome S. Peterson of Brooklyn, N. Y. formerly with United States Public Health Service, has served on the staff of the Harlem Hospital, and with the Public Health Service in Puerto Rico. He now is Medical Specialist and a teacher of Epidemology with UNRRA Headquarters, Shanghai, China.

Negro Employees Of UNRRA Doing Outstanding Jobs

The Informer Houston Texas Sat 7-7-46

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Colored employees of the United National Relief and Rehabilitation administration in Europe and China are doing outstanding jobs, UNRRA reported last Tuesday.

These employees do sewing as welfare workers and are employed administrative assistants, directors and deputy directors of UNRRA assembly center teams, physicians and nurses.

Blanchard Abner Baker, formerly with the American Red Cross in Washington, D. C., and the YMCA in New York City, is a deputy director of UNRRA Team 238 in Germany. His work has been recognized in a little over a year that he has been with UNRRA. Mr. Baker went to Europe as an assistant director and has been since promoted to deputy director in the displaced persons program. He is now located at Churchill Barracks which was known before Germany's capitulation as the Adolph Hitler Kaserne.

Ernest Dawson, who joined the UNRRA staff on July 31, 1945, as a deputy director in the German Displaced Persons program, is serving as principal welfare officer. Mr. Dawson, a native of Reading, Pennsylvania, from the Red Cross, after having spent months in the Aschaffenburg Theatre. Before that, he was executive secretary of the YMCA at Plainfield, New Jersey.

Dr. Jerome S. Peterson of Brooklyn, New York, formerly with the United States Public Health Service, has served on the staff of the Harlem Hospital and with the Public Health Service in Puerto Rico. He now is a medical specialist and a teacher of epidemology with UNRRA headquarters, Shanghai, China.

Herman Washington, formerly with the National Housing Agency as an economist, joined the UNRRA staff on May 4, 1945, as a welfare officer in the German displaced persons program. He is now serving as a principal welfare officer with UNRRA Team 76 in Kempten Germany.

The News Birmingham, Ala.

DR. ROBERT C. WEAVER, NEGRO AMERICAN, is now second in command of the UNRRA mission in the Ukraine since the resignation of Marshal MacDuffie. Dr. Weaver departed recently for Geneva, Switzerland, to attend the fifth session of the UNRRA council. During recent months, Dr. Weaver has been responsible for millions of dollars worth of UNRRA supplies going through the Odessa port.

Paul White, deputy chief under MacDuffie, is now chief of the Ukraine mission, with Weaver a his deputy chief and reports officer This means Weaver will report o work of the mission before the Geneva council.

Weaver said the Ukrainian people appreciate very much the hel which they are receiving throug UNRRA.

Courier Pittsburgh

TENTH MONTH—In the busy Baltic seaport town of Lubeck, Germany, Blanchard A. Baker, 555 Edgecombe Avenue, New York City, is now completing his tenth month overseas with the Displaced Persons program of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Baker is deputy director of Team 238, one of some 300 teams participating in the organization's DP Operation in Germany. 10-10-46

TOWARD A 'NEW WORLD A-COMING'

The Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 7-6-46

...s and children of Polish families learn of Democracy as of new Europe as ...ations discharges re...sibility to war sufferers th...gh UNRRA of UN rehabi...ation of victims of Nazi aggression. Above photo shows Ligon Buford, director of international UNRRA team 70, visiting school which is part of project he directs at Moncheberg, Germany. One of two American representatives on team, Buford is a former housing consultant from Chicago. In picture at left Buford pauses during tour of playground to chat with children to whom he represents security and peace.

Chicagoan Directs UNRRA In Displaced Persons Center

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 7-6-46

MONCHEBERG, Germany —The foundations for a new Europe are being laid here by UNRRA team 70, directed by former Chicagoan Ligon Buford, which is charged with rehabilitation of 1,300 displaced Polish citizens and war orphans.

The international interracial team, headed by Ligon Buford, former housing consultant and city planner of Chicago, supplies food, living quarters, schooling, and recreational facilities for residents of the model Displaced Persons' community here, which includes former slave laborers and Nazi victims. Representatives of Great Britain, Belgium, France, Poland, Hungary, the Netherlands and Indo-China, comprise the team.

Live In Factory Homes

The community which is housed in buildings formerly occupied by German factory workers, receives tracing service and employment consultation from the UNRRA team. Besides elementary schooling for children, classes in various trades are conducted for adults who were mainly agricultural workers before the war.

Classes in handicraft, and art have been organized as part of the recreation program, and residents of the community have formed their own theatre group.

The work carried out by team 70 is representative of UNRRA projects throughout occupied and liberated countries.

New York Amsterdam News N.Y. N.Y.

Sat. Amsterdam News New York, N.Y. 3-16-46

NAMED TO UNRRA POST: Dr. Jerome Sidney Peterson, assistant professor in the Department of Preventive Medicine and Community Health, Long Island College of Medicine, and District Health Officer of the Red Hook-Gowanus Health Center, New York City Department of Health, which has been granted a leave of absence of one year with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in China. While with the UNRRA-China Mission, Dr. Peterson will serve with the commissioned rank of Surgeon (R) in the United States Public Health Service.

Ethiopia Fails to Get UNRRA Aid

Afro American Baltimore Md.

By RICHARD DIER

NEW YORK.—Sensational facts regarding the state of affairs in Ethiopia, particularly the failure of UNRRA to provide badly needed relief to this ally, while giving it to Italy, an enemy, were disclosed this week by an Abyssinian official. Sat 3-23-46

In an exclusive interview, David T. Talbot, director of the Ethiopian Press Service, Radio and Propaganda, in New York on a three-month visit, disclosed how his nation was turned down for a 4,000,000 pound loan by Great Britain because she elected to choose her "advisors" from other nations.

The continued presence of 9,000 British troops in his country and the complete dependence of the Ethiopians upon the British and the French, who own surrounding territory.

When Mr. Talbot left Ethiopia last month, UNRRA was just beginning to move in a staff of personnel under Dr. Willard Park. Although aid from this agency had been solicited for years before this, none had come.

Italians Helped

"It's been very strange that the U.S. was able to use its influence in getting UNRRA into Italy, an aggressor nation, while failing to do the same with Ethiopia, a peace-loving nation," he pointed out. "However, we're glad to get it. The UNRRA is expected to work in the field of public health and other related fields.

"Ethiopia is in the after-war years now, and she is trying her best to rehabilitate and reconstruct. Unlike other nations overrun by the fascists, she can't boast of any aid given her as yet toward this end."

Since the Ethiopian liberation, the British have been there, first bringing their military mission into the country in 1942 under the terms of the Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty. Under its terms, British advisors were sent in to help Ethiopia straighten out its affairs, and loans were made by Britain to assist in putting her on her feet. Sat 3-23-46

"The loans were inadequate on a long-term development program, and that prevented any appreciable progress in the reconstruction of that country."

Loans ranged around 2 million pounds for the first year, 1 million pounds the second year, and only about 750,000 pounds for the third year.

British Draw Line

"On the renewal of the Treaty in 1944, Ethiopia solicited a loan of around 4 million pounds from Britain on a basis similar to a lend-lease loan, and with the proviso that she could choose her advisors from any other nations she wished.

"But the British couldn't agree that Ethiopia could select her advisors elsewhere and still obtain the loan, because she claimed the British people would need some control over their money. On the other hand, Britain stated that the door to procurement of the loan was still open to Ethiopia on former terms.

"The result was that the loan was never secured and the British are still in Ethiopia, somewhat, on the basis of the Treaty, good until 1946 . . . and nobody knows what action will be taken when it expires this year."

He explained the unfairness of Britain's terms by comparing them with those that Britain asks in soliciting her current loan of more than 4 billion dollars from the U.S.

No Comparison in Amounts

"Surely," he said, "Britain does not expect the U.S. to demand that she send in her advisors in order to see that American citizens have control over the great amount of money they are lending. Nevertheless, Britain demands these terms from Ethiopia, although there's no comparison between the amounts of the loans."

There are about 9,000 British soldiers in Ethiopia, about 5,000 of whom serve in the Emperor's Imperial Guard.

"There have not been any marked incidents between the British and the Ethiopian soldiers," Mr. Talbot continued, "because His Imperial Majesty has introduced law and order in the country.

"There have been sporadic incidents in the past because of the maladjustment of the two peoples, but all that is under control now. Insofar as the Ethiopian government is concerned, there is complete security in the absence of any frontier incident because of the rule of law and order the Ethiopian government has established.

Considered Friends

"The Ethiopian people consider the British as their friends, but are not blinded to the fact, however, that they could be better friends with them if they were not so dependent upon them for coming and going. Ethiopia is hog-tied. The Ethiopians are surrounded by British and French territories all around them. Worst of all is the fact that Ethiopia has no seaport."

Ethiopia has made certain claims to the United Nations against Italy for the return of Eritrea and ex-Italian Somaliland. She stresses her claims not only on the basis of justice against Italian aggression, but as a free and independent nation with seaports, which were taken away from her by Italy, and should be hers as a matter of right.

She pins her hope o na just reconciliation of her claims by UNO when the final Italo-UNO Treaty is concluded. Sat 3-23-46

"Ethiopia feels that America, because of her institutions and the new role she is playing in world life today, could be of great help in assisting her in her reconstruction and rehabilitation; and where colored Americans are concerned, there is a great field in Ethiopia for qualified people to exercise their skill," Talbot said.

He believes that a group of colored businessmen with enough capital could become very wealthy in Ethiopia through profitable business enterprises, and by so doing, would help build up the country for its inhabitants.

Nation Wide Open

"Ethiopia is wide open for possibilities. The greatest need today is for trained personnel, and scholarships for Ethiopian youth to study in various branches of modern social endeavor.

"She needs help to build up her transportation system and other long-term projects, such as public health and education. Nevertheless, she is doing a fair job on her own resources at present.

"Ethiopia has one railroad, about 495 kilometres long, called the Franco-Ethiopian Railway. That is totally inadequate for the railway needs of the country. The system needs to be revamped and other rail lines extended to other parts of the country.

"The health situation is fair, but there is great need for increase and expansion of public health services. The housing problem exists only in the cities, not in the villages where people build their own huts.

"The Ministry of Education has launched an extensive program for increasing literacy of the general public. The plan calls for more schools and a unified schedule and curricula."

People Hospitable

Mr. Talbot explained that the Ethiopians are very simple and hospitable, and while they realize that they should raise their economy and social standards to modern ways, are still very hesitant because of the disappointments they've had in promises made to them by other nations.

"The Emperor believes in collective security, which was his plea in 1936 before the world, and in effective world co-operation to secure the peace. On that account, the Ethiopian government is participating fully in the UNO the same as it did in the League of Nations."

Mr. Talbot will leave for Ethiopia Apr. 20 and expects to be back at his desk there, May 20.

Born in British Guiana, he is 40, married, and mentioned that he will probably take his wife with him on this trip. After completion of his elementary and high school education in British Guiana, he came to New York in 1927 and attended New York University, from which he received his M.A. degree in 1935.

Sailed in January, 1944

He worked with the War Labor Board as a wage analyst and also served as an editor of the "African" magazine. In January, 1944, he went to Ethiopia to serve the government in the field of education, with plans to build up a modern system of education. In December of that year, he switched to the Press and Information Office, where he is now.

He is editor of the Ethiopian Review and Controller of English Programmes; also editor of the Ethiopian Herald, and an editor of another Ethiopian magazine published by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Weaver Bound For Russia To Take New UNRRA Post

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON—(NNPA)—Dr. Robert C. Weaver, widely known economist, has been appointed supply officer of the UNRRA Mission to the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and will leave soon for Kiev, according to an announcement Monday by Director Gen. Herbert H. Lehman of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Sat

Dr. Weaver is director of community services of the American Council on Race Relations in Chicago, Ill. He is presently on a six-months' leave from the Council. As a member of the UNRRA Mission he will assist the Ukrainian Republic in development of a program for distribution of UNRRA relief supplies. Marshall MacDuffie, chief of the mission and former director of Foreign Economic Administration's Eurpoean Branch, has already left for Kiev.

Born in Washington, Dr. Weaver graduated from Harvard in 1929 and took his Ph. D. there in 1932. After teaching economics at the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College for a year, he was appointed adviser on race relations in the Interior Department, becoming the first colored man to hold such a position in the federal government. 3-16-46

Served in Interior Dept.

He served with the Interior Department until 1938, and for the next four years was successively director of race relations in the United States Housing Authority, administrative assistant to Sidney Hillman when Hillman was labor director of the National Defense Advisory Commission, and director of the Negro employment training section in the Office of Production Management.

In 1942 Dr. Weaver was appointed chief of the minority service in the War Manpower Commission's Placement Bureau. Toward the end of the war he left government service to become executive secretary of the Mayor's Committee on Race Relations in Chicago, and left that committee in 1944 to help organize the American Council on Race Relations. Dr. Weaver is the author of the book "Negro Labor: A National Problem," recently published by Harcourt, Brace.

The Coffee in the Cream

Chicago Defender

UNRRA with the worst personnel program made many rosy promises that it hasn't kept to Negroes to get them in overseas service. Efforts have been made to keep them out of promised jobs, promotion and pay raises denied them, and to dependency allotment paid their wives. But they have stayed in and after showing their care. Arthur Kidd is an administrative supply officer in Holland and an expert on mass-movement by convoy. Ernest Grigg is a welfare director in Bavaria.

The boys differ on some things but concur in saying they have had little or no trouble from white fellow workers from the U.S. South, and most troublesome feature in program is the middle-class Englishman who with power, insists on acting like a nobleman.

Former Fla. A. and M. Registrar Now Chief UNRRA Supply Officer

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat 3-2-46

HAAREN, Holland—A. L. Kidd, on leave from his position as registrar, Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, Fla., was appointed chief supply officer of the Haaren UNRRA administrative base recently.

The appointment was made by Miss Anne Laughlin, director, and is retroactive to Dec. 11, 1945 when Mr. Kidd became acting supply officer.

A. L. KIDD

For more than ten years prior to obtaining leave of absence, he served as registrar and instructor in political science at Florida A. and M. under the institution's late President J. R. E. Lee.

JOINED IN 1944

Mr. Kidd joined UNRRA Oct. 1944, and for four and one half months was employed in the organization's Washington headquarters. Later he crossed the Atlantic in the last convoy torpedoed before cessation of hostilities.

At Granville, France he took the post of executive officer of mobilization and training base. On July 21 of that year he was promoted to officer in charge of records and administration. He assisted in the liquidation of Granville base and the transfer of materials to the Haaren administrative base.

EXPLAINS ACTIVITIES

Commenting on the activities of the Haaren base, Mr. Kidd said: "The supply division is responsible for services emanating from several stores catering to the demands of a base staff of 250 officers and recruits and trainees passing thru the base at a rate of approximately 500 per month."

DIRECTING SUPPLY TRANSFERS

Mr. Kidd is now engaged in the transfer of supplies from the administrative base, Haaren, Holland, which is being liquidated, to central headquarters, Arolsen, Germany. On March 14 he will move to a new post at central headquarters, since the Haaren base closes on that date.

Mr. Kidd is a native of Duquesne Pa. Married, his wife, Mrs. E. F. Mance Kidd, is at Florida A. and M. College.

FLIES TO CHINA POST

MISS JOAN E. CURTIS

Twenty-two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Curtis, 701 Logan st., Grand Rapids, Mich., who was the only Negro in a group of 26 employes of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration who left by air this week for Shanghai, China. The agency's minimum age limit of 25 for overseas service was waived for Miss Curtis because of her superior work with UNRRA in Washington.

Mrs. Bethune And Bishop Gregg On Overseas Food Committee

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.

NEW YORK—Two Negro leaders are among the prominent Americans serving on the national committee of the Emergency Food Collection for the hungry and starving millions overseas, Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace, national chairman of the drive, announced last week.

Bishop J. A. Gregg, of Kansas City, presiding bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune of Washington, D. C., president of the National Council of Negro Women, wholeheartedly endorsed the humanitarian appeal and pledged their personal and official support.

The Emergency Food Collection now under way throughout the nation, is on behalf of UNRRA (United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration) of which F. H. LaGuardia is director general. It is an appeal to the American people to give money to buy food or gifts of food canned in tin, for shipment to famine-swept Europe and Asia. Sat. 5-25-46

THE FOOD COLLECTION

Mr. Wallace explained that the food collection is set up in close cooperation with the President's

UNRRA Rejects Ethiopian Wheat Offer

Chicago Defender
Sat. 5-18-46

Observers Believe Selassie Wanted Eritrea In Return

WASHINGTON — In return for 100,000 tons of wheat, flour and cereal, offered by Ethiopia to the United Nation's Relief and Rehabilitation Authority recently, Emperor Haile Selassie wants the old Italian colony of Eritrea, authorities here believe.

As a result, UNRRA has refused to date to accept the offer because of its political implications.

On the other hand, the agency is unwilling to reject the offer in the face of former President Herbert Hoover's warning that the world is faced with the greatest potential famine in all human history. Sat 5-18-46

Selassie To Paris

Meanwhile, Emperor Haile Selassie is speeding to Paris to ask for a hearing to protest the restoration of the African colonies to Italy under any guise whatsoever. Ethiopia would control one of the finest ports in Africa, Massawa, if Eritrea is returned to her.

The seaport is essential if Ethiopia's surplus grain is to be moved to help feed the millions of starving persons in the rest of the world and the offer is contingent upon the assistance UNRRA might give to getting the supplies to a port of embarkation.

Seaport Vital

Cited as the biggest snag was the problem of getting the foodstuffs out of Ethiopia's interior to a seaport. He further stated that Ethiopia wanted an 18-months contract, while the present life of UNRRA had been set at 12 months.

The delay in accepting Ethiopia's offer of surplus food, made less than three weeks ago by Getahoun Tesemma, charge d'affaires of the Famine Emergency Committee which is asking Americans to eat less bread, wheat cereals, cakes and pies, to use less cooking oils and fats, and so leave more of these essential food stocks for shipment to famine areas. He declared:

"Essential as is this call for self-denial at our tables, Americans want to do even more to alleviate starvation overseas. They want to give quick, direct, and personal help to hungry human beings, and they can do this through the Emergency Food Collection.

Mr. Wallace pointed out that because the need is so desperate, cash contributions are preferred so that food may be bought centrally in these large quantities. In this way, more food per dollar can be bought, and expense and delay in sorting individual cans, packing, and shipping them can be avoided. But canned food is welcomed, especially from all individuals who have it on hand in the home. Sat. 5-25-46

COLLECTION DEPOTS

Collection depots to receive both types of gifts are already in operation in more than 7,000 cities, towns, and villages. Contributors are asked to turn in their gifts at local depots. Checks or money orders may also be mailed to Lee Marshall, executive director, Emergency Food Collection, 100 Maiden Lane, New York 7, N. Y.

Britain is said to date to have blocked such a plan so long as Ogaden remains under Ethiopian domination.

Tesemma's offer of food to UNRRA is not the first to be made by the Ethiopian government to assist in feeding the war-torn areas.

Dr. Weaver in Russia with UNRRA Relief Unit

Afro-American
Sat. 5-18-46

KIEV, USSR—(By Cable)—Dr. Robert Weaver arrived here Saturday as a member of the UNRRA mission supervising the distribution of relief supplies to this part of Russia.

The Ukraine area suffered enormous desolation during the German invasion. Dr. Weaver occupies the position of supply attache with the mission which has already made observation trips in many parts of the Ukraine since its arrival. Headquarters are maintained in Kiev.

USO Accomplishments Can Now Become Youth Centers

Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans

We extend congratulations to the helpful success of the U.S.O. in this country and especially in the city of New Orleans, where the Poydras Street club and the Decatur Street Club have served every visiting G. I. with the best in facilities for comfort, entertainment, convenience and helpful advice.

2-2-46

Many interested persons will have an opportunity to see what has been accomplished at the Poydras St. U.S.O. which will swing open to the public Sunday, February 3rd for the Annual Open House as a part of USO's Fifth Birthday Celebration. There will also be a program at 6:00 P. M. and two extra days of celebration which includes a Coronation Ball on Sat. Feb. 2nd which will honor "King G. I."

Now that the war is over, we are aware that there is a tendency to look upon the U.S.O. as something no longer necessary. This should not be so. Now more than ever the U.S.O. is needed to help in the readjustment of the soldier returned to civilian life. Many soldiers are returning uncertain of what steps to take. Some of them return to find their homes and environments changed by death or migration. Old friends like themselves changed by death or migration. Old friends like themselves have either been transplanted by war or job seeking to other localities. In the soldier's condition of strangeness and disappointment, the U. S. O. can be of much assistance through the matronly chaperons who offer their advice, while the girls offer entertainment.

2-2-46

Even when all service men have returned to civilian life, there is a need for centers like the U.S.O. which may devote their efforts to the welfare of the **youths** in the nation. There is no reason why such well organized centers should be abandoned where there is such a pressing need for Youth centers which can do much to erase the crime element among those of the growing generation.

Again we congratulate the splendid work of the U.S.O., and look forward to their conversion into Youth centers when the shadows of war have completely passed.

Atlanta USO In Last Week-End Celebration

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta Ga.

The USO Club at 1000 Hunter Street, famous nationally as the "Nation's No. 1 USO Club" and known to thousands of "GI's" and veterans all over the country, will have its last big weekend celebration beginning on the 4th, it was announced by C. W. Greenlea, Director. The 7-2-46

The Hunter Street Club is partially closing down because very few Negro GI's are left in this area, Greenlea stated. The doors however will remain open for men who come in for showers, checking, and to write letters.

At the heights of its operations.

USO

the Club served as many as three thousand men in the uniform per week. The U. S. Army has now dropped from eleven million down to three million men and only a few thousand of these are Negro men stationed in Georgia and Alabama, the states from which Atlanta's USO attracted most of its GI guests.

Effective July 1st, many USO Clubs in Georgia, both white and colored were closed out all together and the Hunter St. Center suffered a great reduction in budget and staff personnel. Many of its activities have been stopped already because of the great falling of attendance among servicemen.

This weekend, the Center staff is planning an extra big weekend and convoys are expected from Ft. McClellan, Ft. Benning, the Paratroopers, and Tuskegee Air Field. The Tuskegee band will play for the Saturday dance, which will be one of the activities scheduled for the weekend. Other activities include a watermellon cutting and movie Friday evening and the Ft. McClellan Glee Club in recital Sunday at 5 p.m.

Major Fred Minnis, special services officer at Tuskegee will address the USO volunteer hostesses and GI's before the Saturday dance. The 7-5-46

Mrs. J. L. Bell and Miss Essie Davis, staff assistants of the USO, who have completed their service for thousands of men in uniform, are hoping that all of Atlanta's present and former hostesses and volunteers will turn out for this last big weekend activity.

Three Achieve Merit Ratings

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK CITY — Three women were cited for certificates of distinguished service for four years of meritorious volunteer work on the USO Committee on Services to Women and Girls, here, last week.

The citations went to Mrs. Edward S. Lewis, wife of the president of the New York Urban League; Dr. Euphenia L. Hayes, Miner Teachers College, Washington, and Mrs. Helena Coates of the New York Housing Authorities. Sat. 9-21-46

The operations of the committee will henceforth be carried on by the USO program committee. USO will continue to serve cadet nurses in hospitals, service wives and the several thousand Wacs and Waves who will remain on a war status until June 30, 1947. USO will remain in operation until the end of December of that year to which end it is appealing for $19,000,000 this fall.

Manila USO Sets Laudable Example in Race Relations

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 11-9-46

MANILA, P.I. — The Intramuros USO, the first and largest USO club here, provides a variety of recreation facilities or all American G.I.'s geared from its beginning to an integrated program for white, colored and Filipine service men in every activity except swimming and dancing.

But even in these latter activities integration was eventually achieved, and on his tour of Pacific bases General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, chief of staff, U.S. Army, was pleased to see these service men in the same pool together.

Credit for this military fellowship in all club activities goes to J. G. Alviar, Filipino professional USO worker, who has served 33 years as a YMCA secretary, and to William "Bill' Childs of Chicago, colored staff member and assistant director of the club.

Navy's Discrimination Of Negro USO Shows Finally Leaks Out

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 8-17-46

By JOE BOSTIC

NEW YORK — When Dick Campbell, coordinator of Negro talent, completed his three year assignment with USO-Camp Shows here several weeks ago and formally severed connections with the huge agency it marked the end of one of the most ambitious and magnitudinous projects in the history of Negro show business.

The spectacular effectiveness and success of the extensive enterprise over the three year period during which the dynamic Campbell held the reins was a tribute to the administrative genius of him and his staff.

Some idea of the extensiveness and magnitude of the USO-Camp Shows setup can be gleaned from size of the personnel and monies expended in salaries in carrying out the program. More than one-tenth of all the performers on the USO roster were Negroes, which means there were about 400 of these artists traveling all over America and half way around the world to bring cheer to the men and women of the armed services.

The budget expended by this giant enterprise under Campbell's immediate supervision was unusually large. More than a million dollars annually went into salaries for Negro performers, who did a yeoman job — an aggregate of about $4,000,000 during the Campbell egime.

Despite the fact that the USO-Camp Shows' project was set up during a war for democracy and for the specific purpose of aiding the morale of the men and women who were fighting to defeat the followers of racist and fascist ideologies, Jim Crow appeared often and prominently as the gallant troupers—many of them stars who were making a monetary sacrifice because they believed in the worthiness of the effort—covered an aggregate of more than five million miles as they put on approximately 10,000 shows from Bangor to Bangkok; from Tulsa to Tokio; from Pittsburgh to Pearl Harbor. The idea of a "Negro" setup operating as a separate and distinct unit meant acceptance of the Jim Crow attitude from the outset.

An observation by Campbell on the situation in Hawaii, where the U. S. Navy had dominant control would seem to be an accurate indicator of official attitude. The Navy officials in Pearl Harbor NEVER requested a Negro show to entertain the troops there and no USO Negro show has ever played there despite the fact that they have played virtually all over the globe. In fact, he points out, few requisitions ever came from the Navy for Negro entertainment. This, however, didn't deter him from constantly "submitting" Negro acts and they were generally book but seldom did the Navy ever take the initiative in asking for Negro talent.

In view of past attitudes, Campbell doubts if the ratio of 10 to one will be maintained in the curtailed USO program. Statistics on the small number of artists currently working in the various areas of activity—30 in the Pacific; 38 in the European section; 25 in the U. S. hospital circuit, a total of 96—would seem to justify Campbell's apprehensions on this score. He feels that unless there is a person close to the setup to champion the interest of Negro performers that they will be lopped from the roster in disproportionate numbers.

Although there were weak spots here and there, the overall picture of the USO-Camp Shows' effort was one of a tremendous assignment carried out with efficiency

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Tues. 8-20-46

ON TOUR—"The Infantry Glee Club," one of the four large shows composed and staged by the members of the U.S.O. personnel aboard the S.S. Gibbons, is directed by Lenord de Paur (left). S.S. Gibbons is docked at Bremerhaven, Germany. Starting with presentations in Bremen and Enclave, the chorus will tour the entire zone occupied by the U.S. Army.—(Signal Corps Photo.)

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 8-20-46

HER SONGS...AND BEAUTY...THRILLED YANKS—Chic Rhina Harris, Wilkesboro (N. C.) beauty, has just returned from overseas with the USO "Shuffle Along" Unit 677. She sang for Yanks of all races in Belgium, Germany, France, and Australia. Since her return to New York she has completed a film, "New Adventure," with the Negro Motion Picture Association, and has her eye on a fat Broadway contract for the fall.—M. Smith Photo.

Campbell Leaves USO at End of Huge Operations

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 8-17-46

Project Setup to Aid Morale Fraught With Bias; U.S. Navy Greatest Offender

NEW YORK — When Dick Campbell, co-ordinator of colored talent, completed his three-year assignment with USO-Camp Shows here several weeks ago and formally severed connections with the agency it marked the end of one of the most ambitious projects in the history of show business.

Some idea of the extensiveness and magnitude of the USO-Camp Shows setup can be gleaned from the largeness of personnel and monies expended in salaries in carrying out the program.

More than one-tenth of all the performers and entertainers on the USO roster were colored which means there were about 400 of these artists traveling all over America and half way around the world to bring cheer to the men and women of the armed services.

$4,000,000 Outlay

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The idea of a colored setup operating as a separate and distinct unit meant acceptance of the jim-crow attitude from the outset.

Navy Ignored Our Talent

An observation by Campbell on the situation in Hawaii, where the U.S. Navy has dominant control would seem to be an accurate indicator of official attitude. The Navy officials in Pearl Harbor never requested a non-white show to entertain the troops there and no USO colored show ever played there despite the fact that they have played virtually all over the globe.

In view of past attitudes, Campbell doubts if the ratio of 10 to 1 will be maintained in the curtailed USO program. Statistics on the small number of artists currently working in the various areas of activity, 30 in the Pacific, 38 in the European section, 25 in the U.S. hospital circuit, a total of 96, would seem to justify apprehensions on this score.

DICK CAMPBELL, coordinator of non-white talent for USO-Camp Shows, has finished a job well done in providing talent to help lift the morale of our fighting men and women at home and abroad. And in so doing, he also gave the Army of talent used a big lift financially.

Dick Campbell

His job was a difficult one; many times unappreciated by those whom he helped, but without him, we venture to say the endeavor would not have been as complete. Campbell was not a "yes man" for USO. He was a meritorious one and acted accordingly.

The Afro-American

Anytime any one can direct $4,000,000 into the coffers of approximately 1,000 persons in three years, sending them more than $5,000,000 miles, giving 10,000 shows, and at the same time fighting Army and Navy discrimination, the entire show world ought to pay him tribute. Baltimore, Md.

Campbell, on the other hand, is a natural actor, but he has submerged himself and catapulated others to the pinnacle of fame. More of his proteges grace the American stage, radio and screen than of any other one man in the show world in such a short span of time. Sat. 8-17-46

411 1946

USO

She's No. 1 USO Trouper

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md. Sat. 7-21-46

Glamorous Mae Gaddy, golden-throated song stylist, who is now on her third USO-Camp Shows tour entertaining GI's. Since 1943, Miss Gaddy has traveld approximately 370,000 miles. Come September 20, she will arive in Tokyo, Japan with USO's musical unit 869.. She may be home by Christmas. Hailing from North Carolina, she wa sonce vocalist with Cab Calloway's orchestra.

Frances Brock Unit, Back From Japan Tells Of Its Reaction To Americans

The Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 7-20-46

Frances Brock, distinguished Negro soprano, has returned to New York after her second six-month USO-CAMP SHOWS tour of the occupied areas in the Pacific. The talented young singer, who headed a variety revue built around her own band, landed in Seattle from the army transport Sea Star after a trip that included the Philippines, Okinawa and Japan.

Miss Brock, once featured soloist for Cab Calloway, left the Cheryl Crawford production of "Porgy and Bess," to join the USO-CAMP SHOWS unit. The trip was somewhat in the nature of a personal triumph for the singer. Commencing their tour around Manila, the Camp Shows unit toured the Philippine Islands extensively and were then advised that the next stop would be Okinawa.

When they arrived they found that their fame had preceded them. Okinawa was still in rugged condition at that time and entertainment was a rarity. Servicemen followed the USO company from one end of the thirty-mile long island to the other and at the final triumphant performance 15,000 G.I.s gathered to cheer their favorites. For her final "goodbye" number Miss Brock asked for their favorite song. She expected it to be "Summertime," the number that she believed to be the most popular of her group. Instead, it was "The Lord's Prayer."

Throughout the tour Frances, and most of her unit, devoted a large part of their spare time to working with chaplains both at religious services and in service recreation programs. She is quick to admit that she considers this phase of USO-CAMP SHOWS activity one of the most important.

Miss Brock had the highest praise for the members of her company. Interviewed at USO-CAMP SHOWS Headquarters in New York, the diminutive soprano was still visibly thrilled by the experience of the tour.

"Servicemen audiences must be seen to be believed," she said, "I think every member of my show was doing what they want to do most. Show business and singing and playing is their career and I don't think they ever do a half-hearted job. But when you're playing for servicemen just doing your best doesn't seem to be enough . . . and somehow you always seem to do better than you've ever done before.

"Dave, that's Dave Davis, my husband, agrees with me that apart from the thrill and the pleasure of doing something important for the men in the armies of occupation, it has been the finest kind of theatrical experience for all of us.

"The three girl singers were wonderful," she adds, "Sue Purcell did a great job and so did Joyce Winston and Iris Vasquez. Carl & Harryette danced their feet off and were always ready for more—and I can't say enough about my band. Rudy Williams, he's the son of old "Fess" Williams, is going to be a really great musician and Chuck Winston, George Robinson, Otis Johnson, Nicholas Rodriques and Louis Barbarin all were splendid—and the G.I.s seemed to love "The Face"—that's Jimmy Butts who played bass."

Unquestionably Frances Brock and her Orchestra and Revue had a wonderful time on the USO-CAMP SHOWS tour and those that know the tiny singing star will know also that the servicemen in the Philippines and Japan got a good show. Frances was fascinated by Japan. It was utterly different from her anticipations and the private families, with whom she was billeted, were friendly and eager to learn about America. In fact, Frances, who is a talented pianist, was solely tempted to stay a while when she was offered a position as music instructor at the Convent School in Yokohama.

Manila USO Club Has Non-Segregation Policy

Defender Chicago, Ill.

MANILA, P. I.—The Intramuros USO club, the first and largest USO club here, provides a variety of recreation here for all GIs regardless of race, color or creed.

The club is under the direction of J. G. Alivar, Filipino USO worker, who has served 33 years as YMCA secretary and William Childs, Negro staff member and assistant director of the club of Chicago. Sat. 11-16-46

DARLING OF USO

411 Defender

Chicago, Ill. IDA JAMES Sat. 12-28-46

Beauteous singing star of the concert stage and radio who has returned to America after cheering homesick American GIs for eight months in Tokyo, Japan, as member of a USO troupe. She is currently headlining the sensational floor show at Henry Armstrong's popular Melody Room in Manhattan.—Murray Korman Photo.

The Birmingham Age-Herald

Alabama At The Top

There are more ways than the alphabetical in which Alabama stands at the top of the nation. It is the only state in which every county went over the top in every one of the eight federal bond drives. 1-22-46

No matter whether the appeal was for Defense Bonds or War Bonds or Victory Bonds, every Alabama county did more every time than it was called upon to do. No other state can say that. Birmingham, Ala.

There are other causes for pride. In the Eighth Victory Loan drive, Alabama led all the South in percentage of E Bond sales, and was tied for fourth in all the nation. The state has never ranked lower than seventh in any E Bond appeal. 1-22-46

But that is not the end of Alabama honors. War Bond District 3, comprising Fayette, Lamar, Marion and Walker Counties, was ahead of all the state's bond districts in sale of E bonds in the last four war loan campaigns. No other bond district in the nation reached this record. And Franklin County, by three times leading all counties of the state, set a record unmatched in the nation.

A salute to all of them—and to every bond worker in the state who gave this convincing demonstration of Alabama's loyalty and its faith in the nation.

41L 1946

Victory Clothing Collection

Photo by Morris Enge

GIFTS FOR FRIENDS UNKNOWN. These youngsters, pupils at PS 24, Madison Ave. and 128th St., are taking their contributions for the Victory Clothing Collection to the school, to be added to the 192,000 pounds that have been collected in New York to date. The clothing, which will be accepted at schools and police stations throughout the city through January 31st, will be sent to people in 37 countries who desperately need it.

Tan Yanks Learn to Employ Reverse Propaganda; Europeans Bewildered

Afro American, Baltimore, Md.
1-26-46

By OLLIE STEWART
AFRO Foreign Correspondent

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SOMEWHERE IN EUROPE.—Ever so often I feel the urge to write an interracial story — a whimsical bit of trivia that touches on the antics of the whites and the blacks and how they manage to keep from cutting each other's throats by curbing their suppressed desires. 1-26-46

"Gee, you're pale!"

"Hey, Whitie!"

A man is not a natural-born propagandist, but every day of our lives it becomes absolutely necessary to cast a little hokum upon the water. Taking a cue from the whites who began spreading adverse propaganda about colored the moment they touched foreign soil, colored soldiers and civilians in Europe have today become expert in scattering their own brand of propaganda.

In other words, we have learned to fight fire with fire, to fight words with words and in a manner of our own, managed to beat the other man at his own game.

Placed on Defensive

So, when I report that there has been progress on the interracial front, I do not mean that the whites or the colored love each other any more than they used to. What I do mean is that **by the arts and strategem, a few of us have got the other fellow on the defensive. We're worrying hell out of him.**

A few weeks ago I stepped from a car to the curb and two British kids who had undoubtedly been told how to heckle colored, by American whites, immediately trotted up and cooed at me: "Hi-ya, Blackie!"

If they thought I was going to hang my head in shame because they reminded me that I was deeply tanned, they were mistaken. From somewhere came the inspiration to turn the tables on them, so I nodded and returned their greeting. "Hiya, Whitie!" said.

It was the one thing they did not expect. I am certain no one had kidded them about being white before, and they were struck dumb. They looked at each other in hurt, bewildered silence—and finally shuffled away without further words. The very idea that something might be wrong about their color floored them completely.

Told of Another Scheme

A friend of mine told me about another scheme which I have subsequently used myself and seen work to great advantage. Taking a French girl out for the first time and not making much of an impression with his intellect, he resorted to the accident of his color.

"Darling," he whispered to the girl, "you are very beautiful—but you have no color. Look at your skin and then look at mine. Are you ill or something?

I think the girl noticed for the first time her paleness, when placed next to the deep, deep chocolate of the soldier. She tried to hide her hands, but kept glancing furtively at them all evening. Sure, it was propaganda. But it put the girl on the defensive. She wasn't so sure that she was doing the soldier a favor after hearing his criticism. A few weeks later she was taking suntan treatments, praying for the summer sun and doing her darndest to please the dark GI.

Now I'm a dope. When I tried the same stunt with a blonde, I naturally went too far. "Baby," I chirped, "What the devil is wrong with you? You look like Death itself. You not only have no color but feel so cold I'm afraid to go out with you. Why don't you see a doctor?"

Girl Is Frightened

The poor child was frightened as well as embarrassed. The last thing I remember was tears and more tears, before I went out the door. Recently, when I saw her at a dance, she not only turned me down but gave her friend the following advice: 1-26-46

"Don't dance with that Stewart. He doesn't like girls with pale skins. He says they are all sick." But I noticed she was made up with brown powder.

I know this isn't literature but you might spare me one more minute to tell you how colored soldiers get dancing partners at Red Cross clubs. The girls and their families are investigated quietly, and if everything is all right, the girls are given a hostess card. They cannot leave before the dance is over. Most of them come with girl friends and go home the same way. 1-26-46

Most of them don't like white men. They will tell you quickly that they chose the club where colored soldiers are more numerous because they just like colored. One kid admitted to me: "My father is very strict and would be furious if he knew I was dancing with colored. But ever since I was a child, people with color have fascinated me. I'm engaged to a colored soldier and hope I can marry with him."

Few Are Virgins

Some are married, a few are (I'm sure) virgins, a few come from well-to-do families; but the bulk of the girls work all day and dance until ten-thirty with the soldiers because they get a big kick out of it. Once they get a hostess card, they don't rest until their best friend also has one.

Some have run-over shoes and most of them don't own a single pair of stockings. But they don their best dresses and have a good time. And when they do, we're really laying our best brand of propaganda.

Voice Of The People

Birmingham News, Ala

HOPE OF NEGRO VETERANS

To the Editor of The News: 2-18-46

We wish to commend you for the very fair editorial which was carried in the newspaper about the shooting of Timothy Hood, recently discharged Negro Marine. We Negro veterans fought in the recent war for true American democracy. We would like to feel that the sacrifices which we made have not been in vain. We hope that it is the intention of the officials of the state to grant equal and exact justice to all men regardless of race, color or creed.

ROBERT E. JONES,
Veterans' Secretary, Southern Negro Youth Congress.

The Negro's Deserts

Richmond, Va.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

J. Farley Ragland is fully convinced that the Negro race is hated, mistreated, scorned, cheated and virtually damned, and that his pursuit of happiness is limited to an imitation of such pursuit, all because of his color, notwithstanding the fact that he fought for his country. Thurs 3-28-46

It has been my understanding that the white man did a little fighting also, for the Negro. What did the Negro expect? Did he think he should stay at home and not help to defend America? Did the fact that he had to fight to defend his country change his status? When the white man fought, did that change him as a citizen, socially or otherwise?

When the Negro fought for his country, it was in line of his duty. He was not buying special favors by doing what his white neighbor did.

We have a great many Negroes in America who merit the praise and respect of the whole country, and they are placed in positions of honor and trust, but they did not force themselves into these positions by howling and complaining. They got there by hard study and an effort to make themselves worthy of the trust of their fellowman, and as fast as they can bury the spirit that is now being projected by some of their so-called leaders and abandon the ideas put in their heads by the topsided vote mongers, they will receive everything they merit.

JAMES WYATT MOORE.
Charlottesville.

The Negro at the Crossroads

Richmond, Va.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

I have been wondering how many boys and girls without financial backing could be kept in school on National Association for the Advancement of Colored People collections. How many supervised recreational activities could be established for children to keep them out of beer parlors and pool rooms. Times-Dispatch

How many first-class hospitals, staffed by conscientious doctors from the best medical schools, could be built, and kept running until they could pay their way?

As a nation we are at the crossroads. As a race we will have to take hold if the nation is to pull through. Let's not talk about what we did in the war; we did our duty, we have always done our duty, and if there is a next time we will have to do more than our duty. Sat 4-6-46

My boys served, yours served, and they are looking for leadership within their own race. Shall they be disappointed?

MRS. MABEL B. JONES.
Lexington.

He Wants His Chance

Richmond, Va.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

The Negro expects equal opportunities. Whatever he gets, that is what he expects and is looking for, an equal chance to make his way in this world.

As the Negro has barriers and obstacles to overcome so has every other national group, at some stage in their history, had barriers to overcome. Times 4-8-46

No, the Negro did not think he should stay at home while his country was at war. He was willing to fight, sacrifice and share the hardship resulting from war. On the other hand, he expected a just reward and an equal share in the world after the war, as an unbiased American citizen. He does not plead for special favors, only an equal chance.

It is only normal reasoning that when people have suffered together the oppressed person should feel his burden become lighter after the suffering has ended. The spirit of brotherhood should be closer rather than the prejudices intensified. Be that as it may, World War II has aroused many a sleeping conscience. Many still, though, are sleeping with the scales tight across their eyes. To Americans all, turn the light within. Thurs 4-8-46

The above thoughts serve as an answer to "The Negro's Deserts."

MARION JOHNSON SANDS.
Richmond.

Howling for Justice

Richmond, Va.

Editor of The Times-Ditpatch:

James Wyatt Moore has the mistaken idea that Negroes expect favors because they fought and died in the past war. I want him to know that they did not fight to win favors when they got back. They fought for liberty, brotherhood, equality, to be free from fear, want, to have freedom of speech, freedom of religion, etc. They fought to get and be able to enjoy the privileges that are given an American citizen in the Constitution of the United States. Read it sometimes. Read the Declaration of Independence, too. Things set forth in such great documents are the rights of every man. They are the rights of every American. They are things taken for granted by most people in this country. For some minorities they are favors, in Mr. Moore's eyes. Times 4-2-46

Mr. Moore says that "We have a great many Negroes in America who merit the praise and respect of the whole country, and they are placed in positions of honor and trust." It seems to me from what he said, Negroes must be outstanding personalities and scholars like Dr. Bethune, Dean William Hastie, Dr. W. E. B. Du-Bois etc., in order to not be Jim Crowed, and humiliated. We must be outstanding in order to enjoy the same things that Mr. Moore now does. The same thing that Mr. Moore has are yet enjoyed by Negroes. He feels further that Negroes should not howl and complain.

Let me remind him that Patrick Henry howled and complained, so loudly that George III heard him. The trouble is we have not complained enough. I think the Negroes in Virginia can start howling loudly enough to be heard by our delegates and Senators in the Virginia Assembly so they can pass the proper legislation to rid this State of this Jim Crow law. Times-Dispatch

NAOMI S. DOWNING.
Montrose.

They Also Serve

Richmond, Va.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

The letter, "The Negro's Deserts," printed in your issue of March 28, expresses the feelings of James Wyatt Moore and other self-loving whites toward the Negro. Times-Dispatch 4-5-46

We Negroes are not seeking social predominance, we are pleading for special favors. All we ask is that we be given what has been provided for us in the Constitution of the United States, "equal protection of the law." Surely you are not dreading the possibility of your having to move over at some future date to make room for a Negro in your part-

MRS. E. B. ROBINSON.
Richmond.

Today's Guest Column

Daily Worker

by Alphaeus Hunton

A Meeting in Harlem And the UNO Session

TODAY in London the opening session of the Assembly of the United Nations Organization is taking place. Numerous problems, including the big question of trusteeship and colonies, will get an airing by the Assembly's delegates. The tone and character of their discussion on this question, as well as such other questions as atomic energy, procedure for settling the peace terms, and the matter of the representation of the World Federation of Trade Unions in the UNO will foreshadow whether or not this newly-born organization can truly become an instrument for international unity and cooperation for achieving security, peace and progress.

To leave this high plane of diplomatic intercourse for a moment, it might be mentioned that another kind of meeting took place last Monday night in New York's Harlem. It, too, was concerned with international unity and cooperation. Over 4,000 people, called together by the Council on African Affairs, brought tons of canned food and contributed over $1,500 for the relief of their brothers and sisters facing starvation in South Africa. This meeting was the **common man's** demonstration of international fellowship and good-will. And it was a great demonstration!

Thursday N.Y. N.Y.

THE various speakers, especially Paul Robeson and Josh Lawrence, made clear to the audience the way in which imperialism makes for hunger and want in all parts of the world and among all kinds of people, and how it is the job of the Negro to ally himself with all oppressed workers in the struggle for the achievement of their common security and liberation from exploitation. 1-10-46

The demand for the abolition of South Africa's own special brand of imperialist exploitation, which is one of the worst, was voiced by the assemblage in resolutions addressed to Prime Minister Smuts and the UNO. The latter pointed out the fact that one of the purposes of the UNO is "to achieve international cooperation in . . . promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion," whereas the Union of South Africa with its openly avowed policy of maintaining white supremacy violated this observance of the fundamental human rights and freedoms in principle and practice, in law and custom.

* * *

NOTWITHSTANDING the argument against "interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states" (which is closely parallel to the states' rights pleas made by the Bilbos and Rankins), the resolution called upon the UNO "to take such steps as may be necessary to insure the observance" of the rights and freedoms of all people without distinction as to race in the Union of South Africa.

Another point of the resolution directly pertinent to the unresolved question of what is to be done with the colonial mandates inherited from the League of Nations (South Africa holds such a mandate over the former German territory of southwest Africa) was the demand that the South African Union be barred from any trusteeship or other colonial control until that country's pass-laws, color bar, residential restrictions and other discriminatory practices have been abrogated. 1-10-46

If the Assembly of the United Nations Organizations is to be the international political forum of the common people of the world as our own Congress is (or should be) the forum of the American people, it is necessary for the masses everywhere to speak up and make similar representations to this international body.

NEGRO RECORD IN WAR TO GET PLACE IN HISTORY.

Washington, Jan. 28 (U.P.)--Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D., Calif.) is making certain that the history of the American Negro servicemen in this war is recorded.

Mrs. Douglas and a staff of three assistants have enlisted the help of the Army and Navy Departments and are placing the nearly 50,000-word history chapter by chapter in the Congressional Record. She reported that as of last August there were 695,264 Negroes in the Army, of whom 295,950 were overseas. On V.-E. Day there were 22 Negro combat units in action on the European front, she added.

"Most of these men were in service outfits," she continued, "building airports, bases, roads and highways under fire."

SOURCE: Courier-Journal
January 29, 1946
Louisville, Ky.

With A GRAIN of SALT

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
S. 2-23-46

By ARTHUR P. DAVIS

The Racial Aspect of War-Inspired Terms

WARS always add new words to the language. From our 1914-18 conflict, we got terms like "camouflage," "blighty," and "barrage." During the past war we added many new words and many new uses of old and foreign words like "foxhole," "echelon," and "cadre."

DR. DAVIS

Unfortunately on the governmental home front we have also added to the language that godawful Gobbledegook which changes a perfectly good word like "order" into "directive," "organize" into "activate," "effect" into "implement," "hospital" into "facility" and so on ad nauseam.

I have become, however, highly interested in one particular phase of this war etymology. I am intrigued by the racial aspect—the words which Negro service men use to refer to themselves. Names, both consciously and unconsciously, comment on our social thinking and attitudes. In our names—particularly our slang names—we often say more than we realize. This is true of the masses of any group, and especially true of the ordinary folk in oppressed minorities.

Sat 2-23-46

From quizzing individual veterans, I have found that the Negro service men very seldom referred to themselves as "Negro" or "colored," but rather used one or several of the following curious names: "rocks," "blue boys," "cuffs," "squincnes," "ashes," "cookies," "schwartzes," "scobes," "Oxford greys," "handy Willies," "clinks," and "spooks."

The etymology of some of these names is obvious. "Blue boys" and "Oxford greys" may be explained on the basis that the white boys were "grey boys" or "greys" (and "paddies," too). "Clinks" I understand, is a shortening of "clinker top," a term having reference to the texture of the Negro's hair.

• • • •

But the name which was most generally used was "spook," the etymology of which is a complete mystery. Why a "spook?" Was the originator of this particular use of the word thinking of the Negro as the ghost or shadow of a man? Or did he use the word because it has a sort of belittling, contemptuous and downright nasty sound? I am sure I don't know, but of this I am certain: I wouldn't want to be called a "spook" by anybody unless he were playing. The sound of the word does things to me.

Negroes are sensitive (and rightly so) about the names others call them. One of our best known papers will not print the word "nigger" under any circumstances; periodically the Negro press castigates some hapless Northerner who uses the word "darkey" as a term of endearment. And at least twice a year some racial enthusiast starts a movement to substitute a new euphemism for the words "colored" and "Negro."

How is it then that the soldiers have gone out of their way to find new and objectionable terms with which to designate themselves? I say "objectionable" because practically every name listed above has a sort of snide derogatory connotation. Take "squinch," for instance, or "cuffs;" both words like "spook" have a sort of insulting ring to them. Even if you had never heard them before, you would know that they were not complimentary.

Sat 2-23-46

Is it that the Negro service man, knowing his real position in this war, has unconsciously analyzed that position in these names? Is it that he realizes so deeply and so tragically just what the whites—common soldier, officer, home front politician, and all the rest—think of him, that he is belittling and poking fun and laughing at himself to keep from crying? Isn't he beating the others to the punch with a sort of I-know-you-ain't-telling-me-kind of defense mechanism?

Oppressed folk often react in that manner. Most of the CPT and Negro feet-hair-laziness jokes are made by Negroes themselves. The Negro softens the outside attack by doing the name-calling and the depreciating himself. There is a kind of psychological comfort in the fact that I have called myself far worse things than you can possibly think up. Go on then and do your worst; you can't hurt me any longer, I have immunized myself!

If this is true, it is in reality a healthy sign. As I have been saying recently in this column, it is good for the Negro to realize fully his exact status here, no matter how low that status may be (and it is tragically low). At least he will not be living in a fool's paradise. Somehow I feel that the Negro servicemen have unconsciously told us so in their fascinating and revealing racial names.

An Invaluable Service To The Cause of Democracy

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va. S. 2-23-46

REPRESENTATIVE HELEN GAHAGAN DOUGLAS of California has performed an invaluable service, not only to the cause of race relations in this country but, in a larger measure, to the implementation of democracy itself, in her compilation of "a partial record of Negro devotion and heroism in the cause of freedom, gathered from the files of the War and Navy Departments."

Appropriately enough, the document was released simultaneously with inauguration of the celebration of Negro History Week, and has played a significant role in spreading and solidifying the belief that the Negro American's performance in war has earned for him the right to fair and non-discriminatory treatment in time of peace.

As Mrs. DOUGLAS has pointed out, the Negro, through no fault of his own, was seriously handicapped in his knowledge of the technical details of war. But what he lacked in technical skills he more than made up in a stout fighting heart despite the racial proscriptions imposed upon him by his country even while at grips with the most diabolically vicious enemies the world has ever known.

Sat 2-23-46

As Mrs. DOUGLAS points out, DORIE MILLER, the Navy mess attendant who manned a machine gun at Pearl Harbor and later rescued his mortally wounded captain, had this fighting heart; LEONARD ROY HARMON, who died in battle aboard the San Francisco, and whose name is now memorialized in a destroyer escort, had it; LEROY W. KEMP, who volunteered for front-line duty during the Battle of the Bulge, with the remark, "We've been giving a lot sweat—now I think we'll mix some blood with it," had it.

There was likewise a fighting heart in JUNE JEFFERSON JR., who won the Silver Star by singlehandedly destroying a German tank; in the Negro personnel of the 41st Engineers, the 99th Pursuit Squadron, the 332nd Fighter Group, the 969th, 777th, 999th and 578th Field Artillery Battalions, the 701st Tank Battalion, the famous 92nd Infantry Division, and many other fighting outfits, which, according to the War and Navy Department records, performed magnificently "in line of duty."

Negroes in the War

New York Times
2-15-46

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The editorial, "The Negro in War," in your issue of Feb. 10, has much to commend it. You showed keen insight when you stated that "the Negro worked under disadvantages, often with scant educational opportunities or the chance to learn a trade. He was likewise handicapped in the technical details of war." You might, in this connection, have pointed out the Jim Crow policies of the War Department.

America alone of the Allied nations had two separate armies in the field, a white army and a black army. Negroes were called up in separate quotas, given separate training facilities, placed in Jim Crow outfits and invariably assigned to labor battalions. They have been insulted and abused in Southern training camps. Only last December Secretary Forrestal of the Navy was forced to take action because the master of a troopship refused to return Negro soldiers to this country on the ground that his ship had no separate facilities for them.

These instances could be multiplied but they are sufficient to prove that discrimination is still a policy of the War Department, and that the gains and honors won by Negro troops were achieved in spite of these odds. That the Negro has earned the right to be treated as a first-class citizen goes without question, but whether America has learned anything of decency, fair play or respect for him remains to be seen.

2-15-46

COLDEN BROWN.

New York, Feb. 11, 1946.

Birmingham, Ala.
Age Herald
2-17-46

INTERESTING FACTS on the Negro in World War II are given by Congr. Helen Gahagen Douglas (D., Calif.), as published in the Congressional Record Jan. 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31 and Feb. 1. Mrs. Douglas called it "a partial record of Negro devotion and heroism in the cause of freedom. The facts, from the War and Navy Department files, include:

"In 1940, when the selective service act was passed, there were only 4,451 Negroes in our Army, including five commissioned officers and 11 warrant officers.

"In February, a year ago, there were 690,282 Negroes in the Army. Of these, 52,884 were in the infantry; 27,163 in the cavalry; 140,- 770 in the artillery; 154 in the engineers; 63,079 in the air corps, and 406,232 in other branches of the armed services.

"Included in the total were 6,548 commissioned officers; of that number 120 were dental corps officers; 343 were nurses; 569 were medical corps officers and 260 were chaplains. The Army had 820 Negro Wacs; the Navy had 68 Negro Wacs and the Coast Guard five Negro Spars.

"Last August, there were 695,264 Negroes in the U. S. Army. Of 495,950 were overseas. On V-J Day of final victory in Europe, there were 22 Negro combat units in action on the European front."

White Girl Doing Negro War Story

New York Amsterdam News

New York Sat 2-23-46

By S. W. GARLINGTON

Charming, plump and blue-eyed Jean Byers, only 22 and without any knowledge of the Negro other than generalities, is hoping that her "sincere interest" will enable her to compile and write a great book on "The History of the Negro in World War II."

Miss Byers realizes that the study is an important one. She also realizes and admits she doesn't know much about what she is doing. When asked "What is the exact scope and nature of the study?" she answered, "I don't know. At first I started out to do a phamplet, but after getting around on the project I find that there is so much information until I think it will be a book."

Nevertheless, Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, gave her a post as "special researcher" for the sole purpose of writing this history for the NAACP.

Miss Byers' Background

Sommerville, Mass.-born Miss Byers, who finished Smith College in August 1944 with a major in History and Government, was assigned to the project in December after the NAACP board recommended that the association prepare a complete authentic history . . . since there was no such book written following World War I. Sat 2-23-46

Other than "handling a little publicity for The Association of Colored Graduate Nurses for a short while," she admits that she has no specific training for the job. "Well, how did you get the job?" I asked. "Because I've always wanted to do work in race relations, and was probably selected because I have been trying to get a job here for quite a while," she answered.

Walter White, who does all of NAACP's hiring, was on the West Coast and could not be reached. However, Roy Wilkins, assistant executive secretary, cautiously stated that "on the basis of technique and training, Miss Byers is qualified to conduct the study." Maddison Jones, administrative assistant, had nothing to say for the record.

White, by the way of mention, is the recent author of a book on the Negro in the European Theatre of War and is putting the finishing touches on one covering the Pacific Theatre.

Is Miss Byers Qualified?

Contrary to what Miss Byers told this reporter and a statement in another newspaper, she WAS NOT a researcher for either Life or Time. A check revealed that from October 1944 to December 1945 she only worked on a house organ, FYT, which is distributed among employees of Life and Time, according to Miss Dee Spender of L & T's personnel office.

Just why Miss Byers, who seems to lack the proper perspective of the magnitude of such an important study, was named to the $50 a week post is a bit starkling, according to one community person.

There are many Negroes and whites better qualified to conduct such a project, said one well-known scholar and historian of Harlem. He told this reporter that "the fact that she is white and young is not the issue. It is only whether she is or is not qualified. And after talking with Miss Byers, I know that she is not adequately qualified, even though she is more than interested in the subject."

Sat 2-23-46

Whites On NAACP's Staff

Miss Byers' appointment is temporary, and will last as long as it takes to complete the project.

On NAACP's permanent national staff of 61 there are three whites: Marian Perry, lawyer; Noma Jensen, field representative, and Edna Wasen, secretary-clerk. But, according to reports, these three are qualified to carry out their respective assignments —swg.

MISS JEAN BYER

TAN GI HISTORIAN — Miss Jean Byers, 22-year-old white girl, has been commissioned by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to write a complete history of the Negro in World War II.

For NAACP

WHITE GIRL WRITING TAN GI HISTORY

Courier Pittsburg, Pa.

By EVALYN COPPOC

NEW YORK—Realizing the need for a complete history of the Negro in World War II, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has commissioned a 22-year-old white girl, Miss Jean Byers, to write such an account.

A graduate of Smith College, where she majored in history and government, petite Miss Byers was former research assistant of Time and Life magazines. A native of Boston, she was for a brief period affiliated with the Association of Colored Graduate Nurses as a part-time research worker. She has worked in the field of history and research since her graduation from college in 1944. 2-16-46

TO BE BOOK LENGTH

The work was originally planned in pamphlet form but data involving Negro troops is so extensive that the history will probably be book length when completed, Miss Myers said. In compiling material for the story she is using accounts gathered from old newspapers, from first hand information gained through discussions with Army and Navy officials and from knowledge received through conversation with many Negro servicemen. At present she is attempting to get statements from Army officers who were in charge of colored troops.

Miss Byers will include in the story detailed accounts of the Army's treatment of colored troops and the rejection of Negroes in Selective Service. Special attention will be given to the activities of combat troops, she said. Research work on the history began last month.

VERY ENTHUSIASTIC

Quite personable and attractive, Miss Byers is very enthusiastic about her new assignment. For a long time she has been desirous of working with the NAACP, she said, and when the offer to do the history was made, she accepted at once. In speaking of Miss Byers' assignment, Madison Jones, NAACP administrative assistant, said:

"The Association is endeavoring to get out an authenticated history that will tell the real story of the Negro soldier."

Mr. Jones expressed the hope that the account, when released, will offset the numerous untrue stories of Negro troops previously circulated by the press and individuals.

Nine In Family Saw Service In The Armed Forces

Norfolk Va. S-2-23-46

CULLEN, Va.—Nine children of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lewis here have seen service in the armed forces.

The Lewis family is one of 14 sons and daughters, nine are boys and five girls.

Marvin V. Lewis, who enlisted recently, was the last to enter the service. S-2-23-46

Jemes W., Jessie F., Linwood H., Alfred E., and Matthews E., are all stationed in the South Pacific.

Willie M. has received his discharged after four years of duty.

Mamie L., a sister, who served in England and France has received an honorable discharge after serving in the WAC for three years. She plans to enter college in Virginia within the near future.

Another brother, Charles H. died after one year of service in the Army.

Aptheker To Write On Negro In World War II

Chicago Defender 2-16-46

NEW YORK — Capt. Herbert Aptheker, white historian of the Negro in American history, returned from the service to his home in Brooklyn this week. He will begin work at once on "A History Of The Negro In The War Against Fascism," he told the Defender.

Aptheker who has been in the service for four years, spent eight months in the European Theater. He was an artillery captain, and served with Negro troops in South Carolina for some time. Sat.

Aptheker is the author of numerous pioneer pamphlets that have circulated throughout America. Among them are "The Negro In The Abolitionist Movement," "Negro Slave Revolts," "The Negro In The Revolutionary War" and "The Negro In The Civil War."

GI's French Bride Leaves for States

Afro American Baltimore, Md.

By OLLIE STEWART

AFRO Foreign Correspondent

PARIS (By Cable).—Leaving Paris Friday and scheduled to sail from Le Havre Mar. 12 on the Vulcania is Laura Morris, colored French bride married to John Morris of Winston-Salem, N.C. She is expected to arrive in New York Mar. 20. 2-16-46

Pvt. Clarence Dorsey of 5502 Blakemore St., Philadelphia, hopes to be home by the end of March to get married. Dorsey has 83 points after 41 months overseas and formerly fought with 90th Coast Artillery in North Africa.

Cpl. John Littleton of Detroit, baritone, and Pfc. Andria Phoenix of New Orleans, tenor, are now studying voice in Paris and taking French lessons. Pfc. William Cook, 261 Rose St., Trenton, N.J., hopes to leave Europe soon.

The heaviest snowfall in 50 years tied up traffic and put this correspondent to bed.

THE NEGRO IN WAR

New York Times 2-10-46

In honor of Negro History Week which begins today, Representative Helen Gahagan Douglas of California has prepared "a partial record of Negro devotion and heroism in the cause of freedom, gathered from the files of the War and Navy Departments."

Criticism may be made of this partial record at some points. But in assessing it we must remember that the Negro worked under disadvantages, often with scant educational opportunities or the chance to learn a trade. He was likewise handicapped in the technical details of war. But there was a fighting heart in such men as Dorie Miller, the mess attendant who took over a machine gun at Pearl Harbor and later rescued his mortally wounded captain; in Leonard Roy Harmon, who died in battle on the San Francisco, and whose name now honors a destroyer escort; in Leroy W. Kemp, volunteering for front-line duty during the Battle of the Bulge, with the remark, "We've been giving a lot of sweat—now I think we'll mix some blood with it"; in June Jefferson Jr., who won the Silver Star by destroying a German tank single-handed. Negroes in the Forty-first Engineers, the Ninety-ninth Pursuit Squadron, the 332d Fighter Group, the 969th, 777th, 999th and 578th Field Artillery Battalions, the

2-10-46

t Tank Battalion, the 614th Tanksome of its critics and that good Americans will recognize
troyer Battalion and many other By blood, sweat and pain the Negro this right.
fighting outfits performed magnifi- won his way toward fair employment
cently. The Ninety-second Infantry practices in war. We may not believe
Division went into action in Italy in that a Federal statute can compel all
August, 1944, with 12,000 men, three- States to recognize this gain. We must
fourths of them Negroes from the believe that the Negro in war has
South. It came out in April, 1945, with earned the right to fair and non-dis-
4,000 men, a record duly answering criminatory treatment in time of peace.
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voted to a

Wellivier, white, author of the "Report on the Colored Soldier" which appeared in the April Harpers Magazine. 4-21-46

The article has been attacked as the beginning of a campaign to discredit colored soldiers and the NAACP acceptance of the money from the author does not constitute an endorsement of the views expressed, it was pointed out.

Author of Controversial Article Gives Funds to Ind. NAACP

Afro American Baltimore, Md. 2-10-46

INDIANAPOLIS — The local NAACP branch meeting at Phyllis Wheatley YWCA recently, voted to accept a $250 contribu-

41m 1946

General

Negro Soldier Attains Fine Record in War Despite His Handicaps

This is a summary of a documented story of Negro soldiers and sailors in World War II, compiled by Representative Helen Gahagan Douglas of California as her contribution to Negro History Week, February 10 to 17. The full 70-page article appeared in the Congressional Record.

By Helen Gahagan Douglas

IT IS about the Negro soldier I wish to speak—to pay him respect and to express the gratitude of the American people for his contribution in the greatest battle of all time. We should be especially mindful of the Negro soldier, remembering he shed his blood for a freedom he has not as yet been permitted fully to share.

The service record of the Negro began with Pearl Harbor and carried through to the day of Japanese surrender. Whether in the North African, European or Pacific theater, he responded to the call of duty to the fullest extent of his opportunity.

The Negro soldier made his contribution in World War II as he has in every other war in which we, a free people, have fought. He has again met the test of patriotism and heroism; has won citations in every combat area, on land and sea, in the air—under handicaps that did not have to be overcome by most of his white fellow citizens.

Conquer Handicaps, Too

THIS was the most mechanical of all wars and the average American going into service had some knowledge of and experience with the mechanical gadgets that contribute to our high standard of living. At least he could read and write.

But three-fourths of all Negroes in the armed forces came from areas where their people had been held down for generations, denied education and tools any more complicated than a hoe, denied the right to participate in self-government, even the right to self-respect.

Lieut. Gen. Lucien K. Truscott congratulates 92d infantryman for job done in Italy

For them, equal educational opportunities, equal pay for equal work, practically any opportunity to work at skilled trades simply did not exist. They went into the armed forces ill equipped, through no fault of their own.

But they did the job, handicap or no handicap, and did it magnificently. They are men with heart and will and courage. They may, as did one group, have had to memorize instructions because they could not read them. But while letters may have been foreign to them, devotion was not, nor was courage.

Despite the Selective Service Act, which established a basic policy of non-discrimination, and in spite of improvement during the war, it must not be forgotten that segregation, discrimination and race prejudice placed an added burden on the Negro in the armed forces.

Navy Crosses—for "conduct in keeping with the highest traditions of the service"—were won by Negro mess attendants. It was a mess attendant—not permitted, because he was a Negro, to train as a gunner—who manned a machine gun and fought back when the Japs strafed his ship at Pearl Harbor. For this and for dragging his mortally wounded captain to safety, Dorie Miller won the Navy Cross.

Leonard Roy Harmon, mess attendant first class, who won the Navy Cross posthumously, lost his life aboard the U. S. S. San Francisco in the Solomons. The destroyer escort U. S. S. Harmon was named after this hero.

Pvt. Woodall I. Marsh, Pittsburgh, won the Silver Star for taking 12 wounded paratroopers out of the front line to safety, fording a raging torrent in his truck after an officer had said it couldn't be done.

Rushed to Volunteer

IN DECEMBER, 1944, when the picture in Europe was dark, a call was sent out for volunteer replacements from troops assigned to non-combat duty. More than 5000 Negroes responded. Because only privates were accepted, many noncommissioned officers offered to sacrifice their stripes for a chance to fight. Twenty-five hundred Negro soldiers were accepted, but 3000 more were turned back.

One of the finest tributes paid these volunteers came from Brig. Gen. Charles T. Lanham, assistant commander of the 104th Infantry Division. "I have never seen any soldiers who have performed better in combat than you," he told the Negro doughboys after he awarded decorations.

Under the Selective Service Act Negroes were trained for every branch of the service, but, although Negro fighter pilots were shooting down German planes over Italy, although the Ninety-second Division fought through the Italian campaign and came out with two Distinguished Service Crosses, one Distinguished Service Medal, 16 Legion of Merit Awards, 95 Silver Stars, six Soldier's Medals, 723 Bronze Stars, 1095 Purple Hearts and 7996 Combat Infantry Badges, and although the 969th Field Artillery Battalion was caught at Bastogne and fought it out side by side with the celebrated 101st Airborne Division and received, with the 101st, a Presidential Unit Citation—and although there were Negro combat troops in action on every front, the fact remains that the majority of the Negroes found themselves in service outfits.

What did that mean? It meant building airports, bases, roads and highways, building an approach to a bridge across the Rhine, landing ammunition on the Normandy beaches—all under fire. It meant Negro Seabees winning commendation for building a Pacific airport, stringing thousands and thousands of miles of communication wire, trucking high explosives and octane gas, building the Ledo Road, blasting their way through jungle and over mountains—time and again dropping a shovel to pick up a gun from a fallen comrade.

Should Emulate Him

IN 1940, when the Selective Service Act was passed, there were only 4451 Negroes in our Army, including five commissioned officers and 11 warrant officers.

In February, 1945, there were 690,282. Of these 52,884 were in the infantry; 27,163, coast and field artillery; 770, cavalry; 140,154, engineers; 63,079, air forces; 406,232, other branches. Included were 6548 commissioned officers. Of that number 120 were Dental Corps officers, 343 nurses, 569 Medical Corps officers and 260 chaplains. There were 820 Negro Wacs, 68 Negro Waves and five Negro Spars.

Last August there were 695,264 Negroes in the Army, 495,950 overseas. On VE-Day 22 Negro combat units were in action in Europe.

AT A press conference in Paris June 15, 1945, General Eisenhower, asked to comment upon the contribution Negro soldiers made in the European theater, replied

"To start with, I would like to say this: I do not differentiate among soldiers. I do not say white soldiers or Negro soldiers and I do not say American or British soldiers. . . . I have had a task that makes me look upon soldiers as soldiers. I have seen Negro soldiers and have many reports where they have rendered valuable contributions and some of them with the greatest enthusiasm.

"In late November, when we were getting short of reinforcements, replacements, some 2500 Negro soldiers volunteered for front-line service and did good work. . . . But their major job has been in Service of Supply, engineer units, quartermaster units, ordnance units. There, so far as I know and certainly as far as any official reports, they have performed equally with every kind of battalion. They have done their job and they have done the job given them."

Mr. Speaker, I trust all of us, as we continue our task of building a lasting peace, will emulate "Ike" Eisenhower. He did not differentiate between whites and Negroes—nor between Americans, British, French or Russians. They were all soldiers. It is my fervent hope we will have the wisdom to look upon citizens as citizens—neither white nor black nor yellow—but simply as citizens—of a world community.

Herald Tribune Comments Editorially

Atlanta, Ga. Daily Record

Sat 3-9-46

Says Army Now Respects Record Of Negro Troops

NEW YORK (NNPA) — The New York Herald Tribune in its edition of March 5 under the caption, "The Army's New Negro Policy," commented editorially on the Gillem report as follows:

"We warmly commend the new policy of fuller and sounder use of Negro troops and officers which the War Department announced Sunday. It will benefit interracial relations generally and, we believe, will cut ground from under the critics of hidebound American military thinking. Such thinking sowed glaringly in the early training and disposition of Negroes, with some sorry results, during the last war. But now the Army is to proceed, slowly but surely, to the basis of "ability alone" in the employment of man power.

DIVISION BROKEN UP

Three Negro divisions, already deactivated or broken up, are to pass into history. This is no reflection upon the performance of their members but upon the benighted handling they received at times when, on the one hand, Negro Ph. D.s were to be found serving as orderlies and, on the other hand, men who lagged far behind in educational resources were thrown into combat units without compensating training. The prewar "M Day" plans in fact looked toward no opportunity for Negroes to serve save as stevedores and such, unless public pressure might call for the introduction of them into combat.

Sat 3-9-46

"Now there will be all types of Negro units, both combat and service, but limited in size to infantry regiments. Negro officers are to be accepted and will command the Negro units. Beyond this "qualified individuals" will be used "in appropriate special and overhead units." The last shows that the Army has learned from the fact that a splendid record was written by Negro volunteers who were fed into white units on the western front toward the end of the war. This fact receives recognition in the report upon which the new policy is based—a report drown with exceptional candor, imagination and common sense by four generals, three of them native Southerners."

Chemist Cited By War Dept. For Food Research

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill

Sat 3-2-46

Dr. Lloyd A. Hall, outstanding Chicago chemist, was awarded a certificate of merit this week for his contributions to the war effort in World War II.

Director of research for the Griffith Laboratories, Dr. Hall was one of five executives of the company cited.

He did important work on the sterilization of cereals and canned foods, production of spray dried whole egg powder, protein hydrolysates for dehydrated soups, antioxidants for fats and oils, meats and meat products, production of synthetic spice seasonings, development of a film for the treatment of burns.

The certificate to Dr. Hall reads in part, "for meritorious service in the research and development phases of the World War II food program of the Army."

John Robert Badger

World View

Chicago Defender, Ill.

The Negro's War History

HISTORIANS will one day record the contribution of our people towards the military victory over the Fascist axis powers. Such a task will require the objectivity given by time and the judicious selectivity of subject-matter which is possible only on the basis of much-accumulated factual detail. Neither exists today.

Nevertheless, sufficient detail does exist for some people to offer preliminary judgments. And such a person is Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas, of the 14th California congressional district—that is, a section of Los Angeles largely populated with Negroes. 2-16-46

Mrs. Douglas has placed in the Congressional Record a "partial record of Negro devotion and heroism in the cause of human freedom gathered from the files of the War and Navy Departments." It is a good service she is doing, and I wish there were more of her caliber in the Congress. Her "partial record" was issued in the midst of the poll tax filibuster against the Fair Employment Practice measure, and contains more truth per typewritten line than the whole of the garbage which issued from the mouths of such "legislative Fascists" as Rankin, Bilbo, Eastland and Ellender.

Eisenhower's Statement

Saturday

WITHOUT reservation, I would recommend to all Defender readers to read this "partial record" compiled by Mrs. Douglas. And for a good many Defender readers who have writing and speaking and teaching to do, I would suggest that you write to Mrs. Douglas and ask her for a copy for your own files.

Mrs. Douglas introduces the material with a speech in the House which contains the following significant paragraph: "Three-fourths of all Negroes in the armed forces came from areas in this land of the free where their people had been held down for generations, denied education, denied the use of tools any more complicated than a hoe, denied the right to participate in self-government, denied even the right to self-respect. For them, equal educational opportunities, equal pay for equal work, practically any opportunity to work at skilled trades simply did not exist. They went into the armed forces ill-equipped, through no fault of their own, for the tremendous job required of them. But they did the job, all the same, handicap or no handicap. And they did it magnificently."

Among the numerous facts and testimony which Mrs. Douglas cites to bolster her statement are several quotations from General Eisenhower, all of which congratulate Negro troops for valor and devotion to duty. General "Ike's" statement at a press conference in Paris on June 15, 1945, is especially pertinent. He said:

"To start with, I would like to say this: That I do not differentiate among soldiers. I do not say white soldiers or Negro soldiers and I do not say American or British soldiers. To my mind, I have had a task in this war that makes me look upon soldiers as soldiers. 2-16-46

"Now I have seen Negro soldiers in this war, and I have many reports on their work where they have rendered very valuable contributions and some of them with the greatest enthusiasm. In late November, when we were getting short of reinforcements, replacements, some 2,600 Negro soldiers, volunteered for frontline service and they did good work. All my commanders reported that these volunteers did excellent work.

"But their major job has been in Service of Supply, engineer units, quartermaster units, ordnance units. There, so far as I know and certainly so far as any official reports, they have performed equally with every kind of ordnance battalion, quartermaster battalion, and engineer battalion. They have done their job and they have done the job given them."

Negro Veterans

2-16-46

SUCH are among the bright pages of the history of the Negro-American in World War II. Mrs. Douglas' record contains numerous citations of individual bravery. It is a roster of heroes.

Sat.

But the historian of the future will need to juxtapose these bright pages against many cloudy ones. He will have to represent the Negro's contribution to victory as a process of struggle, in which the contribution was made against numerous obstacles and efforts to prevent its being made.

And having evaluated his facts and set forth his judgment, he will have to note, as an ironic comment on the so-called American "way of life," that the record of the Negro's achievement in the battle for liberty was given to the Congress precisely at a time when a handful of little men were exercising their prerogatives to establish "legislative fascism," to subvert the victory in the war, and to wrench from the Negro's hand the right to work. And the historian will also have to note that the Negro veterans of World War II were Jim Crowed and excluded from many veteran organizations, and denied many provisions of the GI "Bill of Rights."

NAACP HISTORIAN

MISS JEAN BYERS

Smith College graduate and former employe of Time and Life Magazines, who has been commissioned by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to write an authentic history of the Negro in World War II. Miss Byers, who is 22, is a native of Boston and will present a history to offset unfavorable reports circulated by prejudiced publications and individuals to discredit Negro fighting men. Sat 2-23-46

Legendary Guerrilla Head Survives Torture on Luzon

Afro American 2-9-46

By JESUS V. MEERITT

MANILA.—A sort of legend in the country districts of Central Luzon, Joseph A. Bunch, 68, a be-medalled veteran of the Spanish-American War who had amassed considerable savings, gave all he had for the support of the resistance movement, earning the title, "The Black Santa Claus of the Guerillas." One of the leaders of the underground movement, he made his Guerilla outfits the best fed, best-clothed and best-equipped in the area. For three years, it has been revealed, he gave the entire harvest of his vast rice lands to the fighters.

Joseph Bunch

$10,000 Offered by Japs

Fleeing to the mountains of Cordilleras in January, 1942, to evade internment in a civilian concentration camp, Bunch soon became the leader of a hidden army, with a $10,000 price on his head.

2-9-46

Although he evaded the Jap "Gestapo," native spies and collaborators for a while, he was finally captured in September, 1943, and for six months underwent torture by expert sadists.

According to Bunch, who is now rehabilitating his war-damaged properties, he was whipped for two hours, slugged on the head and face every day for three months, until his face was disfigured and his teeth gone.

Mutilitated Body Exhibited

His thumbs, a leg and ribs broken and deaf in one ear, Bunch, who underwent degrading bestial torture, was exhibited to the people by the Japs as a warning to those hostile to the established regime.

Finally, relief came with his escape in February, 1944, back to the mountains of Pangasinan, where Bunch, who lived in North Carolina, remained in hiding with his army until the province was liberated.

Chicagoan In Jap-Held Town Hung By Thumbs

By JACQUELINE LOPEZ

A man can feel young, as if life were just beginning, when he can start out on a tour of the world at the age of 64.

If he happened to start that tour in about February, 1938, he was almost sure to run into some of the excitement of World War II.

Lewis Livingston, Chicago-born Negro and world-by-world traveler, sailed from San Francisco in February, 1938. He visited the Hawaiian islands, spent nine days in Japan, and several years in the Philippines.

Japanese War Begins

The morning of December 8, 1941, found Livingston passing the time of day with a swarthy Filipino in the streets of the picturesque tourist town Baguio, high in the mountains of Luzon.

Baguio was a very peaceful and very beautiful town, 5,000 feet above sea-level. There was no war or rumors of war on that sunny December 8.

It was not unusual to hear the motors of airplanes droning overhead, as they were on this morning, for the American camp, Camp John Hay, was situated on the outskirts of Baguio.

Livingston's companion, peering up at the flight formation, remarked that the Americans were on maneuvers. The men continued the morning conversation.

Japs Bomb Town

Then came one of the moments one never forgets. The whistle and ear-blasting explosion of bombs replaced the hum-drum of daily business.

The Filipino citizens and American tourists of Baguio peered into the sky and over the rooftops of the town toward Camp John Hay.

Smoke, flames and screams of the dying belched into the air after each explosion. The planes were identified as Japanese. There was no maneuver. It was World War II.

Lewis Livingston, Negro American, swarthy, white-haired, watched with the Filipinos as the Japanese soldiers marched into the city, thousands strong from one direction. They watched panic-stricken American tourists and officials scurrying out of the city in the opposite direction.

Round Up Americans

With quick, calm efficiency, the Japanese rounded up the American citizens who remained, the Chinese and Indians, and crowded "enemy nationals" into Baguio's school house.

The Japs passed by Livingston. He was free until a Filipino "informed" reported him to the Japanese, an American, an enemy.

LEWIS LIVINGSTON

Here's a pass. You can go wherever you wish. We won't harm you."

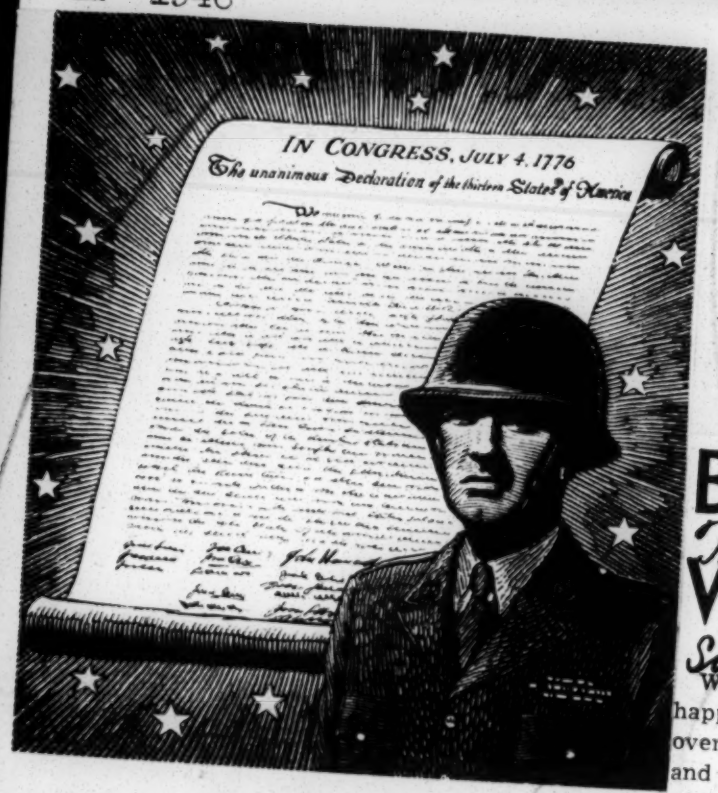
Hung By Thumbs

Several days later, this conversation ran through Livingston's mind many times during the five long hours he hung by his thumbs in the Baguio prison, while Jap soldiers beat him unmercifully. For ten days after he lay, semi-conscious, on a prison cot.

what 'you people' go through in America. I've lived in America. I know how they treat the Negro.

41m 1946

General



A Prayer For July Fourth

The New York Times
New York, N.Y.
Sun. 6-30-46

BY JOSEPH AUSLANDER

Lord God of battle, whose victorious hand
Upheld our banners, whose triumphant breath
Sustained our trumpets over sea and land,
Lord God of life and death:

Now, in this solemn hour, as we record
Thy mercy to our fathers, let the guns
Less loudly than our hearts praise Thee, O Lord,
And thank Thee for our sons.

Lord, in a world where still the saber rattles
Over the graves of our heroic dead,
Help us hold fast that hope, Lord God of battles,
For which they fought and bled.

Their blood upon the birth-certificate
Of freedom gleams as fresh and glows as clear
As when their fathers' fathers stood up straight
And called all men to hear.

Lord, there are fools within and foes without
Who, when the anxious hearts of men grow faint,
Make mock of them and Thee, and would cast out
The soldier and the saint.

And some wear pious masks upon their faces,
And mouth brave maxims out of Jefferson,
The while they hate all colors, creeds and races—
Save, by Thy leave, their own.

Help us keep bright our passion for the truth,
Pride in our land, our people and our story
That flashes on the forehead of our youth
Plumed with immortal glory.

In freedom's name, in freedom's holy name,
Bless Thou the bread we break, the bread we share
Lord, let one world Thy Fatherhood proclaim,
One peace Thy love declare.

Never let time our spacious enterprise
Restrict or tarnish as the spirit narrows;
Nor greed betray the eagles in men's eyes
To brawl for crumbs like sparrows.

Book Of The Year Tells War Record Of Negroes

The Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 6-22-46

War, like a baseball game, is a happy hunting ground, after it is over, for the compilers, historians, and encyclopedists to gather round and write the "record"—hits, runs and errors.

Such a book of record is the 1946 Encyclopedia Britannica.

Fortunately, from this log of a voyage that is done, facts and truths may be found of value to the world in its struggle towards democracy.

Almost 700,000 Negroes were serving in the U. S. Army at the end of World War II, according to the encyclopedia. There were 165,397 more in the Navy. Of these 8,000 were army officers and 50 held commissions in the Navy. The WAVES also had 60 enlisted women.

Included in the books report are the combat achievements of two divisions, composed entirely of Negroes, the 92nd and 93rd.

These two divisions, states the record, "earned over-all creditable service and combat records, with numerous instances of unit and individual citations." The 92nd, which saw service in the European theater, sustained 5,752 casualties and received a total of 12,096 awards. The 93rd served in the Pacific area.

Alain L. Locke, recently appointed professor of philosophy at the University of Wisconsin, and author of the Book of the Year article on American Negroes says in the last stages of the European campaign, "Combat integration of Negro troops was successfully tried." Locke declared that during the Battle of the Bulge 2,600 of them were involved in dangerous missions and engagements.

The Amphibious Invasion Award was given to 32 Negro units, he points out, and the 99th Pursuit and 332nd fighter squadron, with a record of 261 enemy planes, received seven Distinguished Flying Crosses, plus many individual awards and unit citations.

Col. B. J. Davis, Jr., commander of the Negro air force units in Italy was presented with a merit award and was assigned to command the new 477th composite group at Godman Field, Ky., the article says.

"The official consensus about the Negro's war efficiency was favorable," Locke states in his article, "and Negro army enlistments, at 18 per cent, far exceeded both Army and populations quotas."

Truman K. Gibson Tells of Army's Progress in Race Relations Since 1940

The Call, Kansas City, Mo.
Fri. 10-11-46

CARLISLE, Pa.— (ANP) — A graphic picture of the army's progress in race relations since 1940 was painted here Monday by Truman K. Gibson Jr., former civilian-aide to the secretary of war, before the army information and education school here.

"During my service in the war department, I witnessed radical changes in the approach to morale problems," he said. "From the essentially haphazard, hit and miss method employed in the 1940's there developed the highly scientific and specialized methodology that you now consider at this splendid school.

"The fact that the army has moved so far in six years is an encouraging indication in these days of a rapidly expanding citizen army," he remarked.

"Balanced Progress"

He called the army's improvement within a six-year period "balanced progress," then added that "this necessity for balance applies in the field of race. No problems have perplexed the war department any more than those arising out of how and to what extent Negro soldiers should be utilized."

Gibson warned that "the surest way to run into trouble is to assume that you 'know how' to handle Negroes. Such officers in the army are lumped by Negro soldiers into one big category, 'the know how boys,' who assume they can treat all Negroes like their parents or relatives treated southern Negro farm workers.

"Negroes do not constitute a single homogeneous group," he told his listeners. "The only thing they possess in common is color and that varies so greatly that even it could not be said to be a common feature. The untutored Negro of the back woods of Louisiana is wholly unlike a graduate of a northern university living in an urban center. Any generalization or a mind set to lump such wholly dissimilar men together can only produce trouble."

Studies Made

Several official war department studies on the performance of Negro troops were made prior to 1940, he revealed, which accounted for the army's anti-Negro premises on the utilization of Negroes, Gibson stated. Here is how the Negro soldier fitted in the nation's mobilization plans six years ago:

"Negroes should be segregated into separate units (a) because of the statutes of the late 1860's authorizing the formation of four (4) Negro regiments, two (2) of infantry and two (2) of cavalry; (b) because 'this policy has proven satisfactory over a long period of years' and (c) because any other policy would have social repercussions and the army cannot 'get ahead of' the country on this question.

Not Adaptable

"Negro soldiers are not adapt-

able to modern combat conditions because of certain racial characteristics, the pre-1940 premises stated. 'As fighting troops the Negro must be rated as second-class material; this is due primarily to his inferior intelligence and lack of mental and moral qualifications. Negro troops as combat troops under modern war conditions never rose to the standard of white units even when led by white officers.

"Negro officers have failed because of their lack of character and the inherent distrust of Negroes for leadership. The principal cause of the failure was the inefficiency of colored officers....

"The general conclusion that has resulted from these studies has been that the army should use Negro troops only in segregated units; that as few Negro organizations as possible should be established and that these should be non-combatant. The following consistently appeared in all plans prior to 1941, 'the largest unit of any arm or service to be organized of Negro personnel is the regiment.'

"Gibson, said the general, in "rather reluctantly agreeing that some Negro combat forces were not up to required standards, blamed social and economic handicaps at home for Negroes' inability to develop leadership as quickly or as well as white American soldiers.

The general explained: "Informally, I agreed with Mr. Gibson's view and suggested that since the Negro, through no fault of his own, had been unable to find in America during the last hundred years, completely equal opportunities to develop his full social and economic potential, it would appear profitable if, for the next hundred years, American Negroes could be afforded the opportunities which Mr. Gibson claimed they had been denied. My comments were in no way intended or offered as ridicule either to the American Negro at home, or the Negro soldier in service." 7-30-46

Reviewing Gunnar Myrdal's six-picture magazine, picked up the words (NEWSWEEK, Sept. 16), decrying them as "the shrill hysterics of Hitler."

Last week the embarrassed general "wants the embarrassed general to set the record straight. Gibson, said the general, in "

ARMY: A General on Negroes

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dour and short-spoken, Gen. Joseph T. McNarney had mentally filed and forgotten the conversation he had that sunny day over a year ago with Truman K. Gibson, Negro civilian aide whom the War Department had sent to inspect Negro troops under the general's command in the Mediterranean. But Gibson, out of government service, and now writing a newspaper column for The Pittsburgh Courier, quoted what he claimed were McNarney's words: "The Negro is a failure as a soldier. It will be 100 years before he can develop to a point where greater he will be on a parity with white Americans." Ebony, widely circulated Negro

4/m

Proof of Last War

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Better Leadership In Army Is Urged

Sat. 12-21-46

WASHINGTON—(NNPA)—The war proved that colored troops must have superior leadership and that there must be a more critical selection of officers to serve with them.

That is the opinion of Maj. Robert F. Cocklin, who served with the Ninety-third Infantry Division during three and a half years.

In an article in the December issue of the Infantry Journal, Major Cocklin charges that the colored press did a disservice to colored troops by continually screaming that colored soldiers were being discriminated against.

CRITICIZES PRESS

"A less sensational and distorted Negro press," he states, "could have promoted understanding between the races by encouraging the colored soldier to demonstrate his capabilities in the performance of his duty as a good citizen and soldier."

The biggest problem confronting the officers who trained the Ninety-third Division, says Major Cocklin, "was the general inability of the colored soldier to assimilate instruction." He explains that in the Army General Classification test scores of the soldiers in the division went into the two lowest grades and as a result the training program had to be slowed down and simplified.

Major Cocklin also asserts that there were not enough men in the division qualified to accept the responsibilities of a noncommissioned officer. "Altogether too often these jobs had to be filled by men who had neither the actual nor potential qualifications of intelligence nor the requisite sense of responsibility to make good noncommissioned officers," he states.

When the Division was first activated, most of its officer personnel were white. After the division was activated, colored officers in the lower grades began to be assigned to it from officer candidate schools and the Reserve Corps.

The high standards required of candidates for OCS virtually prohibited a very large proportion of colored men from being chosen for this training, Major Cocklin states, but those who were selected won their commissions through close application and hard work.

959 Negro Units Outside U.S. As Of April, 1946

The Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 1-6-46

WASHINGTON—As of April 1, 1946, 959 units with Negro troops numbering approximately 120,000 men, were stationed outside the continental United States, an official War Department release stated this week.

These units, said the report, were stationed in all the overseas theatres except the Africa-Middle East Theater, with most of the men scattered on islands in the Pacific.

Quartermaster Corps units, groups, battalions, companies, platoons and detachments, numbered 528 of the total, with a Negro troop complement of 25,000 men.

The report stated that in April the Army Air Forces had 121 Negro units overseas. These included Air Cargo Resupply squadrons, engineer aviation battalions, companies and detachments and ammunition and truck companies.

The transportation corps had 104 units overseas, including port companies, headquarters and headquarters detachments and Amphibian truck companies.

Negro units serving in the corps of engineers numbered 85, including general service regiments, combat battalions, dump truck companies, water supply companies and fire fighting platoons.

Negro units in the army ground forces at that time consisted of one tank battalion, six field artillery battalions and two infantry regiments.

Two Negro companies of the chemical warfare service were still active at that time as were 19 companies, platoons an detachments of the medical department, five companies of the corps of military police, eight army ground forces bands and one special service company.

The Negro in World War II

Forerunner of an untold number of volumes which may be expected to extoll the contributions of Negro GI's (and others of the armed forces) in the recent attempt to settle international differences by force, is John Silvera's opus, pages unnumbered and unimaginatively titled, "The Negro in World War II" (Military Press, Inc., Baton Rouge, La., $4).

The Courier

Picture material, selected from official files, depicts the role played by the Negro GI, but the historic presentation is woefully inadequate, even to one whose contacts with the Armed Forces of the U. S. were limited to civilian glimpses of continental military posts and outposts.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

GI Historian Silvera (formerly a lieutenant in the Air Corps) served as intelligence and public relations officer for Col. B. O. Davis Jr., at Godman Field, Ky., until his recent release from active service. His duties and contacts in the Army gave him an unusual opportunity to get an over-all view of the Negro's participation in World War II. Moreover, his work in intelligence and public relations gave him access to a wide variety of pictures and stories.

In view of the tremendous store of material, both pictorial and factual, at his disposal, it is difficult to see how Silvera fell so far short of his goal of presenting a broad historical account of the exploits, the courage and sacrifice of the Negro in World War II. Much is omitted that might have been of inestimable value in pointing up the achievements of Negro GI's and refuting the charges of those who claim that the tan doughboy shirked his fighting duties.

The book covers (superficially) action in Africa, Italy, France, Belgium and Germany. In rather sparsely selected pictures, and even more sparsely assembled captions and copy, it tells of fighting in the Pacific—New Guinea, Saipan, Okinawa and the Philippines. Also included are pictorial accounts of the great Alcan Highway engineering feat, much of which was performed by Negro engineering corpsmen; the famous Negro fighting units, the 93rd and 92nd Infantry Divisions, both of which "sweated it out" at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., before going to the Pacific and the ETO, respectively; Negroes in other branches of the Army, Navy, WAC's, WAVES and Army Nurse Corps.

Sat. 11-23-46

Most of these pix fail to show much of anything that is really significant. The ANC picture "spread," for example, was obviously posed, and shows very little that reflects to the glory and credit of the Negro Army nurse who served valiantly at home and abroad. In fact, "women in the war" seems to have been covered in a hurry; the entire section looks like a brush-off job, with poor copy-reading thrown in for good measure.

Much of the copy used in the book is taken verbatim from the public relations releases that emanated from the War Department's press desk. It is all right as far as it goes, but it doesn't go far enough. There are no listings of Negroes who received citations for outstanding heroism and military exploits. And it seems a pity that the author did not find an opportunity to use one good photo of a dead Negro combat soldier. Apparently, the white press finds such unsage anathema, but with a Negro author attempting to present "a study in human relations . . . the story of a united Army and Navy operating for the common good against a common foe, inspired by one patriotism and taking orders through a common command, it should not have been such a chore to present more material of a significant and documentary nature.

THELMA THURSTON GORHAM
Berkeley 3, Calif.

PATTERSON LAUDS NEGROES' WAR ROLE

New York Times New York, N.Y.

Secretary Pays Tribute to W. H. Hastie, Honor Guest at Luncheon Here

Tue. 4-30-46

An ever-increasing role for the Negro in American life was predicted yesterday by Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson at a luncheon at the Hotel Roosevelt in honor of William H. Hastie, whose appointment as Governor of the Virgin Islands by President Truman is pending before the Senate.

The luncheon was attended by 400 prominent New Yorkers, mostly lawyers, there to honor the first Negro appointed to so high an administrative post in our Government.

Secretary Patterson, recalling that Mr. Hastie was civilian aide to the War Department in handling Negro problems, noted that in 1940, there were five Negro officers and 5,000 Negro soldiers in our armed forces, mostly in service and labor battalions. By the end of the war there were 8,000 Negro officers and 900,000 Negro soldiers engaged in every branch of the service. Tue. 4-30-46

The success in utilizing Negro manpower was largely the result of Mr. Hastie's work, not as a Negro, but as a patriotic American, Secretary Patterson declared. He added that last fall he had appointed a special Army board to consider further the position of the Negro in the armed forces and that the report that was made was critical of the Army for never reaching full utilization of Negro manpower.

He predicted, however, that the recommendations of that special board would be carried out, and the Negro's role in the armed forces would steadily improve. Likewise, he declared, it will improve in American life in general.

He compared the fight to a battleline, in which the movement would be generally forward, though occasionally there might be setbacks. He, as well as other speakers, hailed the Hastie appointment as a symbol of progress in that fight. Tue. 4-30-46

Francis P. H. Plimpton, representing the trustees of Amherst College, presented to Mr. Hastie a gift from Amherst alumni, to be given to the legal defense fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, whose counsel Mr. Hastie has been.

Walter White, secretary of the association, said Mr. Hastie's work for it had been so valuable that sometimes he hoped the opposition to the Hastie appointment might be successful so that Mr. Hastie would stay in the United States.

Arthur Garfield Hays presided and read telegrams of praise of Mr. Hastie from President Truman, Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug and Thurman Arnold. Among those present were former Governor Charles Poletti, C. C. Burlingham, Charles Evans Hughes Jr., Charles W. Taussig, Arthur B. Spingarn and Channing Tobias.

Tells Why Negro Soldiers Did Best

Memphis Press-Scimitar

By JAMES L. HICKS
NNPA Staff Writer

CHICAGO, Ill. —(NNPA)— Patriotism was not the only motivating factor that moved the colored soldier to do his best in the war just closed, Major Rutherford B. Stevens, first colored psychiatrist to serve in an integrated Veterans Hospital, said here last Thursday. 6-7-46

Speaking to a convention of the American Psychiatric Association in a frank discussion of the reactions of colored soldiers to racial segregation and discrimination during the war, Major Stevens said the average colored soldier had faced many more psychological difficulties in the army than his white comrades-in-arms which had made the emotional components of his complaints difficult to understand even by psychiatrists.

FACTORS MENTIONED

Some of the factors urging the colored man to do his best, Major Stevens declared, were: the feeling that military service offered a chance to satisfy the desire to be thought a full fledged American; the hope that the war would result in an improvement in conditions affecting his race; and the desire to escape from a mode of living that was more or less entirely unsatisfactory. Memphis, Tenn.

Despite these motivations, he continued, segregation in the service proved a "constantly annoying emotional cancer, whose growth depended to a great extent on the other important racial factor, discrimination."

Declaring that good motivation and morale bear an inverse relation to wartime psychiatric disorders, Major Stevens said that poor motivation in the colored soldier was based on a combination of racial and personal factors.

"Negroes are not all alike," he said. "They differ from each other just as any other individuals do. There is evidence to prove that the Negro needs only equality of opportunity to make progress equal

SSS STATEMENT

6-6-46

Major Stevens quoted the following statement from the first annual report of the Selective Service System:

Negroes have been notably a patriotic and loyal group. One of their outstanding characteristics is the singlemindedness of their patriotism. They have built in America a fine record of loyalty and willingness to support and defend their native land.

Memphis Tenn.

"Five years of participation in our armed forces by large numbers of Negroes with numerous reports of mistreatment on a racial basis, has dampened the spirit, but has not changed the fundamental causes of this patriotism," Major Stevens declared.

He then asserted that the poor economic status and lack of education of many colored men prior to induction resulted in poorer health with an accompany increase in chronic ailments, lack of ambition or goal, and diminished industry, all of which added to the difficulties of adjusting themselves to the military regime.

In the army, the colored man was frustrated by the lack of recreational facilities open to him during his time off, by the discrimination of certain communities where he was stationed, and by the lack of opportunity of advancement within the service because of the small number of colored officers.

The Negroes in the War

Times-Dispatch

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

In the May 27 issue of your paper I had the pleasure of reading an article by M. J. McGovern, entitled "Irrelevant Argument." Evidently he didn't take time to read about the achievements of the Negro during World War II. Please let me enlighten him on a few world-known facts. 6-9-46

The Negro has tried in every way possible to join more combat units, but due to the armed forces' segregation policy he was again and again denied this privilege.

It is true that we had only one combat division in his theater, but please don't forget the fact that there were two combat divisions all told, the Ninty-Second and Ninty-third. Also, my friend, there were combat units, battalions, trucking and engineer units, AA outfits and other service groups that saw almost as much action as the infantry. They also fought in the air, on the sea, and with the marines. Who knows how much more they could have done if more had been given the opportunity actually to get in there and fight with all the various implements of war? Tue 6-4-46

Furthermore, since when did combat troops become the only soldier to live in foxholes, etc.? Having spent 31 months in the China-Burma-India theater, I think I am qualified to say that, in the building of the "Stilwell Road" (no doubt you've heard of this path), Negro troops (noncombatant) labored and sweated, died of disease, worked in mud and filth knee-deep, lived in foxholes filled with mud and water, fought the enemy in the dreaded jungles of Burma, and while this was going on there was no distinction between who was black or white. Multiply this by thousands of similar cases in this and other theaters of war and see what you get. Richmond, Va.

No, my friend, you do us an injustice by saying that we are advocating the abolition of the segregation laws by referring to what the Negro has done in World War II. All we ask for is a free and equal opportunity to prove that we can perform the same work, with the same amount of efficiency as that of our fellowman. If given that chance, the Negro will ask for sympathy from no man.

INFURIATED READER

Richmond

Negroes in the War

Dear Editor: Tm.

Now is the time to enlighten millions of Americans who are totally ignorant of the major role that the American Negro played in the winning of World War II. Let us enumerate just a few of the things that he did:

¶ Through the effort of Dr. Charles Drew of Howard University, in his research in blood plasma, blood banks used by Great Britain and the United States saved thousands of lives. 6-5-46

¶ The contribution of Sgt. Joe Louis, when he laid his title on the line twice for the benefit of two service organizations . . .

¶ Negro troops built the magnificent Canadian-Alaskan Highway six months ahead of schedule. And 70 out of every 100 persons who constructed the Ledo Highway, where only 42 miles of its total length of 1044 miles were worked in friendly territory, were Negroes. 6-5-46

¶ In the ETO the Negroes handled 75 per cent of the ammunition—and made an enviable record firing it too. Tm.

¶ One of the most colorful outfits of the war, the 99th Pursuit Squadron, which was a War Department experiment, did so well that another all-Negro Fighter Group, the 332nd, was formed and joined the 99th. Newark, N.J.

¶ The lads of the 999th Artillery Battalion who fought in Normandy, Northern France, the Rhineland and Central Europe.

¶ The accomplishments of the Negro Medics of the 723rd Medical Sanitation Co., working with the 77th Evacuation Hospital, which in a six week period moved 15,000 patients under very adverse conditions.

¶ People don't know that a great part of Gen. Montgomery's 8th Army was composed of black Colonial troops. Wed.

¶ The famous 92nd Division won 12,696 American and 48 Foreign Awards for valor. 6-5-46

¶ Among those Negro outfits who helped make history are the 93rd Infantry Division, 969th Field Artillery, 777th Field Artillery, 707th Field Artillery, 761st Tank Batallion and the 784th Tank Batallion. 6-5-46

¶ And finally are these Negroes who helped perfect the atom bomb: Dr. William J. Knox, who headed the group at Columbia University; Dr. Ernest Wilkens, a 21-year-old mathematical wizard; Dr. Moddie Taylor, Sherman Carter, Jasper Jeffire, Benjamin Scott, George Williams, Robert Omahandru.

The half has not been told . . .

New York THOMAS W. LOWE

Former Commander Says Negro Inferior

8-24-46 Sat

Black Dispatch

NEW YORK — (ANP)—Henry N. Sachs, white World War II veteran, said in a letter last week to the American Veterans Committee Bulletin, that "Negroes as a group make poorer soldiers than whites." Oklahoma

Sachs, who says he spent two and one half of his five and one half years in the army in the Mediterranean theatre, stated that he was in command of several colored ammunition companies, one with colored officers, and dealt with many colored companies on a daily basis. He feels that his experience qualify him to make the statement that "Negroes are inferior."

"It is unfortunate that the mental and educational standards of the Negro are quite low," said the veteran, "and that, therefore, it takes a white officer of unusual ability and perseverance to make a success out of a colored outfit—and without exception, every one of these capable officers prayed

of the new book. Commenting on Col. Davis remarked, "Your book is the author of "The Negroes in World War II" a significant volume on the part played by Negroes throughout the war. Silvera declared that "it furnished at the Base by Col. B. O. Davis, Jr., Lockbourne (AO., Silvera not familiar with this subject." chatted briefly with the Colonel classed it as "certainly a good presenting him with a copy of his book to have in our home libraries." Greeted at Lockbourne Air Base, the week visited Silvera is the gro In World volume on the groes through

AUTHOR AND COLONEL - John D. Silvera, former Public Relations officer for the 477th Composite Group at Godman Field last

Encyclopaedia Britannica gives data on Negro in army

Los Angeles, Calif. 6-8-46 Sat.

Tribune

CHICAGO—Almost 700,000 Negroes were serving in the U. S. Army at the end of World War II, and 165,397 more were in the Navy, according to the 1946 Encyclopaedia Britannica Book of the Year. Nearly 8,000 were Army officers, 50 held officers' commissions in the Navy and 60 women were enlisted in the WAVES says the Book of the Year.

Included in the year book's report on outstanding Negro combat records are the achievements of the 92nd division in the European theater and the 93rd division in the Pacific which "earned over-all creditable service and combat records, with numerous instances of unit and individual citations." The 92nd division sustained 5,752 casualties and received a total of 12,096 awards, the publication points out.

Author of the Book of the Year article on American Negroes is a Negro, Alain LeRoy Locke, professor of philosophy at Howard university. Locke's article reveals that 2,600 Negro volunteers were involved in dangerous engagements during the Battle of the Bulge, the siege of Bastogne and the rapid advance across the Rhine as far as Nuernberg. At the Bastogne siege, the Britannica Book of the Year reports, Capt. Charles I. Thomas of Detroit, Michigan, received the Distinguished Service Cross and the 614th tank destroyer battalion won a special unit citation. "In the last stages of the European campaign, especially in the 1st and 7th armies, combat integration of white and Negro troops was successfully tried," Dr. Locke said. 6-8-46. Sat.

Thirty-two Negro units received the Amphibious Invasion Award, according to the year book. Locke also points out that the 99th pursuit squadron and the 332nd fighter squadron, with a record of 261 enemy planes, received 7 Distinguished Flying Crosses, as well as many other individual awards and unit citations. L.A. Calif.

Locke states in his report, "The official consensus about the Negro's war efficiency was favorable, and Negro Army re-enlistments, at 18 per cent, far exceeded both Army and population quotas."

McNarney Holds Negro Troops Need 'New and Wider' Chance To Develop Leadership Skill

Times-Dispatch Richmond, Va. Sun. 9-22-46

BERLIN, Sept. 21—(AP)—General Joseph T. McNarney declared today that the Negro soldier needs "new and wider opportunities" to develop standards of leadership demanded in certain types of combat duties, and denied that he ever had said the Negro was a failure as a soldier.

McNarney said he had made a statement that leadership qualities in the Negro soldier were below the required efficiency standard for certain types of combat duty, but that this was due to the Negro's inability to find "in America during the last 100 years" equal opportunity for complete economic and social development.

Referring specifically to a statement on Negro soldier leadership made in a conversation with Truman K. Gibson, Jr., Negro aide in the War Department during the latter's inspection of Negro troops in Italy last year, the United States commander in the European theater said:

"It was intended as a frank admission that the leadership qualities evident were below the standards required for the efficient performance of certain types of combat duties, and an equally frank statement that for some time to come the Negro soldier would need new and wider opportunities, in order to develop the standards of leadership required."

McNarney Reported

McNarney said he reported to the War Department on his talk with Gibson after he was informed that the Pittsburgh Courier published a column "apparently written by Mr. Gibson, in which I am erroneously quoted as having said 'the Negro is a failure as a soldier. It will be a hundred years before he can develop to a point where he will be on a parity with Americans.' Very bluntly, this quotation is inaccurate."

McNarney said that during the conversation Gibson "rather reluctantly agreed" that some Negro combat forces were not up to required standards, particularly in respect to leadership.

He said that Gibson expressed the view that the American Negro, due to social and economic conditions at home, entered the Army with specific disadvantages which resulted in his lack of ability to develop leadership in combat as quickly or as well as the white American soldier.

"Informally, I agreed with Gibson's view, and suggested that since the Negro, through no fault of his own, had been unable to find in America during the last 100 years completely equal opportunities to develop his full social and eonomic potential, it would appear profitable if, for the next hundred years, American Negroes could be afforded the opportunities which Mr. Gibson claimed they had been denied," McNarney declared.

Comments Not Ridicule

"My comments were in no way intended or offered as ridicule, either to the American Negro at home or the Negro soldier in the service."

In Chicago, Gibson said Saturday that "what I reported in the Pittsburgh Courier was the conversation in which General McNarney generalized about the conduct of Negro troops in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations. His remarks principally concerned combat troops. These generalizations were based on reports of alleged incidents that had been sent to him by lower unit commanders." 9-21-46

He added that an Army board of officers had considered McNarney's official reports, and had "rejected their validity." Gibson said he visited frontline units and talked again with McNarney, and that the general "did except certain units—principally the artillery—from his generalizations," and "did agree that there were contributing causes, resulting from unequal opportunities for Negroes in civilian life, to some of the incid[illegible] ported to him.

"I did not at any time regard General McNarney's statement as ridicule. While I did not agree with them, nor with some of his reports to the War Department, I regarded them as sincere expressions."

McNARNEY SAYS HE WAS MISQUOTED BY GIBSON ON NEGRO SOLDIERS' ABILITY DURING WAR

The Black Dispatch Oklahoma City, Okla.

Claims Troops' Leadership Qualities Were Good as Compared to White Fighting Men

Sat. 10-5-46

BLAMES MINORITY OPPORTUNITIES IN UNITED STATES

BERLIN, Sept. — (NNPA) — Denying that he had 'lurred colored American soldiers, General Joseph T. McNarney last Saturday said they needed "new and wider opportunities" to develop standards of leadership demanded in certain types of combat duties be on a parity with Americans.'

Truman K. Gibson, Jr., former civilian aide to the Secretary of War, who toured American Army installations in the Mediterranean and European theaters during the war to observe and report on the activities of colored troops, had attributed to General McNarney a statement that colored soldiers were a failure.

General McNarney denied that he had ever made any such statement. He admitted he had said that leadership qualities in colored soldiers were below the required efficiency standard for certain types of combat, but that this should be attributed to the inability of colored people to find "in America during the last 100 years" equal opportunity for complete economic and social development.

Referring specifically to a statement on colored soldier leadership made in a conversation with Mr. Gibson during the latter's visit to the Ninety-second Infantry Division and other colored units in Italy last year, the United States commander in the European theater said:

"It was intended as a frank admission that the leadership qualities evident were below the standard required for the efficient performance of certain types of combat duties, and an equally frank statement that for some time to come the Negro soldier would need new and wider opportunities in order to develop the standards of leadership required."

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General McNarney said that during the conversation Mr. Gibson "rather reluctantly agreed" that some colored combat forces were not up to required standards, particularly in respect to leadership.

He said that Mr. Gibson expressed the opinion that colored Americans, be cause of social and economic conditions at home, entered the army with specific disadvantages, which resulted in their lack of ability to develop leadership in combat as quickly or as well as white American soldiers.

"Informally, I agreed with Mr. Gibson's view and suggested that since the Negro, through no fault of his own, had been unable to find in America during the last 100 years completely equal opportunities to develop his full social and economic potential, it would appear profitable if, for the next hundred years, American Negroes would be afforded the opportunities which Mr. Gibson claimed they had been denied," General McNarney declared.

"My comments were in no way intended or offered as ridicule, either to the American Negro or the Negro soldier in the service."

In Chicago, Mr. Gibson said Saturday that "What I reported in The Pittsburgh Courier was the conversatfon in which General McNarney generalized about the conduct of Negro troops in the Mediterranean theater of operations. His remarks principally concerned combat troops. These generalizations were based on reports of alleged incidents that had been sent to him by lower unit commanders."

He added that an army board of officers had considered General McNarney's official reports, and had "rejected their validity."

Mr. Gibson said he visited front-

line units and talked again with General McNarne", and that the General "did except certain units —principally the artillery from his generalizations," and "did agree that there were contributing causes, resulting from unequal opportunities for Negroes in civilian life, to some of the incidents reported to him."

Mr. Gibson added that he "did not at any time regard General McNarney's statements as ridicule. While I did not agree with them nor with some of his reports to the War Department, I regarded them as sincere expressions." General McNarney's attitude.

In Washington last Sunday, War Department officials denied that the recruiting of colored troops for the European theater was stopped, as said, because the authorized strength of colored personnel in that theater had been reached.

41m 1946

General

Comrades On Troopship Prove Integration Can Work

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sun. 7-20-46

Army and Navy contentions that Jim Crow is essential to the armed forces was dramatically disproved by a shipload of Negro and white troops fresh from the battlefields who lived in close camaraderie for several weeks aboard a homebound troopship recently.

The event was reported by a discharged veteran of several Pacific operations. The program of demobilizing men individually instead of by organization has forced the army to abandon patterns of segregation tenaciously followed during the war years.

Although he took part in a dozen large operations, the veteran reported that the only unsegregated movement was his last. It began when he was sent to a disposition center in Okinawa and continued for some 5,000 miles to San Francisco. Relations were strained during the first hours the men spent together, but as time passed, barriers to friendship broke down, and soon the men were behaving as the comrades in arms they were, he reported.

Derogatory Remarks

During previous segregated movements he said, few bull sessions or meals passed among white troops, without some derogatory or threatening remark being made against Negroes. In the first few hours at the disposition center the pattern continued as men sought out comrades from their old outfits. At meal time the first signs of change began to appear.

Negro and white troops were served in the same "chow" line, the soldiers reported. They ate at the same tables, and soon were exchanging experiences and future plans like old friends. The new relationship extended to recreation, and off duty leisure.

Complete Intermingling

When the troops went aboard a home bound transport in alphabetical order, the scramble for good bunks found Negroes and whites completely intermingled. Throughout the trip to the U. S. it was common to see groups of GIs trying to convince die-hards that traditional patterns of segregation were all wrong.

When the group debarked in San Francisco, relations were so good that white soldiers twice took issue with insults to Negroes. A military policeman on the dock shoved a Negro GI into line and called him "boy." Several nearby whites warned him about use of the word. When he repeated the insult to another man the whole group booed and threatened to throw him in the bay. The MP retreated.

Handclasping and exchanging of addresses marked the separation of many new friends, he reported, as the men parted company at Camp Knight.

BATTLE FOR FREEDOM

Mexico Tells Statesmen

The Afro-American

Colonial System Must Go

Baltimore, Md. Sat. 8-31-46

U.S. Army Removes 'Gold' and 'Silver' Signs at Pacific Posts in Panama

By S. A. HAYNES

Pleas by a Mexican that the "colonial system should disappear," and by a Cuban that the "equality of nations" be recognized, highlighted last week's plenary session of the Conference of Paris when representatives for four small non-members spoke by invitation on the proposed Italian treaty.

The Mexican Minister to Paris Alfonso Diaz; Hector de Ayala of Cuba; and Zainal A. Rahnema, Iranian Minister to Paris, said their nations are entitled to membership in the conference as signatories to the United Nations declaration agreeing not to make a separate peace with the Axis partners.

Mr. Diaz recalled Mexico's unceasing "public condemnation of Fascist doctrines;" her support of China against Japan; the strong position taken against the Fascist regime in Spain; and her declaration of war at a critical time.

Sacrifices Cited

The Minister emphasized that "thousands of Mexicans served in the Allied armies; that Mexican laborers replaced U.S. citizens called to arms; and that Mexican war materials were placed at the disposal of the Allies."

He made two major recommendations: that "territorial changes should be made, not to compensate victors, but to satisfy legitimate aspirations of peoples; and that the "colonial system should disappear and be replaced by a system of trusteeship."

Mr. Ayala of Cuba stressed the doctrine of the "equality of nations" and urged that such equality be recognized in the present conference and all others to be held hereafter. He recommended that the "new" Italy be treated as a democratic State.

The Iranian minister harked back to the historic past in the dark days of the war by reminding the statesmen that his country's role as a "supply center" was praised in a statement during the Teheran Conference by Churchill, the late President Roosevelt, and Premier Stalin.

Egyptian Claims

Wasef Ghali Pasha of Egypt advised that his country's main interest in the Italian treaty concerned "reparations and Libya." He demanded reparations for the bombing of Egyptian towns and harbors by the Italians.

He claimed two territorial areas formerly held by Italy, and advanced the hope that the Allied powers would recognize Libya as "an independent, sovereign State," adding that, if she had "need of guides and advisers," Libya's sister Arab States would be glad to supply them.

(Egypt's request for preparations and territories intrigued the Ethiopian delegation whose nation bore the brunt of Italian aerial savagery — one of the most inhuman in modern warfare — and demands three billion dollars in reparations, and the return of Eritrea and Somaliland to Ethiopian control.)

Progress in Panama

A dent has been made by non-white workers in the current campaign to wipe out the insulting symbols of "white supremacy" which magnify the discriminatory policy of the United States Government in operation of the Panama Canal, and influence Panama's racial policy.

A report from Panama City advises that the obnoxious workers' signs, "silver" for colored, and "gold" for whites, have been removed at two U.S. Army posts on the Pacific side of the canal under the commands of Cols. Woodruff and Barco.

They have been replaced by the terms "unclassified" or "ungraded—" but the policy of segregation changeth not.

West Indian Adviser

In response to appeals by West Indian citizens, the British Government has appointed V. C. Mornan as adviser on West Indian affairs in Panama, attached to the British Legation. He was welcomed last month by the West Indian colony.

A comprehensive bill designed to eliminate racial, religious, and social discriminations in Panama is pending in the National Assembly. Introduced by Deputy Felipe O. Perez of the Liberal Party, violators would be subjected to stiff fines, suspension of licenses, and deportations. It covers schools, churches, public establishments, industry, the professions and advertising.

Loren Miller taking part in Nation's conference today

The Tribune Los Angeles, Calif.

Sat. 9-21-46

Loren Miller, recognized as a restrictive covenant legal expert, is the only Negro included in the panel of national leaders and experts taking part in the two-day conference sponsored by the Nation magazine and opening today at the Ambassador hotel.

"The challenge of the post war world to the liberal movement" will be discussed in the conference sponsored jointly by the magazine and The Nation Associates.

Nationally known speakers such as Miller who represent professional, scientific, industrial and educational activities will join with laymen in analysis of problems which emerged from World War II.

First report of Europe, Palestine and the Middle East since her return to the United States will be presented by Freda Kirchwey, editor of the Nation Magazine. Last Thursday in Washington, Miss Kirchwey was named Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French Ambassador in recognition of her efforts in behalf of France during the war.

Among those to be heard are Under Secretary of the Interior, Oscar L. Chapman; Judge Thurman W. Arnold, Senator Wayne L. Morse of Oregon, Bartley C. Crum, J. Alvarez del Vayo, Foreign Minister of the last Republican Government in Spain.

Sponsoring the dinner, which is to be the concluding session of a two day conference, are more than 300 leading residents of the West Coast. The dinner committee is headed by Thomas Mann, as honorary chairman, Bartley C. Crum and Bette Davis are co-chairmen; Eddie Cantor, Helen Gahagan Douglas, Robert W. Kenny, Dudley Nichols and Allen Rivkin are Associate Chairmen.

There will be five conference sessions, all to be held at the Ambassador hotel, beginning this morning. Among the subjects to be discussed are: 1946 Elections and America's Future; America's Foreign Policy and its Relationship to World Peace; Economic Security as a Factor for Peace.

A special session is to be devoted to a discussion of how the community may be organized for the enlargement of the Democratic Way of Life, with particular reference to the role of liberals in this undertaking and the fashion in which the press, the radio, the schools and the motion pictures, may be induced to play their full part.

The panel of national leaders will be joined in the conference deliberations by a number of outstanding experts in the Pacific Coast area. These will include, in addition of Miller, Richard Boke, regional director, Bureau of Reclamation; Dr. Curtis Warren, superintendent of schools of San Francisco; Dr. William Fowler of California Institute of Technology; Dr. Harry Girvetz of Santa Barbara university, Dr. L. L. Fisher, of Berkeley university.

A Pacific Coast edition of The Nation will be published in connection with the undertaking.

This is the first West Coast conference of the organization which has held a series of conferences on current events in the East. The Nation Associates is the publisher of The Nation, oldest weekly in the United States.

Gordon New British Member on Caribbean Commission

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 8-3-46

WASHINGTON — Garnet H. Gordon of the Windward Islands, British West Indies, has been named the second unofficial member of the British section on the Caribbean Commission. Announcement of the interim appointment of Mr. Gordon, who will serve until the third session of the West Indian Conference in 1948, was made by Secretary of State Byrnes.

Garnet H. Gordon

Unofficial delegates are elected delegates but in this instance the procedure was relaxed to complete organization of the commission and because British delegates could not agree on the second delegate even after a mail ballot.

Manely Other Member

The other British member is Norman Manley, Jamaican labor leader and minority legislative spokesman, who was elected by delegates during the recent West Indian Conference.

The Caribbean Commission, organized in 1944 by Britain and U.S. to aid in solution of regional problems, was enlarged in 1945 to include governments of the Netherlands and France. All four powers look to the commission for co-operative solution of common problems, and sponsor the West Indian Conference every two years at which time representatives of 15 non-self-governing territories attend.

The matter of selection of British delegates was one of the hot issues at the last conference in St. Thomas, V.I., in March.

British territorial delegates contended that natives should have a voice in deliberations and that they could get that voice only if delegates were elected by the people. The "official" or government representatives were not qualified to speak for them, they said.

France is the only government whose territories elect delegates in such a manner. U.S. and Netherlands delegates are also usually selected by government representatives.

Has Uncle Tom Attitude

Mr. Gordon is a St. Lucia barrister, newspaper editor and member of the St. Lucia legislative council and board of education.

During the St. Thomas conference, he declared himself opposed to proposed legislation making it unlawful for West Indies Islands to discriminate on account of race or color.

He took the position that legislation was "premature," and recommended instead "good honest understanding" as the answer to discrimination in hotels, jobs and housing in West Indies territories.

People Mistrust Jimmy Byrnes ON FOREIGN POLICY

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 8-17-46

By EARL CONRAD

NEW YORK—The Negro people have a number of reasons for mistrust of our all-important and all-wrong foreign policy and not the least of these is simple rejection and a reflex of those powers forming such policy and being formulated by a proponent of feudalism in the Southland, Secretary of State James Byrnes.

"Atom Bomb Crowd"

The Negro people believe that there is an "Atom Bomb Crowd" that is now determining so much of the foreign policy and that in the center of this crowd is to be found Mr. Byrnes. They know that an organic outlook which is racist, anti-colonial, anti-color can only be a policy that will automatically be anti-Soviet, for the Soviet is now the unofficial but very real spokesman for the colored peoples of the world.

They know that he can't. They are therefore the best critics of our foreign policy at the moment for they have a historic base for seeing simply its racist motivations. It is clear to them that Mr. Byrnes is in the first place a believer in an Anglo-American bloc for he is in the first place an Anglo-American. They know that he has not transcended his plantation heritage and they know that his views on the Soviet Union and the world level can be only an extension and a reflex of those powers formulated in the Anglo-American lineup. They know that the only alternative to this is a deepening of the crisis between the Soviet forces and the

American-British combine.

Negroes And East Indians

Last week this correspondent talked with an East Indian publisher visiting in this country. This publisher said that he was interested in establishing closer relations between the Negro people and the East Indian millions. This would be a liasion based on color, on the brown and black of Negro Americans and the brown and the black of India. This publisher understood that the Negro American, like the East Indian, is the victim of the Anglo-American racist. He told me, "The white man must go to work. He must be put to work. He has been too busy over the centuries making other people work for him. This must come to an end. In bringing this to an end the Negro people of the United States have friends and allies in the East Indian peoples. We must exchange ideas, people, methods." Defender

This East Indian then went on to suggest to me the possibility that the fighting forces in the Negro and white coalition here study the possibilities of Negro America applying economic sanctions to white business and the oppressor class generally. The idea has great possibilities, especially in the Northern industrial centers: but perhaps its principal political implication is that an East Indian of great discernment viewed the Negro as a "colonial" inside the United States, as an ally in the global fight for a better social order.

Sign of Internationalization

This is a symptom of the internationalization of the Negro American, of the interest of the Negro group in the whole world situation and his real interest in foreign policy; and most of all it is a confirmation of the correctness of the Negro's rejection of our present foreign policy which is based on an "Anglo-American Century" at the expense of the exploited colored masses the world over, with the Negro group included. Chicago, Ill.

What all this means is that the Negro, with his feeling for the Indian, African, Chinese, Japanese and Latin American millions, with his "colonial" and world orientation is out of sympathy with those forces in the Western World which have traditionally held the rest of the world in the hollow of their hand, then squeezed the hand. When the Byrnes-Bevin policy strikes out at the Soviet Union as the main obstacle toward white control of the colored millions of the world it earns the rejection of Negro America and conversely the Soviet Union has been winning great friends and influencing many people among Negro Americans. The recent visit here of Ilya Ehrenburg and his incisive comment on the South has become known to the great readership of the Negro press.

Foreign policy is determining, if not everything, then a great deal, in the developing political mood of the Negro people. This means that it will not tolerate but will help isolate all anti-Soviet forces in major party life and that anti-Soviet feeling can have no part in any new coalition that may grow up in the next period whether on a third party basis or on a basis of re-liberalizing and reconstructing the labor-democratic alliance. The Negro people understand that the first condition for their liberation as a "racial" minority is a foreign policy based on sympathy with that power abroad known universally for its emancipated racial-minority practice. Sat. 8-17-46

Liberia, Haiti Fail To Sign Pact Of Bretton Woods

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
1-13-46

WASHINGTON—(ANP) —Liberia and Haiti are included among the 9 nations which with Russia have failed to become "original signers" of the Bretton Woods agreement, the deadline for such signers having passed a few days ago.

Forty-four nations, including those named above, ratified the original agreement and signified their intention of signing but when the time came for the actual signing, nine nations stayed out of the fold. 1-13-46

Each of the nations was assigned a quota to be paid into the bank which would total over 9 billion dollars. They paid this sum when they signed the pact. However, any member who has not signed and paid to date may become a member of the international organization by paying the allotted quota subcription and signing the agreement.

State Dept. Says:

No Jim Crow At Georgia Conference

Philadelphia Tribune
Gettysburg Courier
2-9-46

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) —Ethiopia and India are among the countries invited to send representatives to the first meeting of the Board of Governors of the Bretton Woods Monetary Conference, which will be held at Wilmington Island, near Savannah, Ga., on March 8, the State Department announced Monday.

Liberia and Haiti have been invited to send observers to sit in on the meetings. 2-9-46

In making the announcement the State Department confirmed reports that Savannah would be selected as the site of the conference, but it denied charges that dark-skinned delegates would be housed in separate accommodations. There will be absolutely no discrimination, it was said.

State Dept. Denies Segregated Plan for Monetary Delegates

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
1-2-46

WASHINGTON (ANP)—There will be no segregation on the basis of color at the Bretton Woods monetary conference tentatively scheduled for Savannah, Ga., the State Department told the Associated Negro Press last week.

The Department said it would follow a basic principle of providing the same facilities for all accredited delegates. All delegates will be housed at Oglethorpe Hotel, and their secretarial staff will be housed at the Beach Club.

Charges that Liberian and other colored delegates would be given accommodations with private colored families while white delegates would be put up at the hotel were declared "untrue" by Washington officials.

Negro Reaction to Churchill: 'NO'

Daily Worker N.Y.

By CLAUDIA JONES

WINSTON CHURCHILL's speech certainly made no hit with the Negro people—or its press. He chose Jimcrow Fulton, Mo., and its backward Westminster College, which bars Negro girls and boys from its portals, to rattle his sabre for war. Mon. 3-18-46

It was a fitting setting to put forth his unsavory Anglo-Saxon military alliance for the "chosen people" — the English-speaking peoples. But Negro Americans have instinctively recognized the similarity of such a proposal to the Hitler myth of "aryan supremacy." They know what Churchill urges Britons and Americans to do is exactly what Hitler's Germans were supposed to do.

Such is the tenor of the overwhelming majority of editorials and comment by Negro leaders in their press this past week. The unanimity of rejection of the Churchill speech by the Negro people, is unparalleled in any other section of the population. They all held that Churchill's speech was a "smokescreen" to cover the "real resolves" of British domination of colonial peoples. They took a forthright stand against Churchill's cry that Russia threatens world peace through an "expansionism of Communism."

Defender Calls On Negroes to Protest

They commented widely on the accepted fact that the Soviet Union is a proven friend of millions of black and brown colonial peoples. Many called on Americans to "indignantly rise up" to use the words of the **Chicago Defender** "and force our government to reject Churchill's insane proposal."

It must be noted, of course, that few recognized that the real pied piper of disaster is American imperialism and its drive for world domination. But it is significant that their vigorous opposition to the Churchill anti-Soviet war mongering was based on their recognition that here is a desperate plea by British imperialism for American help in crushing the colonial millions, who are in motion, demanding the freedom which is justly theirs.

It is not accidental that the Negro press so widely commented on this phase of Churchill's speech. The connection lies in their inherent recognition that it is the Soviet Union to whom the colonial peoples — and increasingly they—look to as a beacon light example of the dignity of human freedom and equality of all peoples. Mon. 3-18-46

Negro People Vital Ally Against War Drive

What then is the over-all meaning of this reaction among the Negro people? It means, in my opinion, that 1) the Negro people are voicing the aspirations and determination of all mankind to live in peace and security; 2) they therefore represent one of the strongest allies of the American working class in its pursuit of security and peace; and 3) that important conclusions should follow these observations.

Mind you, such a reaction occurs in the midst of the most unprecedented wholesale attack against the economic, political and social standards of the Negro people. Growing lynch terror in Tennessee, and Freeport, L. I., following the defeat of the Senate FEPC bill, has served to sharpen the recognition of the Negro people and the nation as a whole, that bitter struggles will be needed to maintain their war time gains.

The Negro people are alert to these developments and are showing a temper and spirit that is best expressed in the words of the Columbia, Tenn., frame up victims: "We are not backing up one inch." Negro veterans are organizing to gain their just desserts and to stop the terror directed against their kin by the Southern Bourbons and Big Monopolists, who fear their anti-fascst militancy.

It would appear that, above all, what is needed to strengthen this fight is 1) a response in volume a thousand fold its present size by labor in support of the struggles of the Negro people. This will serve to strengthen the front for peace, the alliance of the Negro people and labor.

Secondly, the opportunity exists as never before for the greatest unity against the war danger, and the growing lynch terror by the Negro people themselves. With such a wide unanimity of thinking on international and domestic problems there is no reason why this should not be done.

This is the way to isolate misleaders among the Negro people who fail to see this. Such is the way to strengthen the inner unity of the Negro people, and in turn, to bring a greater strength to their common allies at home and abroad. Mon. 3-18-46

Such thinking would be, it seems to me, a major conclusion from the reaction of the Negro people to Churchill's war mongering speeches and to the growing lynch terror in the U.S.

Negro Leaders Sound Alarm at Churchill Talk

Sun. 3-17-46

Winston Churchill's "let's gang up on Russia" speech at Fulton, Mo., has been roundly scored by the Negro press. The **Chicago Defender** termed the speech a "smokescreen to cover up the real motives."

"Certainly the Soviets are no threat to American security," its editorial stated, "it've do not intend to be tied to British policy. Russian policies are not contiguous to our defensive outposts nor do we control the millions or more black and brown peoples who may turn to Russia in despair for help in their fight against oppression."

People's Voice, hailing the rejection of the Churchill speech by the "overwhelming majority of Negro leaders" as further evidence of their political maturity, stressed the Soviet Union's desire for peace.

"Churchill's speech with the inept Truman placidly looking on" wrote **People's Voice**, "was obviously planned as the climax of the whole series of anti-Soviet 'red scares' which have been built up during recent weeks."

LEADERS' COMMENT

Some of the reactions of Negro leaders were:

Paul Robeson and Dr. Max Yergan, for the Council on African Affairs in a joint letter to President Truman stated:

"Mr. Churchill proposed an alliance which is aimed at preserving the British imperialist system with repudiate the suggestion of Churchill if we are to have a world of peace." Sun. 3-17-46

Freedom Plea Made By Negro General

Morning Star N.Y.
Atlanta Ga.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., May 31—(AP)—The U. S. regular Army's only Negro general says Americans have every right to expect a preservation of the principles for which World War II was fought.

The general, Benjamin O. Davis, delivered the Memorial Day address yesterday at the Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital, largest Negro veterans hospital in the South. 5-31-46

"Those who helped to render the enemy incapable of interfering with our way of life," he said, "have a right to expect the benefits of the four freedoms to be given their loved ones." 5-31-46

National Parley Called to Form Win Peace Body

Daily Worker
New York N.Y.
Jun. 3-5-46

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 4.—A national conference to mobilize the American people behind the anti-fascist peace policies of Franklin D. Roosevelt will be held here April 5, 6 and 7, it was announced today by Rep. Adolph J. Sabath (D-Ill).

The movement, aimed at winning the peace through strengthening Big Three unity and eradicating all remnants of fascism, is sponsored by 23 Congressmen, two Senators and more than 200 prominent Americans, Sabath said.

EMSPACK

ROBESON

"The people of America are disturbed and uneasy," Sabath said. "Victory, for which we paid so

KILGORE

SABATH

high a price, seems to be slipping from our grasp. The unity which won us that victory seems to be forgotten by many. Even before we have finished counting the dead in the war just won, there are those who speak openly of war with Russia. Germany's war po-

DeLACY

MRS. BETHUNE

tential still remains to be destroyed. The hopes of the colonial peoples for freedom and self-government are being drowned in blood.

"There is no greater need in America today than to focus the full attention of the nation on the desperate need for winning the peace," declared Sabath.

Present in the rules committee room where Sabath held his press conference and made the announcement were several Congressmen and Washington members of the sponsoring committee. W. H. Higginbotham, chairman and Dr. Melber Phillips, executive secretary of the Federation of American Scientists, indicated the interest of the atomic scientists in the conference.

"The atomic bomb has place the issue squarely before scientists," said Dr. Phillips. "either science becomes a tool for imperialism in an unending armaments race, or science is used to release the tremendous benefits of atomic energy for peaceful development.

She added that she expected the conference to support civilian rather than military control of atomic energy.

Rep. Hugh DeLacy (D-Wash) said that he expected the conference will take a firm stand on a progressive foreign policy that will guarantee a durable peace.

Martin Popper, executive secretary of the National Lawyers Guild, said that he and other sponsors felt that peace could not be maintained without restoring unity of the Allies who won the war. Fascism must be wiped out of the world, he said.

Asked by a reporter for the conference attitude toward Vandenberg's recent speech, Popper replied that on this he could not speak for the conference. **"However, personally I agree with Senator Pepper that Vandenberg's speech was very harmful to American-Soviet relations." In response to further questions he said that he considered the speech of Secretary of State Byrnes "consistent with the line of Vandenberg."** Jun. 3-5-46

Capt. Robert T. Leicester said the movement had been originally initiated by Jo Davidson, artist; Paul Robeson, Julius Emspak, secretary-treasurer of the UERMW-CIO, and Bartley Crum, vice-president of the National Lawyers Guild.

He said the sponsors included Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D-WVa), who will address the conference on German cartels, and Sen. Glen Taylor (D-Ida).

Sabath's press conference today fell on the 40th anniversary of his entry to Congress. At few minutes after he left the conference he received from President Truman a telegram congratulating him.

PLEDGING PROMOTION OF Franklin D. Roosevelt's policies in the UNO meetings and an all-out fight against enemies of unity on the home front, a representative group of American citizens has called a "Win the Peace" conference to meet in Washington April 5, 6, and 7.

Declaring unity at home and abroad is threatened by blocks which attempt to retard reconversion, stir up racial strife and political discord, the conference committee announces a three-day program to discuss important factors of a durable peace.

Theme of the conference, "Unity Must Win the Peace," is based on Mr. Roosevelt's statement following the Yalta Conference, when he said:

"Never before have the major Allies been united—not only in their war aims but also in their peace aims. And they are determined to continue to be united—to be united with each other and with all peace-loving nations—so that the ideal of peace will become a lasting reality." 3-17-46

The conference, especially significant in light of events of the past week, climaxed by Mr. Churchill's Westminster College speech, will stress foreign policy and its effect on the home front.

Conference sponsors include: Louis Adamic, author; James E. Allen, N. A. A. C. P.; Mary McLeod Bethune, N. A. C. W.; Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., councilman, New York City; Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas; Roscoe Dunjee, editor, Black Dispatch; Paul Robeson, council on African affairs; Dr. Channing Tobias, Phelps Stokes fund, and Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., A. M. E. Church. Sunday

Many Leaders Sponsor Parley

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Congressmen and leading Americans sponsoring the National Mobilization in Washington April 5, 6 and 7 to win the United States back to a genuine anti-fascist foreign program are:

Rep. William E. Green (D-Pa); Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-NY); Rep. William Granahan (D-Pa); Rep. Herbert J. McGlinchey (D-Pa); William Gallagher (D-Minn); Charles M. Price (D-Ill).

Also Louis Adamic, Author; James Egert Allen, NAACP; Elmer A. Benson, Chairman, Exec. Council, NCPAC; Mary McCleod Bethune, Chairman, Nat'l Council of Negro Women; Walter Bernstein, Former Yank correspondent; Jane M. Bolin, Magistrate, New York City; Rev. Dwight J. Bradley, Religious Assoc., NCPAC; Harry R. Bridges, Pres. Internat'l Longshoremen & Warehousemen's Union, CIO; Rep. John M. Coffee, Wash.; Rabbi J. X. Cohen, Amer. Jewish Conference; Morris L. Cooke, Consulting Engineer.

Also Norman Corwin, Writer; Joseph V. Cronin, Pres., New Eng. Council, Int'l Assoc. of Machinists, AFL; Bartley C. Crum, Vice Pres., Nat'l Lawyers Guild; Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Councilman, New York City; Jo Davidson, Chairman, Ind. Citizens Committee; Rep. Hugh DeLacy, Wash.; Rep. Helen G. Douglas, Calif.; Rep. Clyde Doyle, Calif.; Roscoe Dunjee, Editor, Black Dispatch; Julius Emspak, Sec'y-Treas., United Elec., Radio & Machine Workers, CIO. Jun. 3-5-46

Also Rev. Joseph F. Fletcher, Eastern Theological Seminary; Frederick V. Field, Exec. Comm. Member, Institute of Pacific Relations; Clark Foreman, Chairman, Southern Conference for Human Welfare; Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, Editor, Christian Register; Paulette Goddard, Actress; Rabbi Solomon Goldman, Chicago; Sidonie M. Gruenberg, Dir., Child Study Ass'n of America; Helen Hall, Social Worker; Oscar Hammerstein II, Writer; Bishop Lewis C. Hartman, Methodist Episcopal Church; Rep. Ned R. Healy, Calif.; Hulan E. Jack, Assemblyman, New York; Rev. W. H. Jernagin, Baptist Ministers Conference; Rep. Estes Kefauver, Tenn; Robert W. Kenny, Att'y General, Calif.

Also Sen. Harley M. Kilgore, W. Va.; Rep. William W. Link, Ill.; Rev. Jack R. McMichael, Exec. Sec'y, Methodist Fed. for Social Service; Rep. Vito Marcantonio, N. Y.; Dr. Kirtley M. Mather, Pres., Amer. Assoc. of Scientific Workers; Rep. George P. Miller, Calif.; Rep. George E. Outland, Calif.; Bishop Edward L. Parsons, Protestant Episcopal Church; Rep. Luther Patrick, Ala.; Rep. Ellis E. Patterson, Calif.; Dr. Melber Phillips, Federation of American Scientists.

Also Rep. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., N. Y.; Lee Pressman, General Counsel, National CIO; Rep. Charles M. Price, Ill.; Paul Robeson, Chairman, Council on African Affairs; Rep. Adolph J. Sabath, Ill.; Rep. Charles R. Savage, Wash.; Vilhjalmur Stefanson, Explorer; Sen. Glen H. Taylor, Idaho; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, YMCA; J. Finley Wilson, Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Rev. Henry N. Wieman, University of Chicago; Dr. Mary E. Wooley, Pres. Emer., Mt. Holyoke College, and Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr.; Council of Bishops, AME Church.

Robeson Hits Jingo Bills

Daily Worker

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Paul Robeson condemned President Truman's Inter-American Military Cooperation as a step toward covertling the U. S. into an "arsenal for dictators and tyrants who war against their own people," in a statement released today by the National Committee to Win the Peace. Mon. 6-24-46

Robeson also denounced its companion measure, the Philippine military assistance act, recently passed by both Houses. New York

He called attention to remarks by Chairman Sol Bloom (D-NY) of the House Foreign Affairs Committee who, in arguing for the Philippine bill, said: **"There are between 300,00 and 400,000 guerillas well armed over there. We armed them because they were our guerillas during the war. They are pillaging the whole country."** Mon. 6-24-46

Robeson pointed out that under the Philippine bill, the U. S. will now arm Philippine quislings under the collaborationist Roxas to make the war against the Filipino people who fought beside us against the Japanese.

Collins to Chair Peace Session

Daily Worker N.Y.
Saturday 6-29-46

Charles A. Collins, the American Labor Party candidate for State Senator from Manhattan's 21st District, will preside at one session of the Win the Peace Conference Saturday at Manhattan Center, it was announced yesterday.

Collins, vice president of the AFL Hotel and Club Employees Union Local 6, and a prominent Harlem civic leader is a sponsor of the Conference, which is being held under the auspices of the New York Committee to Win the Peace.

Main speakers at the Conference are Russell Nixon, former AMG official in Germany, and Dr. Harry Groundfest, secretary, New York chapter, American Federation of Scientists.

Voting Sees Solid Split Of West, Soviets

Daily World

Molotov Advises Cooperation For Democratic Peace

Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 10-16-46

PARIS —(NNPA)— The Paris Conference last Thursday morning completed approval of the peace treaty with Italy, leaving decision on the future administration of Italian African colonies deferred for one year.

POWER OF VETO

In the voting on disputed issues, the Western nations voted solidly against the Soviet Union and the Slav states that vote with it. At times Ethiopia abstained from voting.

Before voting on the proposed treaty started, Foreign Minister Viacheslav M. Molotov, who sided, stepped down from the rostrum to advise the 21 nations represented at the conference to cooperate in establishing a more democratic peace."

He scoffed at the idea of China, India and Ethiopia being accepted as one of the big powers around the peace table. The Russians are demanding a pre-foothold in any United Nations over Italy's African ros-trusteeship colonies. Meanwhile, the British re-colonies. Meanwhile, the British which were not represented

Any one of the United States, Russia, Britain or France—can veto any view of this conference.

41m 1946

Postwar and Peace Plans (Paris Peace Conference)

Africans Lend Exotic Glamor To Peace Confab

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 9-28-46

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Defender Foreign Correspondent)

PARIS.—With the spotlight of attention focused directly upon representatives of the Big Three, little attention has been paid to some of the more colorful personalities participating in the month-old peace conference here.

By far the majority of the delegates are mediocre men who are as little known in their own countries as in the international picture. This estimate, of course, does not include Molotov, who is undoubtedly the most dominant personality here.

In the absence of the aggressive Bevin, the spokesman for the United Kingdom appears to be conservative Dr. Evatt of Australia rather than the vapid Attlee, the official substitution for Bevin.

But aside from these big power representatives, the personalities attracting the greatest amount of public attention locally are the dark-skinned Abyssinian and Indian delegates.

With their bizarre and colorful costumes, their unique customs and mannerisms, they provide the best material for a feature writer.

The Abyssinian delegation, for example, consisting of eight representatives of the Ethiopian intelligentsia that was able to escape the Italian purge, stand out from all the others by contrasting skin coloring and dress.

Particularly noticeable is elderly Cheh Omar Al-Azehare, chief of the Ogaden province. Red-bearded, ebony complexioned, he turns up at the sessions handsomely clothed in a flowing green burnoose and a spotless white turban. He is always accompanied by a burly Ethiopian companion immaculately attired in western dress. He is the Cheh's personal interpreter and speaks impeccable French as well as Ethiopian and Arabic dialects.

Although only adviser to the Ministry of the Interior, this elderly diplomat, with his tall erect carriage and bright costume is the most colorful personality at the conference. A Moslem, Cheh Omar has received a largely Arabic education, and is a religious and secular leader among his people.

The other members of the Abyssinian delegation, which is headed by Aklilou Abte Wold, who has also been made chairman of the credentials committee, are quite westernized in their dress.

Though Mr. Wold is vice minister for Foreign Affairs in Haile Selassie's government and leads his delegation, the brains of the delegation is the emperor's ace diplomat, Tsahafi-Tezaz Wolde Giorgis, who flew from Moscow, where he is Ethiopian minister, to give the delegation the benefit of his long experience. Since he was at Geneva helping to plead Abyssinia's cause before the League of Nations, he is better acquainted than his colleagues with the machinery of maneuver which operates in these assemblies.

The delegates are housed in de luxe hotels in the high-class quarters of the city. It is openly said that they have been settled in different hotels so that they shall not meet. They travel to and from the Luxembourg in embassy cars, escorted by police and detectives.

The most conspicuous woman in the visitors' gallery is Miss Bapsy Davry, daughter of the Parsee high priest of Bombay. Wearing a different sari each day, each more gorgeous than the other, she is the object of persistent admiring envy. It is said that her sari gives her entry into places which are closed even to the bearers of diplomatic pass ports. She was even seen at the gala performance at the opera, supposed to be exclusively for the benefit of the delegates and their staff. The least than can be said of her is that she is keeping India constantly before the eyes of the conference public. This at least is a contribution, for hanging over this conference, which is primarily concerned with making peace treaties with the five ex-German satellites, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, Italy and Finland, there looms the Indian question, the civil war in China and the Middle East, not to mention Germany. Every political observer here realizes that until these problems are satisfactory settled, there can be no lasting peace.

China Pleads For Dark Races At Paris Meet

The Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 8-17-46

Ask Freedom For Colored Millions In Asia, Africa

PARIS, France — Seething, internally divided China became spokesman for the world's colored millions when Chinese representative Dr. Wang Shieh-Chieh brought their claims for freedom to this Paris Peace Conference.

First delegate to voice hopes of the peoples of Asia and Africa, who are not directly represented at the conference, Dr. Chieh suggested that some of these purposely forgotten colonies be given immediate freedom.

He added that if this plan proved unworkable, the colonies should be placed under trusteeship of the United Nations for a fixed period, during which preparations for the self-government and freedom should be completed.

Includes Italian Question

The future of the Italian colonies in North and East Africa, which Britain had pushed from the conference agenda, was included in Dr. Chieh's plan for colonial freedom. The effect of such a policy, he argued, will inspire hope and confidence in the hearts of millions of people elsewhere, awaiting full independence.

This peace conference, supposedly to map plans for a permanent world of good, is a sham of power politics among nations. The Western bloc has to date won most of the rounds.

Even the delegates of the colored countries of Ethiopia, China and India have been sucked into the Western bloc.

China and the Soviet Union have been the only countries to give a lead to the dependent peoples of the world. Picturesque figures masquerade as representatives of India. India has no representatives of her own choice, she is represented by the proteges of British imperialism.

Italy, faced with demands for reparations from Ethiopia, is balking at signing away rights to her colonies. Ethiopia is demanding at least parts of Eritrea and Italian Somaliland.

Although the Soviet bloc is supporting the Ethiopian claims and pressing for an early decision on the question of Italy's East African colonies, British troops continue to remain in the areas involved.

Spoke for Ethiopia

The Afro-American

AKLILOU ABTE WOLDE, head of the Ethiopian delegation to the Paris Peace conference, whose recent address demanding the return to Ethiopia of the colonies which Italy had robbed her of, electrified the conference. The Big Four tried to dampen the enthusiasm but every Paris daily featured the address on their front pages.

Sat. 9-21-46

U.S. Minorities Hold Stake in World Peace

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 9-28-46

Face Choice of Supporting Wallace's Liberal Views or Byrnes Conservation Policies

By LOUIS LAUTIER
For NNPA News Service
WASHINGTON

The stake of colored Americans in world peace is as great proportionately as that of any other group. Their lives, liberty and happiness may depend upon the outcome of the Paris Peace Conference where the forces of Eastern communism and Western democracy are arrayed against each other.

In any world armament race in which this country engages, they must share the cost through taxation. Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace's speech in Madison Square Garden recently presented a liberal program for attaining world peace.

The Truman O.K.

A reporter here with an advance copy of the speech asked President Truman whether he approved the whole speech or the paragraph in which Wallace said he was "neither anti-British nor pro-British—neither anti-Russian nor pro-Russian."

Mr. Truman said he approved the speech in its entirety and that it and Secretary of State James F. Byrnes's foreign policy were exactly in line.

State Department officials angrily protested that the Wallace speech repudiated Secretary Byrnes's policy. The President called an extraordinary press conference Sept. 14 and repudiated his previous indorsement of the Wallace speech.

Wallace's 3 Points

Wallace made three points: he was critical of the "get tough with Russia" school of thought; he acknowledged a sort of "Monroe Doctrine" for Eastern Europe, and warned against tying in American policies with those of Great Britain.

It appears that American foreign policy is contrary to Wallace's views. America's attitude toward Russia has been tough; the United States has displayed an active interest in Eastern Europe, and has seemed to support Britain on almost every international question.

Colored Americans have a right to voice their opinions regarding an enduring peace. They may support either the liberal view represented by Wallace or the conservative policy of men like Byrnes and Senator Tom Connally.

Byrnes has been a staunch advocate of States' rights and a demagogue who appealed to race prejudice. A man opposed to a strong central government and who espouses the theory of "white supremacy" cannot be expected to be enthusiastic about a world government founded on justice and equality.

British Cling To Colonies

The Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 11-2-46

SEVEN WASTED WEEKS

By JOHN ROBERT BADGER
And GEORGE PADMORE
(Defender Foreign Correspondents)

LUXEMBOURG PALACE, Paris, France—Only through a very unlikely plenary session reversal may Ethiopia receive any reparations from Italy or reclaim any of the East African colonies taken her during fascist aggression. Thus seven weeks of dogged efforts to interest this peace conference in claims for Ethiopian territorial compensation for damages by Italy were ended when the Big Four Foreign Ministers refused to consider the question until some time next

At the same time, Italy, which in six years killed more than three quarters of a million Ethiopian citizens, destroyed half a million homes and more than 2000 churches not to mention schools, claims exemption from paying compensation to Ethiopia on the grounds that Italian investments in Abyssinia during the fascist regime constitute twice as much as Abyssinia's claims.

Results In Compromise

The result of this Big Four struggle has been a compromise. The compromise was that the Commission postpone the entire issue. It is a compromise, however, in which the British and Anglo-Americans emerge as temporary victors with the British military administrators completely free to continue their reactionary work in the Southern Mediterranean, the former Italian colonies.

The U. S. and Britain fought for the Italian colonies to remain as technically place under trusteeship of the former Italian colonies under the United Nations through granting Italy a trusteeship.

Fascist Italy seized by Britain, assisted by the United States representative, fought to Ethiopia, the restoral of Italy a trusteeship.

Reversal Unlikely

That a plenary session of the delegations here will reverse this decision is unlikely because only two delegations opposed the decision in the commission—Brazil and Australia. The vote was taken after a two-day debate as full of surprises as it was of lip-service to the ideals set forth in the United Nations Charter relative to colonial peoples.

Participants in the debate were delegates from Greece, Canada, China, India, South Africa, the United Kingdom, Australia, Yugoslavia, Belgium, the USSR, and the United States. It was the American power in the Mediterranean and Middle East, the Soviet Union and eastern Europe, they now are, because under present conditions the Italian colonies will remain under the British. The other hand, in striving to this consolidation of American power in the Mediterranean and Middle East, the Soviet Union and eastern Europe, the former Italian colonies.

pation of Eritrea, Libya and Italian Somaliland. The British will also continue to occupy the Ogaden Province of Abyssinia, which the imperialist minded British Foreign Office is trying to detach from the main body of Ethiopia.

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They further declare that the damage for which Ethiopia seeks compensation was carried out before Italy declared war on the Western powers. They do not consider the war waged against Abyssinia as part of World War II, but a colonial expeditionary campaign against backward natives, who should not now be encouraged to collect damages for the wrongs they have suffered.

Italian delegate M. Bonomi says all prosperity and advancement of the colonies resulted from contributions of Italian colonists. It was just another statement of the old theme of the "white man's burden."

Britain Acts To Bury Issue Of Colonies

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 8-10-46

(Editor's Note: First in a series of exclusive on-the-spot stories of the crucial Paris peace conference by George Padmore, Chicago Defender foreign correspondent, is presented this week. Padmore, longtime writer and champion of colonial peoples, will give the inside information as the complex picture of colonies, empire, and world power unfolds.)

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Defender Foreign Correspondent)

PARIS, France—The English motivated plan to quietly defer the East African question for another year was openly denounced here this week by white Russia and Ethiopia in the presence of representatives of 21 nations.

Thus the British scheme to permanently retain troops in East African colonies was brought indirectly to the floor of the World Peace Conference at Palais, Luxembourg.

Tottering Britain apparently is seeking to retain a strong hold on the colonies as both Egypt and Palestine appear destined to be trouble spots under English rule.

Ethiopia's Claims

Following Canadian Prime Minister MacKenzie King, Ethiopian Vice Foreign Minister Aklikou Abte Wolde, in precise French, publicly announced Ethiopia's claim to, at least, parts of Eritrea and Italian Somaliland and requested that Italy never again receive any form of sovereignty of position in these regions.

Wolde stated flatly that his country, which had lost 750,000 citizens under fascism, would not permit Italy to have any control over territories from which she had launched aggression his homeland. He urged the conference to consider the East African colonies question; criticized the Big Four plan to put the issue off until another date.

Backed By Kisselov

He was immediately backed by white Russian Foreign Minister Kouzma Kisselov who mounted the rostrum and pledged his republic's support of the Abyssinian claim.

Launching a direct attack against the Bevin's proposal to grab these territories for the British empire, Kisselov sharply denounced British imperialist aims throughout the world.

"World opinion," declare Kisselov, "opposes British domination of Italian colonies."

"Britain is employing the current occupation of these territories for her own ends. From the agreement reached between Britain, America, the Soviet Union and France in the recent Paris Council Foreign Ministers' session, British troops are to remain in colonies until final settlement problem."

Peace Conference Ends In Harmony

The Bantu World
Johannesburg, South Africa

The Paris peace conference, which has been in session for two-and-a-half months, ended its business on Tuesday. M. Bidault, taking the chair as host for the final speech, declared the conference closed at 6.23 p.m. "The conference, I believe, has done its best," he said. "The main feature of our discussions has probably been their frankness."

The Luxembourg Palace was crowded and the Press and Distinguished Strangers' Galleries were packed to capacity. 10-19-46

All the Big Four Foreign Ministers—Mr. Bevin, M. Bidault, Mr. Byrnes and M. Molotov—were present when the session opened.

Announcing the conclusion of the business of the conference, Dr. Quo said: "This conference, after two-and-a-half months, has finished its work. History alone will judge what has been achieved, but of one thing I am certain—the world in which we live to-day is a single and indivisible world.

"It is time that justice, decency reason and humanity should be firmly re-established in the world This can only be achieved by the constant efforts of all nations and their statesmen to co-operate with each other in confidence, good faith and unity.

"That is why I say that any attempt artificially to divide the world into blocs or groups is not only calculated to delay the decisions for world peace, but will surely lead to disaster."

Mr. Byrnes (United States) answered criticism of the work of the conference, and pleaded for a "people's peace."

"Whenever I think of the way in which the representatives of the smaller nations have worked at this conference, I realise how distressed the people of these countries would have been had they been denied the opportunity to express their views."

M. Molotov, the next speaker, said: Sat. 10-19-46

"The Soviet Union will continue to do all within its power, and with full vigour and consistency to further what it considers is essential for the establishment of a democratic peace."

Mr. Bevin (Britain) said:

"Every decision I have to take, and I hope every decision that the others have to take, will be in recognition of the fact that if we take a wrong decision, or push our point of view too far, it is not this generation that has to pay for it—it is the generations yet unborn."

Byrnes' Anti-Negro Record Exposed

To the shame of the United States, this country is being represented at the Paris Peace Conference by an apologist for lynching.

Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, when he was in Congress, made a full-length defense of lynching mobs in the House of Representatives on Aug. 25, 1919, while race rits were raging throughout the land.

BYRNES

The Daily Worker discovered the Byrnes speech in the **Congressional Record** while investigating the background of the nine lynchings that have taken place in the South in the last month.

South Carolina's smooth Mr. Byrnes said it was better, of course, to rely on the courts instead of the mob. Lynchings are condemned by the press and pulpit of the South, he asserted. Mon. 8/19/46

"But notwithstanding all efforts," continued Mr. Byrnes, **"the fact is that whenever a Negro commits an assault upon a white woman, the white man does not reason. He acts."**

Byrnes complained that, **"while the press of the North and the Negro press will join the press of the South in their condemnation of the criminality of the mob, they seldom join us in condemnation of the criminal assault upon white women, which is generally the cause of the lynching."**

"This is a white man's country and no Southern Negroes will be permitted to vote," South Carolina's Byrnes continued.

As to the Constitution—Byrnes found that there is something **"greater than constitutional or legislative amendments; namely, the natural instinct of the Anglo-Saxons."** This instinct, said Byrnes, is against the Negroes' desire for **"political equality."**

No wonder the real Byrnes, whom the **Congressional Record unmasks**, behaves so arrogantly toward non-Anglo-Saxon nations.

Violent red-baiting against the "Russian Bolsheviki" and the IWW run through Byrnes' speech.

The South Carolina Congressmen fantastically accuse mysterious "Bolsheviki" and IWW members of subsidizing Negro newspapers which were urging their people to fight back against the lynchers.

Byrnes was much worried by the spirit of resistance among the Negro people and called for government prosecution of Negro leaders.

A fuller account of Byrnes' racism and the bloody events of 1919 will appear in The Worker *next Sunday.*

One Correspondent Present:

Colored Peace Delegates Highlight Paris Confab

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 8-17-46

By ROBERT MOTEN WILLIAMS

PARIS—(ANP)—Attending the Paris Peace Conference at Luxembourg Palace here last week as the only Negro correspondent among 180 newspaper men has been a most interesting experience, with the highlight of the week a speech by Ethiopia's Mr. A. Kilou.

A member of the delegation, of which Haile Selassie is chairman, Mrs. Akilou reminded the body, assembled to work out treaties of peace, that his country had defended fascist aggression in a more "bitter and prolonged struggle" than that faced by any other country.

IN NATIVE GARB

Haile Selassie, dressed in native costume, and the chairman of the Indian delegation, also wearing robes of his country, are among most colorful figures attending the conference. Other Indian and Ethiopian delegates are dressed in business suits.

Miss J. Heckford, an attractive dark-skinned Negro woman, secretary of one of the South African delegates, stands out in the audience like a black pearl, and has had many eyes focused on her stately beauty during the sessions.

The Ethiopian delegation, seated just in back of the American delegation, continually urges the return of Ethiopia's colonies taken in the Italian grab. Akilou concluded his speech to the conference with the plea:

ETHIOPIA SEEKS "JUST PEACE"

"Ethiopia seeks not a peace of revenge, but a just peace, which will enable her to live in friendship with her former enemies. She did not hesitate to support the grant to Italy of help for reconstruction by the United Nations Rehabilitation Administration. But Italy must show sincere repentance for the wrongs she committed and make serious effort to repair them."

Between sessions, delegates stroll in beautiful Luxembourg Gardens, which surround the palace, and it is increasingly stimulating to observe and converse with some of the best minds of the many nations represented here.

WORLD TODAY

Pittsburgh, Pa.

By George S. Schuyler

Courier Sat. 8-10-46

Best thing that has come out of the Paris Peace Conference so far has been the decision of the Big Four Powers not to permit Italy to keep her colonies which she stole from weaker people.

* * *

THE DECISION will be hailed with delight by the people of Libya, Somaliland and Eritrea. The two latter rightfully belong to Ethiopia while Libya was muscled from the Turks in the imperialistic adventure of 1907. Significantly, however, the Big Four have said nothing about what disposition is to be made of these areas.

Negro Press Flays Byrnes, Vandenberg Foreign Policy

Daily Worker New York, N. Y.
Tues. 10-1-46

The Negro press joined the rising clamor of protest against the "get-tough-with-Russia" line of Byrnes and Vandenberg. Typical was the comment of the **Black Dispatch**, edited by Roscoe Dunjee.

"The **Black Dispatch** actually feels," Dunjee wrote, "that world peace today is threatened because the President of the United States representing one of the powerful nations of the earth, has in Paris making hypocritical gestures at peace, an individual who comes from an uncivilized section of the nation, and who has been trained in clubbing, intimidating and terrorizing human beings when he seeks to reach objectives. The American Secretary of State stands today in a position to sweep this nation to destruction. Byrnes has been schooled in the philosophy that might makes right and that ruffianism can give birth to peace."

The **Dispatch** likewise assailed the anti-Sovieteers who have attacked the Wallace position, as being pro-Communist.

"Mr. Wallace is immediately assailed as being an emissary of Stalin when he has done nothing more than oppose war, and would guide our feet in the way of peace."

The **Chicago Bee** saw Wallace's speech as resulting in a "needed re-examination of this nation's present foreign policy." Especially commending Wallace's indictment of racism as "puncturing the myth of our nation's implied moral claims of pursuing a course of righteousness in foreign policy," it asserted the people were getting "a little restive over the kind of bickerings and propaganda which is now creating a war atmosphere."

The **Chicago Defender** saw the Wallace ouster as marking "the final step in a purge of liberals from the present administration. . . ."

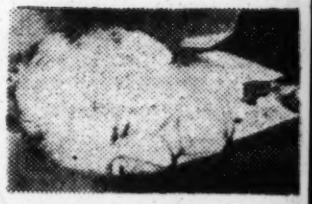
While warning progressive against playing into the hands of reactionaries by undue "worry about political alignments in terms of Democratic and Republican Party," the **Defender** declared "the forces of progress in America can still make an impact on domestic and foreign policy if they will unify immediately to seize the opportunity which events of the last week offer."

Our Paris Envoys

Daily Worker New York, N.Y. Tues. 8/20/46

LET us look at the three men who are carrying the ball for the United States at the Paris peace conference. That should tell us much about why the press hails them on the one hand, and then talks with calculated gloom about the conference's outcome.

First, there's Secretary of State James Byrnes. Yesterday we printed excerpts from a speech he made back in 1919 when he was getting his start in politics. In that speech he cried: **"This is a white man's country."** He urged police terror against those who wanted the Negro to vote. He even defended lynch mobs, saying they always acted in defense of **"womanhood"** and always punished the guilty.



Today, the man who said that—and

he has never publicly changed his views— speaks for the American people at Paris.

BYRNES

Second, there's Senator Tom Connally of Texas. We will let him describe himself by quoting his parting words before he left for Paris last Friday as reported by the **Herald Tribune:**

CONNALLY

Senator Connally was asked if he had an opinion on the Palestine issue.

"Shifting in his chair, the Senator replied:

" 'None of us is Jewish here, all blue-eyed. Ha!'

"One of the reporters replied: 'I am Jewish. You don't blame me for that, do you Senator?'

"Senator Connally dismissed the subject with 'No comment on Palestine'."

Thus Senator Connally's anti-Semitism, his theory of the **"blue-eyed people"** joins with Secretary Byrnes' notions about a **"white man's country."** Both appear to have racial superiority notions in their heads.

Finally, there is the smoothest article of them all, Senator Vandenberg. Notorious isolationist, he watched Hitler and Hirohito march across the world without feeling any alarm. He fought bitterly against FDR's plan to crush Hitlerism root and branch. Linked to the Henry Ford dynasty, he was a favorite of the German fascist leaders, as he is today the idol of the native fascists like G. L. K. Smith. Behind moral phrases, he packs the dynamite of the anti-Soviet war conspiracy. 8/20/46

VANDENBERG

Perhaps the average peace-loving American who wonders why FDR's plan for American-Soviet friendship was dropped by Truman and his envoys can get some of the explanation in the above facts.

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 11-9-46

A SECRETARY AT WORK ON UN BUSINESS—Mrs. Sabella Culpepper, 208 W. 151st Street, New York, is in love with her job. She is employed by the General Assembly of the United Nations as a secretary in the Press Credentials Division of the Secretariat. Her supervisor, Miss Mabs Ronay (right), is credentials officer. Courier Photo by Rowe

Abyssinians Said. to Feel Superior

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

PARIS — (ANP) — That Abyssinian students in Paris and those of the Ethiopian delegation to the Paris Peace conference represent a very proud people and feel superior in practically every respect to American colored people, is the opinion of observers here.

Ethiopians say colored persons are not men, to permit the continuous lynching and burning at the stake of our members by American whites; yet history reveals that Ethiopia has been invaded and subjugated three times by Italy within a 50-year period. Sat.

Observers believe, despite her pleas and demands, Ethiopia's ultimate fate will be like that of the many small nations assembled here: to accept and be content with whatever is finally accorded through the principal factors of the conference. 8-24-46

Minister Writes From Peace Table

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

PARIS (ANP)—A speech by Ethiopia's Mr. Akilou was the highlight of the Paris Peace Conference at Luxembourg Palace last week according to the Rev. Robert M. Williams, sole colored correspondent among the 180 newspaper men covering the tribunal.

Mr. Akilou reminded the body, assembled to work out treaties of peace, that his country had defended itself against fascist aggression in a more "bitter and prolonged struggle" than that faced by any other country.

He also expressed the gratitude of his people for aid of the Allies which brought them liberation. However, he warned that the efforts of World War II will be ineffective unless the peace is founded on justice.

Haile Selassie, dressed in native costume, and the chairman of the Indian delegation who also wears the robes of his country, are among the most colorful figures attending the conference. Other Indian and Ethiopian delegates wear business suits.

Attractive African

Miss J. Heckford, an attractive dark-skinned colored woman, secretary of one of the South African delegations, stands out in the audience like a black pearl, and has had many eyes focused on her stately beauty during the sessions.

The Rev. Mr. Williams says that the Ethiopian delegation, seated just in back of the American delegation, continually urges the return of Ethiopia's colonies taken in the Italian grab. Akilou concluded his speech with the plea: Sat. 8-17-46

"Ethiopia seeks not a peace of revenge, but a just peace, which will enable her to live in friendship with her former enemies. She did not hesitate to support the grant to Italy for reconstruction by the United Nations Rehabilitation administration.

"But Italy must show sincere repentance for the wrongs she committed and make a serious effort to repair them."

Between sessions delegates stroll in the beautiful Luxembourg gardens which surround the palace, the correspondent declares.

Paris Parley Disappoints Dark Races

The Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 10-26-46

By GEORGE PADMORE

(Defender Foreign Correspondent)

PARIS, France—An intensive 11 weeks of peace conference power politics ended here last week and from the viewpoint of colored races the whole political drama has been a great disappointment.

Britain and the United States, the imperialist Anglo-American bloc, have successfully watered down Abyssinia's claims for reparation from Italy's fascist aggression. Indeed they have pushed final decision back for a whole year on almost the entire question of whether Ethiopia should regain what is rightfully hers—territories taken from her by Italy.

Lone hope for dark races is the forthcoming conference of Big Four ministers, scheduled to convene Oct. 23, at Lake Success, N.Y. Draft treaties will be subject to reexamination by Ministers Byrnes, Molotov, Bevin and Bidault at this time.

British dominated India, whose delegates were openly accused by Molotov as being handpicked British stooges and not true representatives of the Indian people, emerged from the parley with little more than that with which it entered. It is still ruled by England, politically and economically. 10-26-46

The American Negro's plight is the same. And though Byrnes and his colleagues give glittering speeches on the rights of democracy in a peace-bound world, many representatives know the slave status of the American Negro and the speeches did not bolster American prestige. Defender

Back of the whole conspiracy to obstruct modernization of Abyssinia is the British plan to prevent Abyssinia from achieving an outlet to the sea. In this plan Britain's Bevin is aided by Smuts of South Africa and Evatt of Australia who argue that Abyssinia's claims to Eritrea should be considered not only by big four foreign ministers but that South Africa, India and Australia should be on the commission deciding the future of this East African colony.

May Get Majority Chicago, Ill.

In this way Britain would receive the voting majority and thus would be able to carry out her imperialist policy as indicated on numerous occasions by Bevin. Sat

Smuts has had several talks with Byrnes and his aide, Tom Conally, who have pledged support to the Union of South Africa plan to grab more African territory with the understanding that Smuts will permit Wall Street to invest capital in South Africa for the opening of gold mines and other industries.

To facilitate this plan Smuts will supply cheap labor which can be done most effectively by moving certain South African territories outside the scope of the trusteeship principles laid down under the UN charter. Smuts was assured of the support of Britain and her dominions on the one hand and that of western states with empires of their own on the other, notably France, Belgium and Holland.

At the New York Conference, it is believed that Smuts will also have support of the white American South and other reactionary anti-Soviet elements who identify South Africa's dealings with natives with their own plan of terrorism and racial persecution.

Thus only a very shallow part of the peacemaking has been completed. Only a few very limited aspects were taken up and resolved to satisfaction of all peoples. The countries receiving most consideration were indeed ex-enemy countries. They were Italy, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Finland.

New Yorker Attends Paris Peace Confab

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK—Back home after three months in Europe, Charles M. Campbell, servicemen's secretary of the Harlem Branch YMCA,

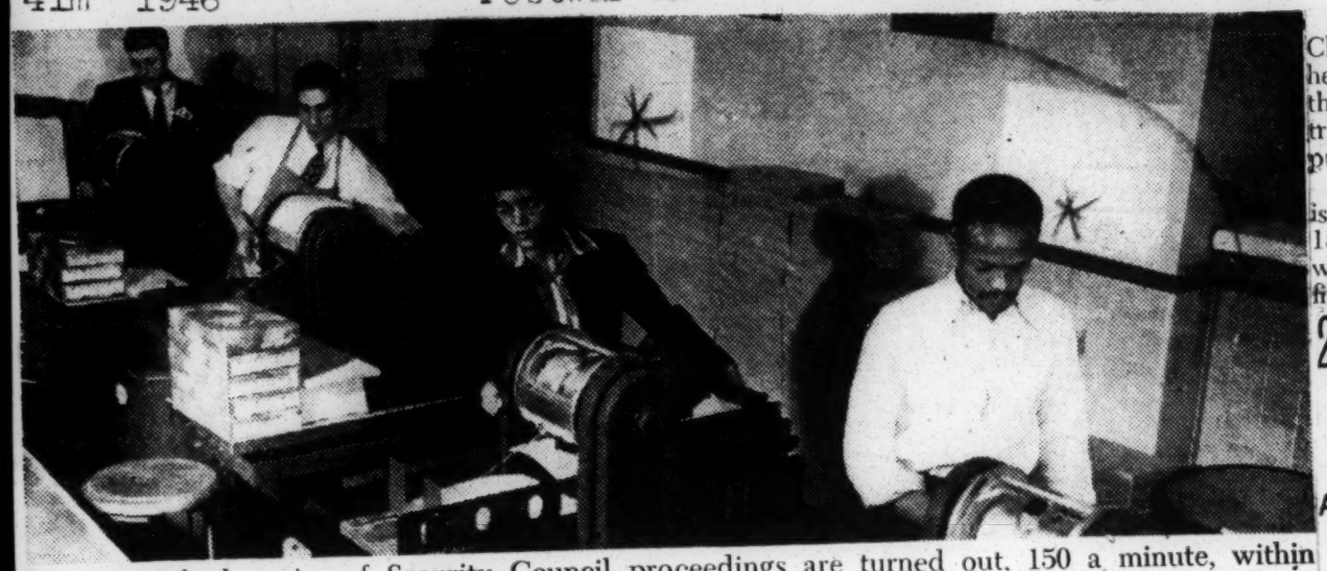
CHARLES M. CAMPBELL

Sat. 11-2-46

is one of the few Americans—other than official representatives—to have sat in on sessions of the Paris conference.

An added spice to the experience, Campbell feels, is the fact that Secretary of State James Byrnes personally endorsed his admission to the conference. Campbell had been attending a meeting in Oxford, England, before going to Paris.

One-time delegate to the International Student Assembly, Campbell is a graduate of North Carolina College in Durham, a holder of the master's degree in religion from Howard and in sociology from Columbia.



Mimeographed copies of Security Council proceedings are turned out, 150 a minute, within 45 minutes after speeches are made. *Photo by Irving Haberman, PM*

UNO Assembly Line Keeps Stenos Busy

P.M. New York, N.Y.

Mimeographed Speeches Ready 45 Minutes After They're Made

3-26-46 Sun.

By Betty Moorsteen

Exactly one hour after the United Nations Security Council adjourned at 3:36 p.m. yesterday, 600 mimeographed copies of the proceedings in French and English were complete and in the hands of delegates and newspapermen. The verbatim report was 21 pages (14 by 8½ inches) long in English, 19 pages in French.

An impatient reporter could have collected it, a page at a time, as the meeting was going on. Mimeographed transcriptions of speeches were available within 45 minutes after they were spoken on the conference room floor.

As the eleven delegates met and talked in the third-floor Council Chamber of the converted Hunter gym building, 50 frantic people worked in offices above and below to get their words translated and on paper in the minimum of time. An assembly-line system, perfected at the San Francisco and London UNO conferences, takes the delegates' words to interpreters, stenographers, typists, mimeographists and on out to the world in record time.

Four interpreters, two English and two French, and two stenographers, one English and one French, were on hand at the T-shaped table opposite the delegates' table when the conference opened with Chairman Dr. Quo Tai-chi's speech of welcome.

Stenographer Frances Farrell, a veteran of international conferences—she's taken the words of Stettinius at San Francisco, London and Mexico City—clicked out each word on her stenotype machine.

When Dr. Quo finished, George Mathieu, head of the UNO language department, took over, interpreting the speech from longhand notes into French. It was the French stenographer's job to take down the interpretation.

Since all of the speeches were in English yesterday, only the French interpreters got a workout.

Five French and five English speaking stenographers worked in 15 minute shifts throughout the conference, taking down the English speeches and French interpretations. Sun. 3-26-46

As each finished his or her 15 minute stint (three of the English and two of the French stenographers were men), he (or she) quietly left the thick-carpeted chamber and went to the second-floor converted shower-rooms, entered through a door marked "Ladies," where the typists were at work. Each stenographer had a typist teammate, to whom she (or he) dictated the notes she (or he) had taken. The typists typed them directly on mimeograph stencils, making two carbon copies on light onion paper at the same time.

It was a tough job making perfect copies on strange typewriters yesterday. Two machines had to be discarded at the last minute because the carriages jammed. Anneliese Victor of Cambridge, Mass., doing her first conference job, was struggling with a Spanish typewriter that had upside down question marks and special accent marks where comas should be.

It takes about half an hour to get 15 minutes of short-hand notes typed on the stencils. Most of the stenographers can take 300 words a minute, although they say no one talks that fast. They only have to put on speed when a couple of people start talking at once. The typists average about 50 words a minute.

As soon as the stencils are finished they're put in a dumb waiter which carries them to the first floor mimeograph room, where they're slapped on one of eight automatic stencil duplicators. Copies are turned out at the rate of 150 a minute and rushed to the press and delegations.

But that's only the beginning of the preparation of the official Council journal. Before the journal (in French and English) of each day's session gets into final printed form (usually 48 hours later), delegates must check the verbatim report for mistakes, new and more precise translations of speeches must be made, and all documents presented to or drawn up by the Council must be translated into French and English.

The journal also is translated into Chinese, Russian and Spanish, when delegations request it. Forty experts work on translation. One French translator always is present when the Council meets to help with the wording of resolutions.

Most of the Chinese translators are still laboring in London on the reports of the recent UNO conference there. There were no Chinese typewriters or printing presses available, so every word had to be written by hand, then published by offset printing. Sun. 3-26-46

Mathieu hopes to get new Chinese typewriters for them to use here by September. Meanwhile they'll have to continue to do their translations by hand. Chinese presses are available for printing.

Altogether, when his entire staff is assembled, Mathieu will have 150 people working to get the words of eleven men in print in five languages.

24 UNO EMPLOYES TAKE OATH HERE

New York Times

Americans Pledge 'Conduct With Interests of the United Nations Only in View'

New York, N.Y.

Twenty-four men and women Americans of various racial strains and religious beliefs, took yesterday the oath prescribed by the United Nations Charter for the secretariat at a ceremony in the United Nations Information Office, 610 Fifth Avenue.

These were the first staff members to be recruited in this country. The eight men and sixteen women included secretaries, stenographers, clerical employes and typists, telephone operators, messengers and laborers. Seven were veterans. Four—two men and two women—were Negroes.

Basil Capella, acting personnel officer, pledged the members of the group "to exercise in all loyalty, discretion and consicence" the functions entrusted to them and "to regulate my conduct with the interests of the United Nations only in view."

Mr. Capella told the employes that the new oath neither compromised nor impaired their rights as citizens of the United States. He declared that "you have lost nothing but are gaining much."

Salaries, except for laborers who will receive 85 cents an hour, range from $1,140 to $2,220 a year, and all are tax-exempt. UNO employes, Mr. Capella said, would work five days, forty hours in a week, and would be free to organize. Sun. 3-5-46

Hunter College Lease

At a closed meeting last night the Board of Higher Education 11 to 1 to authorize Dr. Ordway Tead, chairman, to lease to the UNO three of the four buildings at the Bronx center of Hunter College for the meeting of the Security Council scheduled from March 21 to May 15. The dissenter was Joseph Schlossberg, former general secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, CIO.

Dr. Tead said future tenancy was not discussed, but that the action did not preclude such a request. The board in a resolution noted that the temporary occupancy "while causing hardship, nevertheless permits Hunter College to resume its normal functions on Sept. 1, 1946."

The question of occupancy of the entire forty-eight-acre campus site as interim headquarters for the UNO was side-stepped by Mayor O'Dwyer and UNO officials during a two-hour visit there yesterday morning.

"Let us concentrate on our needs now—on this coming visit," the Mayor said.

There was evidence, however, that that UNO did not intend soon to relinquish tenancy of a site which its officials have found desirable for interim headquarters of the Assembly. Alterations will be made costing up to $100,000, it was learned, and A. H. Feller, general counsel to the UNO remarked: "You won't know the place when ve open."

David K. Owen, one of those on the Bronx tour, left later in the day for London to report on site matters to his chief, Trygve Lie, UNO Secretary General. Mr. Owen said the "opinion and wishes" of residents in any area considered would be "fully taken into account."

"The UNO," he declared, "wants to cause the least possible disturbance to any community and will make a special point of meeting and discussing with representatives of groups in any area."

In White Plains the Westchester Board of Supervisors sent to the Legislature a request for adoption of a bill specifically empowering any town in the county to conduct a referendum on whether it desired the UNO to be located there.

The permanent home of the UNO will "positively be located only in an area where it will cause the least possible inconvenience to residents or business interests that would be asked to move out, and if no place in this country can be found where these people are willing to vacate the UNO can still take over the perfectly adequate accommodations of the old League of Nations in Geneva, Switzerland," Dr. Eduardo uZleta, head of Colombia's delegation and chairman of the UNO site committee, said here yesterday. He was guest at a luncheon in the Bankers Club, 120 Broadway, sponsored by Mrs. José Cambrubi, publisher of New York's Spanish language newspaper La Prensa.

Dr. Zuleta declared that eleven European countries not in favor of the headquarters being here were expected "almost certainly to reopen the question when the next UNO sessions are held in this country."

Bohemians Offer a Guide For Delegations to UNO

By Wireless to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 4—The old mining town of Kutna Hora in Bohemia has offered the United Nations Organization headquarters a Renaissance plaque that called on the citizens of the town 350 years ago to put aside private passion, hatred and violence. A translation of Latin text reads:

"Whoso of ye elders enters the Town Hall in performance of his office, put off before these portals all private passion, anger and violence and submit thy person to the care of the common weal. For, as thou art just or unjust to others, so wilt thou be rewarded at Judgment Day."

UNO Aides Appointed

By Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 4—Benjamin Cohen, former Chilean Ambassador to Bolivia and Venezuela, was named tonight as Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations. Three other assistants to Secretary General Trygve Lie were announced at the same time—Prof. Henry Laugier of France, to be in charge of social affairs; Ivan Kerno of Czechoslovakia, to handle the preparatory commission and the Security Department. The legal matters, and Victor Hoo of United States and Great Britain will fill the other two.

Mr. Cohen was head of the information planning section of the general assembly on information. He will carry out the policy adopted by the Assembly of the widest possible use of the press, radio and films to further the cause of the United Nations.

Sun. 3-3-46

THE EMPLOYES AND THE SITE ARE NEW TO THE UNO

Basil Capella, acting personnel officer of the organization, administering the oath to office staff members

Negro Much in Evidence:

Democracy Prevails at UNO Meeting on Hunter Campus

Pittsburg Courier Sat 10-6-46

Pittsburg, Pa.

By EVALYN COPPOC

(Only Accredited Negro Correspondent to United Nations Meet)

NEW YORK—Negroes are definitely a part of the big United Nations show on tl Hunter College campus in the Bronx. While spectators stood about watching the world leading diplomats come and go in big black shiny limousines driven by colored and whi chauffeurs, and while the world waited to learn the fate of Iran, the mixed personn labored behind the scenes missing typist, chauffeur and interpreter, much of the points-on. make for the cafeteria building to

Nevertheless they are playing an take their places in line with jour- impoortant part in the big world nalists, policemen, Marines, elec- drama, and this is greatly appre- tricians, laborers, radio men, mes- ciated by the personnel officer and sengers and hostesses. With the his associates. exception of the diplomats who

HARMONY RULES have a private place, all eat to-

Particularly striking is the per- gether, symbolizing the spirit of fect harmony among these workers the United Nations. Throughout of all colors and creeds from all the first week of the session this parts of the earth, many of whom democratic spirit prevailed. have been loaned by Government At the opening session last Mon- agencies all over the world. Nu- day, newspapers of twenty-eight merous Negroes are employed at countries were represented, totaling the United Nations interim head- 700 journalists from the ends of quarters. Some are personnel the earth, with the lone colored clerks. Some are private secre- writer, representing The Pittsburgh taries, filing clerks, typists, sten- Courier, the object of much cu- ographers, mimeograph machine riosity and inquiry. operators, chauffeurs and in other

FOREIGN PRESS positions. Among the foreign news agen-

When meal time arrives, colored cies represented were the Amrit- and white together, diplomat and za Bazar Patrika and Ianmabhoo- mi of India, and the Haver and Rnson Sakika of Turkey. All made full use of the up-to-to-date tele- graphic and telephonic facilities, as well as the well-equipped lounge and bar. As a welcome added touch, there were beautiful cut flowers in the lounges, the special gift of construction workers.

In the department of press cre- dentials is honey-colored Mrs. Sa- brille Culpepper, secretary to Mrs. Sybil Atkins, credentials officer, and mighty proud she is of her af- filiation. Another colored girl in the Press Inforomation Service is Miss Priscilla McDonald who finds her work most interesting.

Several other colored girls have responsible positions as private sec- retaries while several are employed in lesser capacities. Of course, workers of other groups greatly outnumber the Negroes, but the Negro is definitely there, playing his part in making the machinery roll along smoothly whatever the

diplomats of the eleven nations may or may not decide.

Soviet Envoy Tells Stand To UNO Assembly

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

Sat 2-2-46

Gromyko Warns Colored Peoples Eye United Nations

By GEORGE PADMORE

(Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON.—Russia told the imperialist powers this week she desired speedy independence for Africa.

The declaration was made by Soviet Ambassador Andrei Gromyko who addressed the UNO Assembly in a reply to British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevins' trusteeship speech.

"The trusteeship system as provided for by the Charter is an instrument designed to accelerate giving status of national and state independence to all dependent peoples," he said. "That's why the speediest carrying out of the principles of trusteeship declared in the charter is one of the most important obligations of member states of the UNO which must take practical steps in the direction of realization of these supreme principles of the Charter."

Gromyko then proceeded to explain: "Among the three categories of territories defined in the Charter, there's a category with regard to which there may be taken steps concerning immediate independence without further delay.

Colored People Eye UNO

"The Preparatory Commission has made considerable progress, having adopted a special resolution inviting certain members of the UNO to accelerate the process of changing one of the categories of these territories into trust territories."

Warning the Assembly that colored peoples of the world will be watching activities of the Trusteeship Council, and wanted deeds, and not empty talk, Gromyko concluded with "actions are now within those powers to which recommendation of Preparatory Commission I mentioned above refers first of all."

Sat 2-2-46

Following is text of special recommendations that was presented to the General Assembly referred to by Gromyko:

"The General Assembly of the UNO calls on states administering territories under the League of Nations' mandate to undertake practical steps in concert with other states direcly concerned for the implementation of article 79 of the Charter which provides for the conclusion of agreements on terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the trusteeship system in order to submit these agreements for approval, preferably not later than during the second part of the first session of the General Assembly."

South Africa Opposition

In line with the above resolution, Bevin promised on Thursday to place Tanganyika and parts of the Cameroons and Togoland under the Trusteeship Council.

Heaton Nicholls, South African High Commissioner, indicated that Premier Jan Smuts intends to openly annex Southwest Africa. It was "unique." Nicholls added: "Only two of the separately administered states in Africa, South Africa, and Liberia, are directly represented in the Assembly.

"Of the peoples of Africa, 100,000,000 are represented by governments whose headquarters are in Europe because these peoples have not yet attained a stage of development which would enable them to stand alone.

Sat 2-2-46

"South Africa's mandate is unique in that no other mandate had its borders contiguous with those of mandatory power. The South African government is planning consultations with settlers in Southwest Africa regarding their future. Until these consultations had been complete, the Smuts' government intends to reserve the right to withhold territory to the trusteeship council," concluded Nicholls.

A majority of white settlers are citizens of the South African Dominion, and opposition is likely to occur if a transfer is made without their consent.

A big struggle is anticipated over the future of colonial territories to be annexed from Italy and Japan when the special Trusteeship Council meets next week.

U.S. Lends Examiner To United Nations

Sun Times

WASHINGTON—The U. S. State Department has loaned Marshall E. Williams, qualifications examiner in the civil service commission, to the United Nations to help organize its personnel division, it was announced this week. 6-1-46

Williams is scheduled to leave for New York during the first week in June. His offices will be established at Hunter College where he will be associated with William P. Lehman, civil service representative.

Chicago

The personnel expert's main task will be the establishment of an apportionment system whereby all member nations of UN may have proper representation in the personnel force.

Colored Nations Ignored at UN Meet

The Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa

Sat. 10-12-46

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y.—None of the colored nations were elected to membership on the nine permanent commissions of the United Nations Economic and Social Council at its session here last week. Ethiopia and Haiti were among twelve nations not voted representation on any of the Council commissions. Other nations ignored were: Argentina, Saudi Arabia, Bolivia, Dominican Republic El Salvador, Honduras, Luxembourg, Nicaragua, and Paraguay.

The article permits minorities to ve, a section of the Negro people, ask assistance to prevent discrim- ination "on ground having failed to bring relief from of race." oppression through constitutional

In New York, a spokesman for appeal, find ourselves forced to Lie issued the following statement: oring this vital issue—which we "No such communication has yet have sought for almost a century come to Mr. Lie's atention. If such since emancipation to solve within a communication is received it will the boundary of our country—to be acknowledged and the attention of this historic body."

The Congress also messaged of the charter." conditions intolerable" and term- the United Nations appeal for ing the United Nations appeal historical moment in the life of the nation."

Negroes Petition UNO To Relieve 'Oppression'

Times Dispatch

Sunday

DETROIT, June 1—(AP)—In a States, demand for "full freedom and ab- The highlight of the congress solute equality," the National tenth anniversary convention was Negro Congress today petitioned a letter to Secretary-General the United Nations to bring "relief Trygve Lie, of the United Nations, from oppression" to 13,000,000 requesting action under Article 71 members of the race in the United of the charter. 6-2-46

The petition to the United Nations read, in part: "It is with profound regret that the nation."

Discrimination, Mob Rule Must Go, Panama Insists

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 11-2-46

Railroading of Suspects Without Fair Trial Also Rapped in Resolution Before Peace Body

4lm P&P

By Ralph MATTHEWS

NEW YORK—(AFRO National Bureau)—A proposal which will make lynching and the railroading of victims to jail without fair and impartial trial international crimes was introduced before the United Nations by the Government of Panama this week.

Calling for the adoption of their proposal on essential human rights, the delegation set forth the following items in a preamble:

Preamble

"Upon the freedom of the individual depends the welfare of the people, the safety of the State and the peace of the world.

"In society, complete freedom cannot be attained, the liberties of one are limited by the liberties of others and the preservation of freedom requires the fulfillment by individuals of their duties as members of society.

"The function of the State is to promote conditions under which the individual can be most free.

"To express those freedoms to which every human being is entitled and to assure that all shall live under a government of the people, by the people and for the people, this declaration is made."

Justice a Major Issue

Using the four freedoms as a foundation, the statement devoted a great deal of elaboration to the issue of justice.

"Everyone has a right to have his criminal and civil liabilities and his rights determined without undue delay by fair public trial by a competent tribunal before which he has an opportunity for a full hearing."

Comment on the article states:

"The requirement of a 'fair trial' provides protection against trial which although public and before an otherwise competent tribunal may proceed under such pressures that justice cannot be done.

"This would be true, for example, where public opinion is so hostile that a local tribunal would be unduly affected by the hostility or where the tribunal itself, although competent, is unduly biased or has been corrupted.

"It also protects against improper methods of trial as where rational procedures are not used or where obvious errors have led to an improper result."

The proposal would also outlaw discrimination because of race, creed, sex or color, Article XVII reading as follows:

"Every one has the right to protection against arbitrary discrimination in the provisions and application of the law because of race religion, sex, or any other reason.'

Comment on the article states:

"Provisions for establishing a right comparable to that in this article are contained in the current or recent constitutions of 47 countries.

"This article protects the right of every one to equal treatment by the State. The protection from 'arbitrary discrimination' applies to the substantive provisions of the law and also to their administration by executive or judicial authority.

"The article accomplishes what is partially achieved in the United States Constitution by the statement that no person shall be denied 'the equal protection of the laws.'

Afro-American

"The determination of what is 'arbitrary discrimination' depends to some extent on the national traditions and the sense of justice of the public in the particular country.

Baltimore, Md.

"Barring an individual or group from the exercise of any rights stated in the preceding articles on the grounds of who they are (e.g. women, colored people, Catholics) as distinguished from what they have done (e.g. criminals or mental incompetents), would constitute 'arbitrary discrimination.' "

All Freedoms Wanted

In citing the other freedoms, the Panama delegation insists on proposals:

Sat. 11-2-46

I—Freedom of belief and of worship is the right of every one. The State has a duty to protect this freedom.

II—Freedom to form and hold opinions and to receive opinions and information is the right of every one. The State has a duty to protect this freedom.

III—Freedom of expression is the right of every one. The State has a duty to refrain from arbitary limitation of this freedom and to prevent denial of reasonable access to the channels of communication.

Property Guarantee

IV—Freedom to assemble peaceably with others is the right of every one. The State has a duty to protect this freedom.

V—Freedom to form with others associations of a political, economic, religious, social, cultural or any other character for purposes not inconsistent with these articles is the right of every one. The State has a duty to protect this freedom.

VI—Freedom from unreasonable interference with his person, home, reputation, privacy, activities and property is the right of every one.

AFRICAN LEADER TO VISIT ASSEMBLY

The Times

Native Physician to Represent His People Unofficially in Fight on Color Bar

New York, N. Y.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Oct. 21—While Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts is traveling to New York to represent 2,000,000 white South Africans in the United Nations' General Assembly, Alfred Bitini Xuma left Johannesburg today as the unofficial representative of more than 8,000,000 natives. He claims that Marshal Smuts cannot represent his people since they enjoy no rights of citizenship.

Dr. Xuma is going for "seven weeks' recuperative vacation." He explained that on any other plea a passport might have been refused. "I gave an undertaking," he added, "that I would not engage in political activities while abroad."

Dr. Xuma, a physician, is the president-general of the African Congress and chairman of the Anti-Pass League (members of colored races in this country cannot circulate without passes). An alumnus of the University of Minnesota, Dr. Xuma studied medicine at Northwestern University and ranks high among educated Negroes here.

Tele 10-22-46

Turning-Point Seen

Public opinion feels that the Assembly may mark a turning-point in what is bitterly termed South African "pigmentocracy," under which, it is charged, the color of one's skin determines one's rights. Dr. John Reuling, a representative of the American Board of Missions, has just declared after a comprehensive survey that "from the Equator southward there is a terrific ferment among the African peoples; it is more serious than many realize."

Tele

According to information here, Marshal Smuts will press for prompt action by the Assembly on the incorporation of former German Southwest Africa into the Union of South Africa, since heavy parliamentary commitments and a royal visit will necessitate his presence in this country for the first six months of next year. He will insist that the "Indian ghetto law" is a purely domestic matter and therefore not within the United Nations' cognizance.

Yet objective observers here realize that it will be difficult to avoid the injection of the color bar that admittedly now marks a dividing line between Conservatives and Liberals. The issue will decide the next parliamentary election, it is believed.

The Nationalist opposition convention has just ended in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State took the stand that "the time has come for a showdown on the color question." The African Congress under Dr. Xuma is pledged to fight for "full citizenship rights."

Spokesmen for the South African Indians intend to have their say also. Elections to the Transvaal Indian Congress yesterday resulted in the progressives' total triumph over the moderates favoring a compromise settlement. This gives a fillip to the passive-resistance movement, which has decided to hold a day of prayer and demonstrations on Wednesday, when the Assembly opens.

Incorporation Challenged

South Africa's campaign to incorporate the mandated territory of Southwest Africa was challenged yesterday by the Council on African Affairs, which accused the Praetoria regime of "coercion and discrimination" against native peoples.

Charging that the South African Government had misrepresented native opinion in the mandate, the council declared that tribal councils that voted for incorporation had been conducted "in the utmost secrecy, under questionable circumstances, and with the complete exclusion of non-governmental observers." South African spokesmen's claim that native polls showed tribesmen "overwhelmingly" in favor of incorporation was denounced by the council as "one-sided and distorted 'justification' of the annexation request."

According to the council, its own South African sources reported that only meager information was trickling through on the character of the Government's survey. There was little attempt to take the issue to the people, the council said.

The council has adopted a resolution calling on the Assembly to reject the request for incorporation and to place Southwest Africa under the Trusteeship Council. It has also asked that the people of the mandated territories have the right to be heard in drawing the trusteeship agreements and that trusteeships lead to full independence.

The council is an American organization with headquarters at 23 West Twenty-sixth Street. Headed by Paul Robeson, it has Negro and white members and has taken an active part in fostering African welfare and "freedom" movements and in disseminating information on the continent and its peoples.

India, South Africa Cases High On Agenda

The Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 11-2-46

Protest Of American Negroes Against Oppression Listed

By EARL CONRAD
(Defender New York Bureau)

NEW YORK—The colo and colonial issues hang like a spectre over the entire proceedings of the United Nations General Assembly.

As the assembly prepared to go into committee meetings at Lake Success this week, the only issue that, possibly, overshadowed the question of justice for dark-skinned peoples was that of the veto. The Franco issue, the issue of a continuing struggle against fascism, loomed largely as the general discussions ended, but it wa

by the Soviet delegate are descend evident that matters concerning ants of laborers who migrated to India, South Africa, Negro Ameri- South Africa between 1860 and cans, and other oppressed minori- 1911 under an agreement between ties have entered the United Na- India and the Natal government tions to stay.

Nothing, not even the open pro- and of traders who followed them. tests of South African Premier Jan The Indian complaint charged that Christian Smuts, nor the fears of the settlers had been discriminated our own delegates and the active against since 1885 in voting rights, imperialist position of the British land rights, industry, public serv- will be able, it now appears, to ices, travel and education. keep these issues out of United Smuts attempted to pull the Nations deliberations. same approach that is understood

The 250,000 Indians referred to in this country as a "state's rights" position. He declared the issue was strictly a domestic one for consideration by the Smuts position. It is significant that Austin's proposal had the support of the British crowd, with Britain, New Zealand, Smuts and Venzuela voting to keep the thing away from the Kansas City Observer

Bitter Issue Drawn

When the smoke from this debate subsided it became clear that the Indian question had a direct bearing on the biggest issue in the appeal of the National Negro bloc has a that one of the United Nations chance to defeat the issue of justice should not interfere in Negroes to get any encouragement side the United Nations tice for subjugated peoples. Aus- moment and for the future had what was a situation local to South or justice out of the United Nations.

Senator Warren Austin, Vermont, committee debates and throw it full well aware that the Indian into the lap of the assembly where question had a direct bearing on the Anglo-American bloc has a the appeal of the National Negro chance to defeat the issue of justice for that Congress to the United Nations tin's "compromise" plan actually had for relief, took a cagey, middle-of- the road position that the issue works out as an anti-colored people, Africa.

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ple's approach. Yet Austin covers the position of the United States by not actually going along fully with Smuts in abandoning the issue altogether.

Throughout the debate over this principle in the steering committee the most embarrassed position was that of the United States.

Subsequently, in a speech before the General Assembly, Mrs. Vijaya Lakshimi Pandit, chief of the Indian delegation and a sister of the Indian statesman, Pandit Nehru, received the applause of the Assembly as she attacked Premier Jan Smuts for the enslavement of the Indian nationals in South Africa. Smuts sat silent through the attack, staring downward at his clasped hands.

Truman Appoints Fisk Professor To UN Delegation

The Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 11-2-46

WASHINGTON, D.C.—President Truman has appointed Dr. Charles Johnson, director of the department of social sciences, Fisk University, one of 10 delegates to the first session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural organization, to convene in Paris, Nov. 19.

Heading the committee will be Secretary of State William Benton, and deputy chairman will be the Hon. Archibald MacLeish.

Dr. Johnson is one of the five non-voting delegates to UN's educational and cultural meeting, together with Milton Eisenhower, brother of Gen. Dwight Eisenhower and president of Kansas State College; the Hon. Chester Bowles, Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, member of the advisory board of OWMR, and George Shuster, president of Hunter College.

Voting delegates in addition to Benton and MacLeish are Arthur H. Compton, chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis; Mrs. Anne O'Hare McCormick, member of the editorial board of the New York Times, and George D. Stoddard, president of the University of Illinois.

PEACE CONFERENCE FASCISM

The Defender
Sat. 10-19-46

Italians Seek Colonial Control

Chicago, Ill.

By JOHN ROBERT BADGER
(Defender Foreign Correspondent)

PARIS, France—One of the scandals of the Peace Conference here is the blatantly imperialistic drives of the Italian representatives.

Their bold imperialistic claims were being heard at almost the same time the conference completed approval of the Italian peace treaty, officially leaving decision on the future administration of Italian African colonies deferred for one year. In the meantime the colonies will remain under British military occupation. Western nations were solidly against the Soviet Union and allied Slav states in the voting.

The unashamed battle to retain control over the territories of Libya, Eritrea and Italian Somaliland by the Italians has been the most revealing indication of their imperialist, fascist character. Their position closely resembles Mussolini's colonial policies.

These men represent the product of Anglo-American occupation policy, which has tried to suppress the democratic forces of the people and has aided the resurgence of fascist groups.

Anglo-Americans Aid Italy

It is not surprising that British and American delegates fought and defeated last week Polish proposals to insert into the treaty a demand that Italy rid itself of all fascist organizations.

Ceruli, a member of the Italian representatives here, was vice governor general and later governor general during the fascist occupation of Ethiopia, a member of the Italian delegation when Mussolini's government signed the alliance with Germany, Hungary and Japan which precipitated World War II. His record in colonial government is as infamous as it was ruthless.

Some sources aver that he planned the plot against Ethiopia. if not, he was at least actively concerned in it because of the position he held. He is known to have been guilty of shocking atrocities against the Ethiopian people as well as other colonial peoples he had a hand in governing.

Denies Liberation Claims

In a speech of unprecedented arrogance at his first appearance at the Peace Conference, Alcide De Gaspari claimed to represent humanitarian ideals and the hope of Italian labor. He denied the liberation claims of the colonial people. He claimed that Italian forces who fought Germany, lost 100,000 men, but he conveniently forgot the 760,300 Ethiopians who died at Italy's hands. He said he would be satisfied if Italian officials are allowed to administer the ex-colonies under British military authorities. He claimed that the Council of Foreign Ministers are favorably disposed to grant trusteeship to Italy after a year has elapsed, at which time the question will be brought up again. He went on to protest the disarmament of Italy.

Fortunately, the Political and Territorial Commission for Italy, which heard De Gaspari's plea, approved Article 17 of the draft treaty, under which Italy is compelled to renounce all claims and rights in her former territories.

But the danger exists, that if voices like De Gaspari's are allowed to continue and grow stronger in Italy, the world may again be confronted by an attempt of Italian neo-fascism to follow in the footsteps of Mussolini.

Trusteeship Unit Works on Reports

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Ralph Bunche in Key Position

Sat. 11-9-46

SMUTS ON SPOT

Soviet Ambassador Poised for Attack

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y. — (NNPA)—Blatta Tewelde Ephrem Medhen of Ethiopia presided last Friday over the United Nations General Assembly when the Trusteeship Committee began consideration of the affairs of 20,000,000 inhabitants of mandated territories and some 250,000,000 others who live in dependent areas.

Mr. Medhen, Ethiopian Minister to the United Kingdom, and vice chairman of the Committee, presided in the absence of Chairman Roberto Maceachen of Uruguay who is on his way here.

Victor K. Hoo of China, assistant general in charge of the United Nations trusteeship department, and Dr. Ralph Bunche, director of trusteeship affairs, former Howard University professor and the only colored division chief in the State Department, sat beside Mr. Medhen.

Texts on Agreements

The session received texts of proposed trustee agreements filed by five mandatory powers covering eight former mandates, all to be later acted on by the Assembly;

Reports by the secretariat on action by four nations to furnish regular information on advancement of peoples in 66 other territories; and a report by the Union of South Africa on how it consulted natives about its proposed incorporation of Southwest Africa a present mandate.

Soviet to Attack Program

The committee elected a new rapporteur (an official charged with drawing up and presenting reports), Karel Lisicky of Czechoslovakia, and agreed on an opening general debate of the items before it.

The debate was scheduled to be opened last Monday afternoon by Field Marshal Jan C. Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa.

Soviet ambassador Nikolai V. Novikov indicated he would have much to say about the whole program. The Russians have already indicated dissatisfaction with the South African proposal and the alleged inadequacy of various trusteeship pacts.

South Africa's Report

South Africa's report was one of the most comprehensive items placed before the United Nations, a 56-page document which held that a quarter century's experience had shown that the mandate system was not satisfactory for Southwest Africa.

Labor Head Promises Backing to UN Petition

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 10-19-46

NEW YORK—Ferdinand C. Smith, national secretary of the National Maritime Union and vice president of the National Negro Congress, headed a delegation from NNC which called upon Louis Salliant secretary-general of the World Federation of Trade Unions, this week to secure his backing and that of the WFTU for the NNC petition to the United Nations.

Mr. Salliant revealed to the delegation his intimate knowledge of the problems of the Negro people in America as well as of colonial peoples, particularly the South African mine workers.

PROMISES ACTION

He assured the delegation that the petition is a concern of the WFTU and of all freedom-loving peoples and that it will have the immediate attention of the executive committee of WFTU at its next executive committee meeting. The petition was presented to Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations on June 6, as a result of a decision at the tenth anniversary convention of the National Negro Congress in Detroit, May 30-June 2.

10-19-46

Submitted on behalf of 13,000,000 Negroes in America, the petition calls upon the UN to investigate the plight of the American Negro suffering from economic, social and political discrimination, and take proposals and recommendations to the Economic and Social council of the United Nations. The final decision will rest with the UN council, which has indicated it will study the case and issue a statement within the next four weeks.

P. J. Schmidt, secretary of the UN Commission on Human Rights, who met with representatives of the National Negro Congress June 6 when they made formal presentation of the petition, said that a copy has also been sent to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, chairman of the commission.

Dr. Max Yergan, president of the Congress, Revels Cayton, executive secretary, Charles Collins, vice president, and Dr. Herbert Aptheker, executive board member, were congress delegates at the meeting. Dr. Yergan said that Schmidt had invited him to forward any additional material on American Negro oppression to the UN committee. Mrs. Dorothy K. Funn was named UN petition campaign chairman.

UN To Probe Slave Status Of U.S. Negro

Defender
Chicago, Ill
Sat. 7-6-46

Special Council To Hear Report In Four Weeks

NEW YORK — A special United Nations committee of consultation will study the predicament of 13,000,000 prejudice-weary American Negroes and issue a statement within the next four weeks.

The announcement came this week, following the National Negro Congress' petition to the UN, calling for investigation into national oppression of the U. S. Negro.

The special UN committee will hear long-overlooked complaints of non-governmental organizations

India Carries African Dispute To Assembly

The Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 6-29-46

Smuts Oppression Of Negroes Spread To Include Indians

NEW YORK — India exposed to the world Sunday, attempts by the Jan Smuts government of South Africa to reduce 250,000 Indian nationals there to the level of servitude and poverty forced on millions of native Negroes.

The Indian delegation to the UN formally charged the Union of South Africa with persistent discrimination against Indian subjects living there.

The 20-year struggle between the two members of the British Empire, which has already resulted in termination of trade agreements, was intensified by the recent passage of legislation in South Africa restricting Indians to specified residential areas, and limiting them to ownership of certain fixed property. The law seeks to include Asiatics in the framework of segregation and oppression dominating South African Negroes, who are forced by law to live in ghettos called kraals, and are confined to practically no property holdings.

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, leader of the Indian UN delegation and president of the social and economic council, presented the charges to Trygve Lie, UN secretary general, for action by the general assembly in the meeting beginning Sept. 3.

India's move, which marks the first time in UN's short history that a nation of the British Empire has made a complaint against another, will refocus attention on the unbelievable conditions of near slavery forced on both African and Asiatic peoples by the Smuts government.

Conferences were held by the two nations in 1926 and 1932 in attempts to solve their difficulties, but Britain refused to discard the white supremacy myth, or to change its colonial policy of "divide and conquer."

Native Freedom Trusteeships on Delegates Agenda

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 10-26-46

NEW YORK—The issue of African freedom will be laid before the General Assembly of the United Nations in Flushing within the next few weeks. The UN will take under consideration the request of General Jan Christian Smuts for the annexation of Southwest Africa by the Union of South Africa, the protest of the Indian Government against anti-Indian discrimination in South Africa, and the problem of trusteeship and other issues directly affecting Africa.

Already the proposed annexation of South West Africa has been opposed by the Council on African Affairs, an organization that lists Paul Robeson as its chairman. At a special conference here, Oct. 16, the council called upon "our Government and upon the United Nations to support and adopt the following policies with relation to Africa" at the pending session of the General Assembly:

1. Reject the South African Dominion's request for annexation of the mandate territory of South West Africa, and place that territory under the direction of the Trusteeship Council itself.

2 Give full consideration to the petition of the Indian government on the matter of discrimination against Indians in the Union of South Africa, and adopt the recommendations submitted to the Human Rights Commission by the Council on African Affairs, May 10, 1946, calling for investigation and exposure of violations of the principle of racial equality in the Union of South Africa and other countries.

3. Grant the indigenous peoples of the African mandate territories the right to be heard in drawing up trusteeship agreements for these territories, and limit trusteeship of all colonies to a specified period of time, so that such jurisdiction shall be clearly understood to be simply a transition to full independence.

The Courier

4. Place the African colonies belonging to the Fascist governments of Spain and Portugal directly under United Nations supervision, so that the inhabitants of these colonies may be protected from Fascist tyranny.

The recommendations also call for full labor and democratic rights for Africans and a provision for the representation of African colonial peoples in the United Nations.

AFFECTS 300,000

UN action on South West Africa will affect approximately 300,000 natives.

Premier Smuts, who will appear before the General Assembly to show cause for the proposed annexation, is prepared to state that South West Africa, now governed under a World War I mandate, approves the move because a series of tribal councils showed native opinion "overwhelmingly" in favor of the step. The only tribe reported to have voted against integration and for rule by Trusteeship Council was the Huerrero.

UNION CALLED UNFIT

The Council on African Affairs, in opposing the proposed annexation, points out that the Union of South Africa is unfit to continue as trustee over any peoples or territory.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The council's intensive campaign to bring the issue of African freedom before the UN will coincide with the convening of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Mr. Robeson, at the Oct. 16 meeting, declared that the decisions made by UN "on these issues will be crucial in determining whether the imperialist powers can use the United Nations as an instrument for furthering the subjugation of people in Africa and throughout the world."

Sat. 10-26-46

He emphasized that it is necessary to remember the "intimate relationship between the struggle against racial discrimination and mob violence here in the United States and the militant fight of colonial peoples and exploited workers throughout the world to advance themselves."

SMUTS PLANS STRATEGY

The South African government so far has maintained official silence toward the Indian complaint, but it has been indicated that Premier Smuts and his delegation will tell the General Assembly that the whole affair is strictly domestic and nothing for the UN to take up. Smuts will attemp to prove that the Indians referred to in the complaint are South African nationals living under South African laws.

The South African delegation to the UN General Assembly is expected to arrive this week. Besides Premier Smuts, it will include D. D. Forsythe, secretary of external affairs; G. Heaton Nicholls, South African commissioner in London; Harry T. Andrews, South African minister to Washington, and Senator D. G. Shipstone.

Says Proposal To Annex Africa Mandate Back Step

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Sun. 11-10-46

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y.—(NNPA) Opposing the proposal of the Union of South Africa of annexation of Southwest Africa, Sir Maharaj Singh, Indian delegate, last Tuesday urged that the United Nations write into each new trusteeship agreement specific quick steps and a time limit for the advance of subject people of self-government.

Once Indian Agent-General to South Africa for three years, Sir Maharaj described the proposal of South Africa to annex the mandate of Southwest Africa as a "highly retrograde step."

He agreed with Soviet Foreign Minister Viacheslav I. Molotov that such a move wold be "a flagrant violation of the charter," which holds out hope of self government for the world's dependent peoples.

REPORT CONDEMNED

Sir Maharaj condemned South Africa's report that Southwest had so low an economic potential and so backward a population that independence was impossible. Such an effort to keep people "permanently inferior" could, if imitated by other mandatories and colonial powers, mean, he said, "and end to the charter" and" an end to peace in the world.

His address, made before the General Assembly's trusteeship committee, was aimed at refuting arguments for annexation made in the committee last Monday by Prime Minister Jan Christain Smuts of the Union of South Africa.

The political, economic and social condition of those African peoples now under South African Government jurisdiction do not justify, Sir Maharaj declared, that an additional 300,000 Africans be turned over to their authority. The Indian delegate also questioned the validity of a consultation survey made by the South African Government of tribal units in its 322,460 square mile mandated territory and on which the claim for annexation had been based in large measure.

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

FAILURE TO CONSULT HIT

Before beginning his detailed cirticism of the annexation issue, Sir Maharaja also took issue with the United Kingdom for having failed to consult with India on the proposed trusteeship draft for Tanganyika "despite the fact that there is a population of 30,000 Indians in Tanganyika."

Turning to the annexation issue, he prefaced his remarks by declaring that India was opposing the annexation out of keen interest in the welfare of all nonself-governing territories and not because of a "rupture in trade agreements" between the two countries.

Sun. 11-10-46

This was interpreted as a reference to the Indian charge that Indian nations living in the South African Union have suffered discrimination.

"In corporation, in our opinion," he declared, "is a highly retrograde step. To use the words of (Soviet Foreign Minister) Molotov a few

Calls For Elimination Of Race Discrimination

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Sat. 11-30-46

By LUCILE SELZ

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y.—(NNPA)—The United Nations cannot wipe out race discrimination while individual nations practice it, declared E. B. Kalibala, an African, who is an expert consultant on mandatory affairs in the United Nations Organization, last Monday.

The problem of discrimination is too broad and only elimination of political and economic discrimination should be attempted now, Kalibala said.

"If you want to fight crime you must find its cause first" explained Kalibala, who formerly lived in Uganda in Africa. "In other words, you must go step by step and not rush head on to tackle all discrimination at once," he added.

Turning to the fight against discrimination on the home front, Mr. Kalibala took the position that colored people in the United States should stop fighting over national legislation among themselves, but secure better education and training to cope with the situation.

He deplored the fact that $1,000,000 a day is spent in Harlem to fight unemployment, adding that that amount of money be more effectively used as an economic weapon to try and get what the people want.

He argued that the fair employment practice law in effect in New York State is useless because equal opportunity will not qualify a man for a job.

Contending that intermarriage and equality of education were not so important to the solution of the problem. Mr. Kalibala asked: "What good is it for colored people to go to school with white people when they cannot get jobs afterwards?"

The African, who had lived in tribal life until he was six, called on the churches to unite nations in the brotherhod of man Only thru the help of the churcnes and labor organizations can the United Nations overcome the problem of discrimination, Kalibala asserted.

"The idea of discriminations should be eliminated in the vocabulary of mankind. In fact it is a problem of the mind rather than material objects," Kalibala said.

SON OF CHIEF

Mr. Kalibala is the son of a tribal chief of Kampala, a small village in Africa. He was educated there and later taught high school in another village in his native country.

He came to the United States in 1925 and attended high school and two universities. He received degrees from New York and Columbia universities. Mr. Kalibala is known as lecturer and writer on African affairs.

On August 1 he was appointed an Area Specialist to the United Nations as expert consultant on colonial and mandatory affairs.

OPINION

PM New York, N.Y.

It was inevitable that sooner or later somebody in the United Nations—representing the white, brown, and black peoples of the world—should raise the question of racism and discrimination. Two days ago the General Assembly of the UN took a memorable step; it adopted a resolution requiring member nations to put an immediate end to bias and persecution based on religion or race. This is, indeed, a large order and may have no quick practical results, but it would be a mistake to dismiss it as merely another one of those pious resolutions. The truth is that racism and active intolerance are among the major psychological diseases of mankind that cry for eradication.

Sun. 11-11-46

The problems of "race" and persecution are almost dishearteningly complex in their interrelations between nationalism, colonialism, religion, psychology, and politics. The UN's most eloquent voices in the anti-discrimination move were those of men representing countries troubled by dependence or torn by conflict. The delegate from Egypt, a Moslem state concerned with its semi-colonial status and with Arab politics in Palestine, proposed the resolution. Dr. Lange of Poland, a country where underground gangs are murdering people because of politics or religion, called for amendments against fascism in Europe. Justice Mohamedali Chagla of India, another dependent state where men are killing each other out of religious or political fanaticism, made an ardent plea against persecution and discrimination. These are, in brief, cries from Africa, Europe, and Asia.

Apart from agony and humiliation which blind discrimination inflicts upon innocent millions, racism has already cost the lives of perhaps as many as 20,000,000 people—men, women, and children. These victims (Russians, Poles, Jews, Greeks, Frenchmen) had been labelled as "inferior races" and slaughtered with cold-blooded, scientific precision. The appalling and unprecedented result of the German people's acceptance of the theory that God created some people "superior" and others "inferior." From

racist theory to action, from the belief in race superiority to the extermination of those who are dubbed "inferior," there is but a single step, and that step Germany under Hitler took. It happened in Germany; but it might happen wherever racism reigns, and it is a matter of surprise that the churches professing the brotherhood of man are not constantly up in arms against the racist danger.

It remains to be seen how far the United Nations can go to carry its resolution into practice and eliminate racism and discrimination from the international body politic. Obviously not much can be done without the active support of the Big Three. Unfortunately none of the three has a clean record in the matter. The Russians, for example, practice racial equality but persecute people for their political opinions. The British practice political equality at home but are shot through with "master race" psychology in their colonies. As for the United States —just ask our Negro fellow-citizens.

Negroes are not, of course, the only ones who suffer from discrimination in the United States. Millions of other Americans are victims of bias, whether religious or ethnic, and are exposed not merely to soul-searing humiliation but also to economic deprivation. To many Americans the noble words that "all men are created equal," written 170 years ago, have a hollow sound. Some of our more progressive states, such as New York, have found it necessary to set up Commissions Against Discrimination. However, despite a few such Commissions, discrimination because of race, creed, or color, especially in employment, is widely practiced throughout the United States.

In some of the British Dominions, notably South Africa, the racist practices are even more vicious than those, say, in the State of Mississippi. In South Africa 2,300,000 whites hold absolute sway over 7,700,000 Negroes and own 88 per cent of the land. The Negroes are held in near-slavery and their wages in the gold mines amount to 46 cents a day. It is no wonder that they are now organizing and are muttering with revolt against "white supremacy."

Today the non-white and dependent peoples of the world are stirring with revolt and resentment; sooner or later they will achieve liberation and equality of status. China and India, containing almost a half of the earth's population, are struggling toward nationhood. A stable and strong India and China will give racism and "white supremacy" a staggering blow, the effects of which will be felt even in the United States.

Race prejudice and discrimination die hard, but the world-wide trend toward equality and democracy will not be stopped. In many parts of the world, including our own country, there is still an immense struggle ahead. The UN's anti-discrimination resolution should be welcomed as the first international step in the proper direction.

—SAUL K. PADOVER

U. N. Actions Bring Far Eastern Peoples Hope Of Independence

The News Birmingham, Ala.
Mon. 12-9-46

BY SIGRID ARNE

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Dec. 9 —(AP)—For the first time in international meetings, the delegates have had to consider, here at the United Nations Assembly, the well-being of the world's millions who have no governments of their own.

Those millions mostly are brown and yellow peoples. Their spokesmen are Carlos Romulo, of the Philippines; Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, of India, and V. K. Wellington Koo, of China.

Steps taken here are more than a reversal of the old League of Nations attitude, dominated by European colonial powers, which permitted Ethiopia and Manchuria to be swamped by invasions without intervention. Indications point to final independent action for such areas as Burma, Malaya, Indonesia and Indo-China, among others, which together mean 114 million people.

Discussions have led to all manner of speculation about the future world. The Far East is rich in tea, tin, spices, tung oil (needed in paint), bristles (for brushes), jute (for rope).

Will the new world in the Far East—still admittedly far off—mean higher or lower prices for American buyers of tin, spice, rubber? No one here knows.

If new independence in the Far East means more wealth there, will they be seeking—as they say now —more American autos, adding machines, machine tools, and plain consumers goods, such as radios and typewriters?

HERE ARE SOME of the steps taken which point to final emergence of the brown and the yellow peoples as independent agents:

1. The Union of South Africa asked permission to annex Southwest Africa with a population of about 400,000 native Africans. The union was supported by the colonial powers of Europe but violently opposed by nations which have known foreign rule: India, the Philippines, some of the Arab states, and by Russia, which would benefit by any loss of prestige on the part of Western European powers.

The sub-committee which first discussed the request of the Union of South Africa turned it down. The guess is that the government of the union, dominated by minority white men, will be disappointed in its move to take in the 400,000 more Africans.

2. The second move also involved the Union of South Africa: India's request for a U. N. reprimand for the Union's alleged discriminations against its Indian citizens. The committee debating this question decided India and the Union should confer and report to the U. N. General Assembly in a year. The move prevents undue delay. Far Eastern people judge the year's lee-way for debate as a victory.

3. Romulo introduced a proposal that the colonial powers call a conference of the "non-self-governing people." That would mean Burmese, Malayans, Indo-Chinese and Indonesians would attend an international meeting where they could voice their "aspirations and grievances," as Romulo puts it. Up to now, those peoples have been represented at international conferences by their governing powers: The British, the French and the Dutch.

INDIA WINS POINT ON SOUTH AFRICA

The Times New York, N.Y.

U. N. Committees Demand End of Discrimination, Call for Bilateral Talks and Report

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Nov. 30 —Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, head of the Indian delegation in the United Nations General Assembly, won the first round of India's racial discrimination case against South Africa today.

Her victory, in a joint committee session, was a 24-to-19 vote in favor of a resolution implicitly directing the Union of South Africa to reform in its treatment of 250,000 Indian residents. The resolution also contains an implicit denunciation of South Africa for violating the principle of respect for human rights, as contained in the United Nations Charter.

Specifically, it requests both India and South Africa to report to next year's Assembly meeting what "measures" have been taken to improve the lot of the Indians in South Africa who are now allegedly suffering discrimination. The South African and Indian Governments are called upon in the resolution, adopted by the joint Political and Security and Legal Committees for recommendations to the Assembly, to renew negotiations to settle their differences on the question. Sun. 12-1-46

When the meeting ended, Mrs. Pandit crossed the Council chamber and spoke with South Africa's elderly Prime Minister, Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, the loser in the hard-fought battle. Field Marshal Smuts still contended that the case was not the United Nations', business, but South Africa's "domestic" affair.

Issue Held Basic to Peace

"It is a happy augury for the world that at last the majority of world opinion has set its face against the deep-rooted evil of social discrimination," Mrs. Pandit said.

The case that she brought to the United Nations and to "the bar of public opinion" contained in its racialism the seeds of the next war, she said.

While Andrei A. Gromyko cast the Soviet Union's vote for India, the United States and British delegates voted for South Africa. Charles Fahy, American representative in the committees, contended the winning resolution "prejudged" the basic issue, still unsettled.

This issue is whether the United Nations is competent to hear the case. Britain and South Africa have contended the International Court of Justice should be asked for a ruling.

The victorious resolution was introduced by France and Mexico. In the General Assembly itself, if it is deemed an "important" question, it must be decided by a two-thirds vote.

The text of the resolution follows:

The General Assembly, having taken note of the application made by the Government of India regarding the treatment of Indians in the Union of South Africa, and having considered the matter:

(1) States that, because of that treatment, friendly relations between the two member States have been impaired, and unless a satisfactory settlement is reached, these relations are likely to be further impaired;

(2) Is of the opinion that the treatment of Indians in the Union should be in conformity with the international obligations under the agreements concluded between the two Governments, and the relevant provisions of the Charter;

(3) Therefore, requests the two Governments to report to the next session of the General Assembly the measures adopted to this effect.

If the General Assembly reaffirms the decision of the joint committee, the result in South Africa, representatives of that country here said, will be to "antagonize" racial elements there, rather than improve the situation. Also, the decision would tend to have a deteriorating effect on Prime Minister Smuts' political position in the next election, it was said. The same group of South Africans here contended privately that "the people back home" were furious over such United Nations "intervention" in their affairs.

Smuts Makes Stand on Sovereignty

In an ameliorating speech, Mrs. Pandit paved the way for the joint committees' adoption of the resolution by withdrawing a stronger resolution by India to the same effect.

Stoutly, Field Marshal Smuts opposed the resolution.

"South Africa is and will remain a sovereign independent state," he declared. Sun. 12-1-46

In an ameliorating gesture on his part, Field Marshal Smuts broadened his original proposal that the Assembly should ask the World Court if the case were not properly South Africa's own business. He said South Africa would even agree to have the court interpret "the facts as well as the law" involved. Furthermore, his Government would accede to the court's sending a commission to South Africa to see whether Indian residents there were deprived of basic rights.

For more than an hour the session sparkled with procedural fireworks. As "points of order" flew, Sir Hartley Shawcross of Britain demanded that the chairman have enough "curiosity" to open his "Rules" pamphlet. The chairman was Dmitri Z. Manuilsky, who previously had "jumped"—as Sir Hartley remarked critically—from the non-partisan position of the chair to the Ukrainian seat in the committees to support India.

Mr. Manuilsky refused to give first consideration to a resolution that would send the case to a subcommittee, and then ruled that the committee should vote on the French-Mexican resolution. It was passed, 24 to 19, with six abstentions.

Pretoria Links Annexation Defeat

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Nov. 30—The adverse action of a United Nations trusteeship subcommittee yesterday on South Africa's application for incorporation of South-West Africa has caused no surprise here.

While saying that the decision is directly related to South Africa's Indian legislation, newspapers supporting the Government ascribed it today in great part to tardy and insufficient presentation to the world of the South African case on the mandated area in contrast with what they called India's intensive propaganda.

The Cape Times said "The Department of External Affairs has handled its publicity shockingly."

Die Vaderland said Field Marshal Smuts "blundered when he permitted the South-West African issue to be debated before the United Nations." 12-1-46

A weekly newspaper, The Forum, reputed to be Acting Prime Minister Jan H. Hofmeyr's mouthpiece reported from Windhoek, capital of the mandated territory, that "it would be wrong to suppose the failure of General Smuts' mission will cast people into a state of gloom."

Dr. Dean Joins UN Secretariat

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 10-12-46

NEW YORK — Dr. William H. Dean, director of the National Urban League's Community Relations Project and former OPA price executive for the Virgin Islands, joined the United Nationals secretariat on Oct. 1 as economic affairs officer, specializing in backward areas.

Dr. Dean holds a high rank at Harvard and Yale.

In joining the United Nations staff, Dr. Dean pointed out that in his forthcoming work he would among economists in the field of continue to be concerned with the the location of industry and economic development. His writings darker peoples of the world who on the subject are assigned to students in need of economic assistance and social services.

Small Nations Join India's Fight on Jimcrow in S. Africa

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y. Mon. 12-9-46

LAKE SUCCESS, Dec. 8.—Delegates from the Philippines, Mexico and Panama vigorously supported India's complaint against discrimination in the Union of South Africa. Up for debate was a compromise resolution which would call on India and the Smuts government to confer on their dispute and report to the assembly next year. South Africa staged a last ditch fight to block this, and recommended instead that the UN first ask the International Court of Justice to rule whether the UN has jurisdiction over the case.

Both the United States and British delegates supported Smuts' stand.

'BUCK PASSING'

Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippines openly accused Great Britain and the United States of "buck passing" in trying to refer the discrimination dispute to the International Court of Justice.

"Shall we wash our hands like Pilate and, like Pilate, ask 'what is truth?'" Romulo asked the General Assembly at a well-attended Sunday session.

Rafael de la Colina of Mexico demanded UN "prohibit degrading distinctions," and carry out the UN charter's principle of protecting human rights.

Ricardo Alfaro of Panama said UN's failure to act would be a "confession that all those eloquent words of the charter are only a conventional lie."

Meanwhile the Trusteeship Committee of the United Nations Assembly today adopted an Indian resolution prohibiting the Union of South Africa from annexing the territory of Southwest Africa. It called for establishment of a UN trusteeship over that area. The U. S. resolution which would have left the matter open was voted down.

The resolution sponsored by India was adopted in the Political and Security Committee and now awaits final decision in the General Assembly.

By Allied Labor News

The issue of white supremacy has become so important in the United Nations that it is changing the international balance of votes.

Until recently, Russia seemed to be in a permanent minority in every argument with the U.S. and Britain. But in the current UN general assembly session, eight new countries backed the Soviet stand on colonies and race discrimination. These were India, China, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, the Philippines, Mexico and Guatemala.

IN A MINORITY

These nations defeated a move by South Africa, which has the worst Jimcrow laws in the world, to annex Southwest Africa, which she had previously run on behalf of the League of Nations. Had South Africa succeeded, she would have been able to extend Jimcrow laws—which keep wage standards at the almost-nothing mark—to thousands more Negroes.

But South Africa had discriminated against too many people, including sizable Indian and Chinese communities within her borders. The ruling white element, itself a tiny minority in South Africa, found that it was a minority on a world scale too when UN flatly rejected its bid.

The voting exploded the idea that only left-wing governments vote with Russia. China, Egypt, Iran, Iraq and the Philippines all have right-wing administrations. India and the Latin American countries are also far from Communist.

These countries voted with Russia, which has made racial discrimination a constitutional offense. They voted against Britain because of her treatment of colonial peoples, which some of them experienced first-hand as parts of the British empire. The U. S. was on the losing side because of Jimcrow here.

There are two billion people in the world, only one-quarter of whom are white. Most colored nations had no voice in the past because they were possessions of white countries. Those which have won independence and are already in the UN represent half the world's population. Events in the UN indicate that unless American policy adjusts to this, internally and externally, its international prestige will suffer.

Russia Opposes World Agreements For Territories

Birmingham, Ala.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y.—(NNPA)—The United Nations General Assembly last Friday night approved by a two-thirds majority vote trusteeship agreements under the terms of which eight formerly administered - mandate territories from the League of Nations will be transferred to the United Nations trusteeship system.

Fri. 12-20-46

Russia vigorously opposed the trusteeship agreements. Nikolai V. Navikov, Soviet ambassador to Washington, presented to the assembly the demand of the Soviet Union for rejection of all the trusteeship agreements.

The trusteeship agreements included those for the territory of New Guinea, administered by Austria; Ruanda-Urandi, under Belgium; the French Cameroons and French Togoland; Western Somoa, under New Zealand, and British Tangayika, British Cameroons and British Togoland.

King Speaks

Alexandre Douala Manga Bell, hereditary King over some 300,000 inhabitants of the French Cameroons, and great grandson of King Manga Bell, who signed the first Cameroons pact for German protectorate in 1882, had spoken before an assembly committee here last Wednesday urging approval of France's trusteeship agreement over the area.

Manga Bell is now an elected Cameroon deputy to the French National Assembly and a member of the French delegation to the United Nations. Along with a white collegiate, Dr. Louis Aujoulat, he said he had submitted the French drafts to the Cameroons population and had found their "full agreement."

Mission Understood

"Being the descendant of the chiefs of the most numerous of the ethnic groups of the Cameroons," he continued, "I want to bear testimony to the way France has understood her mission and fulfilled the mandate entrusted to her by the League of Nations.

"My father, King Rodolphe Douala Manga Bell was hanged by the Germans on the eighth of August, 1914, after a sham judgment had been rendered. His family and his people have endured the sufferings inflicted on them by German conduct, and have been able to judge this in comparison with French conduct.

"Today, trusteeship is going to have its start. Already now elected assemblies and elected representatives enable the populations to express their aspirations and to defend their interests within the limits of the law. Let me hope that in agreement with the United Nations, the Cameroons, entrusted to the trusteeship of France, will continue its advance toward social, political and economic progress."

Liberian Appointed U.N.O Clerk-Typist

The Gold Coast Independent
Is Now 35 Years Old
Accra, Gold Coast, West Africa
Sat. 10-28-46

MONROVIA — Mr John Daniel Cox has been advised of his acceptance as clerk and typist in the secretariat of the United Nations at Hunter College the Bronx New York

Mr Cox thus becomes the first Liberian ever be employed by this organization

When it was made known to Mr Cox that member states had a right to positions on the United Nations he applied through the Department of State at Monrovia and sent his record

He was then employed at the Navy Department at Monrovia who are supervising the port construction by the Raymond Concrete Pile Company

So efficient was his services that Commander W K Trimble officer in charge of construction, did not hesitate to add to the many testimonials of efficiency

Mr Cox was born in Orozierville in September 1911 and is a descendant of one of the families of West Indians who came over to Liberia in 1865

He is a graduate of the College of West Africa and served as Cadet in the Department of State Assistant Clerk of Court and Chief Clerk of the Interior Department for a number of years

He is married and has two children

He will be leaving Monrovia soon and his family is expected to follow him

His appointment is for time indefinite. (West African Pilot)

SOUTH AFRICA URGED TO FIGHT U. N. ACTION

The Times

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Dec. 16—Anticipating Prime Minister Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts' return tomorrow and his broadcast to the nation on Wednesday, Gen. J. Pienaar, Administrator of the Transvaal Province, appealed today for unity among whites to resist any interference by the United Nations in the treatment of non-white races.

General Pienaar said: "I make this call on my fellow-countrymen: that we should move forward on the same path. There are issues at stake affecting the existence of the entire white civilization of South Africa.

New York, N.Y.

Irresponsible utterances have been made before the UNO about race relationships here. Slanderous speeches made there represented the whites in South Africa to the rest of the world in a false light. This is a national concern. White South Africa will be found to resist with all means at its disposal any interference with its domestic matters.

Tues. 12-17-46

"Only 110 years ago the first national move to the north took place. In those days one native tribe after another was encouraged with all the customs and shortcomings of primitive men. A gap of centuries exists between black and white. This will have to be bridged before the black races can with justification claim complete equality."

3 South African Leaders Rap Smuts Racial Policy

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
N.Y. 11-16-46

NEW YORK — Jan Christiaan Smuts, prime minister of the Union of South Africa, was roundly denounced by three African leaders for his advocacy and defense of white supremacy, at a dinner tendered them by the Council on African Affairs.

The leaders were Dr. A. B. Xuma, president, African National Congress; H. M. Basher, South African senator representing African Congress.

They came to New York to place before the United Nations a protest against the efforts of the Free State Provinces; and H. A. Naidoo, leader of the Natal Indian Congress.

Smuts Government to annex the mandated territory of Southwest Africa, a former Germany colony.

Low Statesmanship

Mr. Naidoo said: "That this policy of discrimination should be justified in the name of Christian civilization is at once an indication of the degradingly low level to which statesmanship has sunk in South Africa." He declared that the problems of Africans and Indians and European-Africans are one.

Mr. Basner who called himself "a political middleman to represent the Africans in their dealings with white leaders," criticized Smuts for "being prepared to argue that South Africa is a democratic country."

Speaks for 8 Million

Dr. Xuma, "the unofficial representative of eight million Africans," said he was here "to oppose the aims and designs" of General Smuts, who, he added, represents only the two million Europeans in the Union.

The Council on African Affairs is directed by Dr. Max Yergan, executive director, and Paul Robeson, chairman. The dinner guests included representatives of numerous white and colored organizations and white liberals sympathetic with the political and social aspirations of colonials.

African Annexation Barred; Trustee-Pact Bid Requested

The Times New York, N.Y.
Sun. 12-15-46

By NANCY MacLENNAN

The United Nations General Assembly disapproved yesterday the Union of South Africa's proposal to annex South-West Africa. The Assembly requested South Africa to submit a United Nations trusteeship agreement for the territory.

South-West Africa, which the Union of South Africa now administers under mandate from the League of Nations, was the subject of a brief and relatively happy debate in the Assembly. Although South Africa had fought for a right to annex the mandated territory, D. D. Forsyth, Secretary to Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts and Secretary for External Affairs in the South African Cabinet, promised the delegates:

"The Union Government will continue to administer the territory in the spirit of the mandate."

The vote on the Assembly's resolution requesting the Union to submit an agreement whereby South-West Africa might be transferred from its present status to the United Nations trusteeship system was 37 to 0 with nine abstentions.

South Africa was among the states that cast "abstaining" votes. The others were Australia, France, Greece, Liberia, Norway, Panama, Turkey and Uruguay.

The resolution as approved had been written by Denmark, India and the United States. It was, in the words of John Foster Dulles, United States delegate, a "denial" of South Africa's proposal for annexation of South-West Africa territory. 12-15-46

However, Mr. Dulles emphasized, the resolution was "couched in terms which, while firm, are courteous and avoid offense and which made a constructive suggestion for the future."

Plebiscite Merit Challenged

The Assembly's decision against annexation was based on its refusal to accept as final the opinion of the natives of South-West Africa on the subject as reported to the United Nations by the Union of South Africa. The Union had conducted a poll among the tribes in South-West Africa on the matter.

Gustav Rasmussen, Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs, urged the Assembly to accept the resolution, which came to the floor through the Trusteeship Committee. Sir Maharaj Singh gave the resolution India's support. The Times

For the Union of South Africa, Mr. Forsyth stated:

"The overwhelming majority of the peoples of South-West Africa, both European and non-European, believe that the incorporation of their country in the Union of South Africa would be in their best political and material interest. They have therefore asked for this incorporation. New York, N.Y.

And India is protesting the manner in which the union is treating its Indian nationals.

In both instances, charges have been made that the Union of South Africa is violating the charter. Legal experts say both debates will force the delegates to interpret what they meant when the charter was written.

In particular, the question of union discrimination against its Indian citizens seems headed for heated debate. The union has laws which forbids Indian citizens from owning land, except in certain areas, and which forces them to seek permits to do business.

India claims that this is in strict violation of sections of the charter which bind the United Nations to "promote" respect for fundamental freedoms "without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion."

Smuts Cites UN

The union's chief delegate, Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, cites another section of the charter which says nothing in the charter leaves the gate open for U. N. to "intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state."

Legal experts among the delegates say the two sections meet head on. There is some backstage worry over giving U. N. too much power to ask about localized troubles. Discussion in Washington has pointed out that if the U. N. goes along with India, it would be possible for another nation, if only for political reasons, to inquire into American treatment of Negroes.

On the annexation of southwest Africa the issue is even more confused. The Advertiser

The union became administrator of southwest Africa under the league in which the principle was recognized that such administrators (or mandatory powers) were beholden to the league for the government they ran in the dependent area. Montgomery, Ala.

The authors of U. N. also recognized that principle of responsibility and set up a trusteeship council which is to have supervision over the manner in which trusteeship powers run dependent territories. Wed. 10-30-46

But the charter says the nations which had such areas under the league "may" offer them for U. N. supervision. It does not say "must." However, the understanding seems to be "must" since all the other mandatory powers—the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Australia, New Zealand—have plans for placing their old league mandated territories under the eye of U. N.—except at this point, Palestine.

U.S. Seen Shielding Dixie in Limiting Sites for UN

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 11-16-46

FL IING MEADOWS, N.Y.—The erican delegation to the Unit Nations Assembly on Saturday, fought doggedly against Great Britain's proposal to widen the discussion of the proposed site of UN to every part of the United States, but was defeated by a 28 to 15 vote.

The reason for United States' attempt to keep the discussion limited to New York or San Francisco (cloaked in diplomatic silence by everyone who spoke) was that UN delegates might pick a site in some Southern section of the nation.

That Would Never Do

Many of the nations belonging to UN are of darker peoples—Mexico, India, Egypt, Ethiopia, to mention a few—and their dark-hued delegates to the Assembly would become instant targets of discrimination practiced by whites in Dixie.

When a site for UN in this country was first proposed, Georgia (home of the KKK and Columbians) had the temerity to offer her land as the homeside for the group to which the world looks to maintain peace by establishing democracy.

Earlier than that, when location of a home for UN was originally discussed in London, Virginia sent a delegation of two to the ministers to offer Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., as a probable site. The proposal was rejected on racial grounds.

Unmask U.S. Hypocrisy

It is patent that white racists in the South would insult and humiliate non-white UN delegates; and it is equally patent that those delegates would no longer be taken in by the mock guise of libertarinism that the U.S. dons when it discusses issues relating to other countries.

Carolina Moon Not for UN

Hence its fight, under the leadership of South Carolina's James Byrnes to limit discussion of a site for UN in this country to San Francisco or to New York.

To have delegates discuss the home State of the American ambassador as a site for United Nations might prove embarrassing, not only to the ambassador, but also to the vaunted principles of the American delegation.

2 Test Cases Of UN Charter Predicted In African Disputes

The Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.
Wed. 10-30-46

By SIGRID ARNE

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—(AP)—The Union of South Africa is expected to provide test cases before the United Nations Assembly on two sections of the charter which had some of the authors puzzled when they wrote it at San Francisco.

South Africa has said it wants to annex southwest Africa, a large adjoining territory which the union has administered since 1920 under a League of Nations mandate.

Liberia Fights Veto by Big Five

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

'Each Has Own Fish to Fry,' Says Delegate

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y. (NNPA)—Liberia led the fight in the United Nations Political and Security Committee last Thursday against the veto powers held by the Big Five (United States, Great Britain, China, France and Russia) under which they msut approve applicants for UN membership, and proposed that the veto clause be re-examined. Sat. 11-16-46

In a bitter dispute over the rejected applications of Ireland, Portugal and Trans-Jordan, which were vetoed by the Soviet Union, Liberia's chief delegate, C. Abaymi Cassell, attorney general, argued that the whole business was a waste of time.

"It's quite clear that we have a case where 50 nations are wrong and one nation is right," he stormed. "We can harangue, debate and discuss, but we will not move the big powers—each of them has its own fish to fry.

Who's the Big Boss?

"These people (the Big Five) have made up their minds in the Security Council. Let us surrender to the Security Council and not send recommendations. They can receive recommendations, but what good would it do? These people are wise—they have made decisions."

Mr. Cassell asked for a decision on who is the "big body," the Assembly or the Security Council. He declared:

"We must decide whether the General Assembly representing all 51 nations is the big body of the United Nations or whether the Security Council, where one of the Big Five can rule, is the big body. The whole veto clause must be re-examined."

AFRICA ANNEXATION LOSES IN U. N. VOTE

The Times

U. S.-Danish Measure Opposing Pretoria's Absorbing Area Wins in Subcommittee, 12-6

SMUTS ACCEPTS DECISION

New York, N. Y.

Russia and India Fight Plan, Seeking Stronger Rejection to Aid Trusteeship System

Sat. 11-30-46

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Nov. 29—A joint United States-Danish resolution recommending that the United Nations General Assembly turn down South Africa's proposal to annex her South-West African mandate was approved, 12 to 6, today by a United Nations trustee-ship subcommittee.

The recommendation—to which the colonial powers and the South African Government itself gave approval—was adopted after two more strongly worded measures, one by the Soviet Union and the other jointly by Cuba and India, had been defeated.

The decision of the nineteen-member subcommittee must still be acted upon by the full Trusteeship Committee. Both India and the Soviet Union have signified that they will pursue their points—that "invited" the South Africa Government to place the trusteeship system and the territory under the trusteeship system until a satisfactory mandate is reached, the Pretoria Government would continue the stronger Soviet and Cuban-Indian measures, which would make it obligatory, not optional, the old mandate status.

The draft was opposed by this minority chiefly because of its former mandates under the trusteeship system.

Russia, India, China and Cuba represented the opposition argued, disappointment—of the American-Danish draft.

The moderately phrased draft was opposed by administering powers to place under the trusteeship system.

In this emphatic rejection, and that the two stronger measures and his acceptance—with the Pretoria Government, left a satisfactory Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts of South Africa brought out this difference in his emphatic rejection of the two stronger measures and his acceptance—with the opposition argued, disappointment—of the American-Danish draft.

Application Analyst:

Texan Holds High Position With U.N.

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 11-9-46

By GLADYS P. GRAHAM

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y.—Marshall Ewrett Williams, Texan, is one of the top-ranking officials at the secretariat (the administrative and executive body) of the United Nations. He holds the title of "chief application analyst," in the bureau of personnel. Thirty thousand applications have been received by his offce from job-seekers from the fifty-one member countries of the U. N.

In an exclusive interview with The Courier, Williams stated that his division was one of 110 departments scattered over the 600,000 square feet leased by the United Nations from the United States Government. "The Sperry Gyroscope Company plant in which the administrative offices of the secretariat are located, the delegates' lounge, security council auditorium, press and broadcasting rooms and staff cafeteria, is considered one of the largest self-contained units in the county. Ninety-nine per cent of our space is on the first floor," he declared.

The technical specialist (on loan from the State Department in Washington) indicated that the bureau of personnel of which his office is a part, has three major functions: Recruitment and examination; staff relations and services, and salary administration and job evaluation.

He works in close collaboration with his superiors, Mary Smieton (Great Britain Civil Service specialist), William Lehman (of the Federal Civil Service Commission), and Dr. John McDiarmid, head of the Political Science Department of Northwestern University, all of whom are on loan to UN.

STAFF OF SEVENTY-FOUR

Mr. Williams' immediate staff is comprised of seventy-four of the 2,400 employes at the secretariat. All of the procedures (protocols) received, are in the working language French and English. The official languages were French, English, Spanish, Russian and Chinese.

Mr. Williams is a graduate of Prairie View College in Texas, a major in engineering and mathematics, and has completed all of his residence requirements for an advanced degree in the field of public administration at the Graduate Center of American University in Washington, D. C.

He is now enrolled in the School of Law at New York University pursuing both international and labor law. His unpublished manuscripts and official surveys have done much toward improving the employment status of minority groups in Federal Civil Service.

FORMER TEACHER

Versatile, he has been a teacher of mathematics, junior high school principal, trainee qualification analyst (in the field of engineering), and has held a number of supervisory posts in public administration prior to his contract with UN.

Regarding his choic of a public career in lieu of the pursuit of engineering, Williams replied, "during my employment with Federal Civil Service, I became interested in doing something constructive regarding the more-or-less fixed job status of minority groups which seem to have been relegated to that of messengers and low-grade clerks.

"Working together with liberal-minded supervisors and those interested practically, rather than theoretically, in the merit system, the changes which occurred and the placement of many well-qualified individuals into higher-paying brackets is indicative that we made a dent in some of the traditional procedure of the commission."

"Further," he continued, "the field of personnel administration is wide open for the well-prepared, objective person who is primarily interested in people and in doing something about their problems.

"Opportunities are widening in this specialized area and it is highly important that some of our younger men get ready. The sooner the better,' he said.

ABILITY COUNTS

To the question as to the reaction of his subordinates to his administration, the articulate executive replied, "race is not an issue with the United Nations Organization. Here, I believe (and perhaps for the first time), technical training is recognized fully on the basis of merit and past performance on the job.

"I have had the pleasure of talking and interviewing experienced individuals from at least thirty different countries. I have found in many cases that our problems here are not of necessity unique. We are kept on the jump from start to finish. The experience is thrilling and challenging.

"There are a number of ranking officials of color here and we hope to dispel forever the traditional bugaboo of racial superiority over merit."

ON THE JOB AT UN HEADQUARTERS—Rendering service to delegates attending the General Assembly of the United Nations in Flushing Meadows, N. Y., are Aaron Bridgers (left) and George Hendricks, both New Yorkers. Bridgers is shown on duty as an unidentified delegate leaves the Assembly Hall.—Courier Photos by Rowe.

DELEGATES BITTER OVER AFRICAN CASE

The Times
New York, N.Y.

Romulo Sees U.N. Taking 'Road to Geneva and Munich'—Mrs. Pandit Excoriates Britain

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Nov. 26—The United Nations must settle, not "straddle," the South African-Indian human rights case because the organization already is "on the road to Geneva and Munich," Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippines declared here today. The United Nations' "persistent straddling" of big problems presages "disaster" for the organization, he warned. Wed. 11-27-46

Because the great thing the United States left with the Philippines was the "spirit of liberty," General Romulo said, he now urged the United Nations to "action." Speaking in the General Assembly's joint committee hearing the case, the delegate of the Philippine Republic opposed referring the dispute to the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion on whether the United Nations is competent to settle it.

If Great Britain, with all her colonial experience, cannot settle this issue between two members of her Commonwealth, there is little hope of any satisfactory action by the World Court, General Romulo said.

Joint Meeting Lively

Laughter and recrimination marked the joint meeting of the Political and Security and Legal Committees as fourteen speakers, including Andrei A. Gromyko of Russia and Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit of India, debated basic questions related to the case.

The United Nations must exterminate the plague of racism, Mr. Gromyko said. He opposed referring the case to the World Court, arguing that the United Nations might intervene because the alleged discrimination in South Africa not only against immigrants from India but native Negroes, had been so intensified so much as to destroy friendly relations between two member states.

Racism, Mr. Gromyko charged, is a trick of aggressive states. Therefore, he supported India's request that the General Assembly order South Africa to reform and report on its progress at the Assembly's meeting next year.

Informing Mrs. Pandit that South Africa is noted for its "chivalry," Heaton Nicholls, High Commissioner, protested that she had misinterpreted his remark yesterday that the Indian case was "as false as those who painted it." Complimenting "the charming lady" heading the Indian delegation, he said his reference had not been to the delegation but to other political elements.

Mrs. Pandit, recalling that she had served several jail terms as a "passive resister," replied with counter-charges.

"Fortunately for the world," she said, "the British Empire is now in a process of liquidation."

She accused Britain of "economic exploitation" of our country and said that similarly South Africa exploited its Indian minority population.

Mrs. Pandit asserted that Mr. Nicholls had "ridiculed" Indian traditions in presenting South Africa's defense. Citing his preference to Indian polygamy, she smilingly remarked:

"I was not aware that polygamy, whether sanctioned by law or not, was confined to the east.

Delegates and specators burst into gales of laughter.

The "color bar" in South Africa had forgotten the all-but-basic extends from the Justice Department right in his listing of those the United States and Canada.

Speaking for the Negro republic of Haiti, Herard Rey said his country said his country said, South African Indians enjoyed. "front lines" against Declaring that her plea was not This was the right of respect for the proposal also include Britain, "vindictive," Mrs. Pandit demanded human dignity, the Mexican said. United Nations to respect the action, asserting that her cause Pedro Zuloaga of Venezuela sovereignty. belonged to all peoples. Some spec- urged the advocates of court action, asserting that her cause tators applauded loudly. tion to surrender a measure of the case to the court only for an

Rafael de la Colina of Mexico, their states' sovereignty to let the advisory opinion on jurisdiction, urging the United Nations to act, United Nations act on the case. were delegates of the Netherlands, charged that Prime Minister Jan Prime Minister Smuts has argued Turkey, Sweden, Brazil and Equa- Christiaan Smuts of South Africa that the issue is "domestic" and, dor. Prime Minister Smuts had

SAY U.S. EXPORTS JIMCROW

Daily Worker New York
Mon. 12-2-46

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Dec. 1. (ALN)—Discrimination and violence against Negroes in the U.S. fosters similar action in other countries, the British Guiana Trades Union Council says in a message to the U.S. government and the United Nations.

Protesting against the failure to apprehend those responsible for lynchings in the U.S., the council points out that this "gives encourage-

ment to the enemies of the colored peoples of other territories, including certain British possessions."

The council asks the UN to circulate its statement among all member nations, warning that intolerance within the U.S. "may reflect itself in the foreign policy of the U.S., thus endangering the peace of the world and causing misery and suffering to peoples whose territories are available to the U.S. as military bases."

U. S. OPPOSES SMUTS ON AFRICAN UNION

The Times

Dulles Fights Annexation of South-West—Indian Lashes at Marshal's 'Nazi' Rule

New York, N. Y.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Nov. 14—The United States today joined the numerous United Nations delegates that had opposed annexation of South-West Africa by the Union of South Africa at this time.

In a brief statement at the opening of the afternoon meeting of the trusteeship committee, John Foster Dulles, United States Representative, said that in the view of this country "the data before this Assembly does not justify an act by this session of the Assembly approving the incorporation by the Union of South Africa of the mandate territory of South-West Africa." *Fri. 11-15-46*

India replied to yesterday's vehement attack by Field Marshal Jan Christaan Smuts, Premier of South Africa, who had cited the communal unrest in India.

Sir Maharaj Singh of India remarked on Field Marshal Smuts's "isolated position," with only the "regrettable" support of the United Kingdom. He attacked the Southment African educational program and said it "compares very unfavorably with what is being done by the U.S.S.R. for their Asiatic fellow-citizens or with other countries in Africa, such as the West African territories and Uganda."

Education Outlays Compared

For the education of more than 7,000,000 Africans in 1940, he said, only £900,000 were spent, compared with £7,000,300 spent on the much smaller European population.

He argued that the assertion that the natives favored annexation was insignificant in view of their lack of education.

Under the "Fascist rule" of South Africa, which the Indian bracketed with the Nazi regime, the intelligence of natives is kept so low that the number of those "able to appreciate the differences between incorporation and trusteeship is infinitesimal," he declared.

Sir Maharaj said there were signs of unrest in South Africa. "If he [Field Marshal Smuts] forgets, the world does not, that in 1922 bombs were dropped by the Union Government on the unfortunate inhabitants to quell a rebellion in South-West Africa." The Indian said. He also cited the Boer Wars and an incident last August in which "1,245 Africans of the Johannesburg mines were injured by police action, while there were also some deaths."

He denied that the caste system in India set political limitations on the people and added, "We in India have for years effectively set our faces against untouchability and we are doing our utmost to root out every vestige that remains."

He said his delegation of twenty members included representatives of three creeds and many castes, and asked why Field Marshal Smuts did not bring an African in his delegation. "He knows that unlike us, he dare not," Sir Maharaj said.

Sir Maharaj said he was "amazed that the Union Government has dared to refer" to native representation in the Central Legislature, where seven Europeans in a body of 200 represent a native population that is 75 per cent of the whole.

He said one of these representatives, Senator H. M. Basner, was present. Senator Basner represents 4,000,000 Africans of Transvaal and Orange Free State Provinces.

After the meeting Mr. Basner said: "Africans of the southern subcontinent are totally opposed to incorporation of any further territory into the Union until Field Marshal Smuts and his Government abandon the principles of white supremacy and its attendant social, economic and political restrictions.

Sir Maharaj then threw "a challenge" to Field Marshal Smuts. "Let a commission composed of two Europeans, two Americans, two Asiatics and two Africans from outside the Union visit South Africa and report on the condition of Africans in that territory into which it is propsed to incorporate South-West Africa," he said.

W. Mc L. Robertson of Canada sounded a conciliatory note in the family quarrel of the British Empire.

"I am a citizen of a country that was once a non-self-governing territory under the administration of the United Kingdom," he said, "and I can testify to this Assembly that in my humble opinion no nation on earth has a prouder record in the field of human relations than has the United Kingdom."

He asked that recriminations be cast aside and the proposals studied with "calm, unimpassioned and unbiased consideration."

Syria then brought in the Palestinian problem. Dr .Cesti K. Zurayk said he hoped Palestine "will soon achieve her long-sought independence and join the family of nations." He said the Arabs in that region had fought for national sovereignty in World War I and that when Palestine was put under mandate by the League of Nations her right to independence was recognized. This right, therefore, should be recognized by the United Nations, he said.

At the close of the general debate on trusteeship it was decided to set up two subcommittees, the first to study the submitted agreements and the second to study the South African annexation question and the reports on non-self-governing territories.

A contest between the United States and Russia developed over the composition of the first. The former wished to continue or reinstate the subcommittee set up in London for similar work. Russia wished to get up a committee that would anticipate the composition of the Trusteeship Council. A compromise was reached whereby the London subcommittee was selected with India and Mexico added and Iraq replacing Syria.

Woman Question Raised At UN General Assembly

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 11-2-46

MRS. VIJAYA PANDIT

NEW YORK—The woman question throughout the world, an issue of vital interest to the treble-oppressed Negro women of America, had an airing in the opening sessions last week of the United Nations General Assembly and in the opening session of the social, humanitarian and cultural committee.

Intimately linked with the "color question," the matter of women's rights everywhere was raised by Mrs. Vijaya Lakshimi Pandit, in her speech for India before the Assembly. She said:

"I am sure this Assembly will permit me to say a word expressing my own hopes and those of my country about the greater participation of women. Indian women are now taking part in all nation-building activities. We do not recognize caste, creed or sex as a barrier to progress and our women have equality of opportunity with men. . . .

"Believing as we do that in building the future, the effort and responsibility must be shared jointly by men and women, we earnestly hope that women of all countries will have the occasion to participate more fully with men in all departments of life, including the work of this Assembly, thus helping to create a better and more balanced world."

Color, Woman Question Joined

The color question and the women question have always gone hand in hand. In early American life the two most subjected groups were the Negro people, as slaves, and white women, who were denied legal and economic rights.

It was a logic of exploitation in our time that a woman of color would raise the issue of women's rights at the United Nations body.

John Robert Badger

Defender Chicago, Ill.

The General Assembly of UN

QUESTIONS BEFORE the General Assembly of the United Nations, meeting at Lake Success, New York, include many which have a direct bearing on the fortunes of Negro Americans and the colonial peoples. *Sat. 11-9-46*

Among these are (1) the establishment of a trusteeship council in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations; (2) the disposition of Somaliland, to which it is understood the Ethiopians will reiterate their claim; (3) the Union of South Africa's determination to annex the mandated territory of Southwest Africa; (4) the appeal of the Indian minority of South Africa, backed by the Government of India, for United Nations protection against persecution by the Smuts government; (5) and the appeal of U. S. Negroes, voiced by the National Negro Congress and other organizations, for United Nations protection of the rights of the 14 million Negro Americans.

In addition, there are many questions which will have important indirect effects on Negro Americans. These include (1) the problem of international control of atomic energy and its restriction to peacetime uses; (2) the resolution to ostracize and outlaw the Spanish Fascist government of General Franco; (3) the Soviet Union's demand for an accounting of U. S. and British military forces throughout the world; and (4) the move to modify or eliminate the veto powers of the five permanent members of the Security Council.

Since our interests are clearly apparent in the first series of questions, it may be useful to examine the second series and their influence, for good or for ill, on Negro America's prospects.

Problems of Nuclear Energy

NEGRO-AMERICANS have a two-fold stake in the international control of atomic energy. First, we have a life-and-death interest in the maintenance of peace, without which we are destined to become the victims of Fascist oppression and pawns in a gamble to destroy the liberation movements in the colonies and the democratic advances of other peoples. Second, we need desperately the medicinal and industrial benefits which are promised by the peacetime uses of atomic energy.

The problem, therefore, is also two-fold. First, it is necessary that the powers reach an international agreement to ban the military uses of nuclear power, and to destroy existing stocks of atom bombs. Second, it is necessary to take the development of atomic energy out of the hands of the three great trusts—the radium and uranium cartel, the Westinghouse Company, and the Du Pont chemical and munitions monopoly—and to administer its peacetime uses in the interests of the masses of the people.

At present, the U.S. government, through Bernard Baruch, the American representative on the United Nations Commission for the Control of Atomic Energy, insists before stopping the mass production of a-bombs that the veto power be scrapped, that an international inspectorate be established to satisfy the United States that all other nations have complied with an agreement to ban military uses of atomic energy. This position is calculated, of course, to leave the U. S. in possession of the real veto, which is the monopoly of the atomic bomb—a position which other countries are not disposed to trust.

The Veto Power

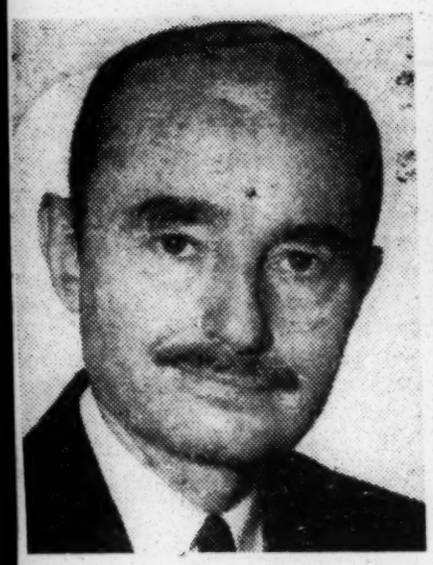
TWO OTHER QUESTIONS also concern directly our stake in the preservation of peace, and are relatively clear-cut moves to increase the possibilities for peace.

The Franco regime, by its very existence, is a gun pointed at the democratic forces in Southern and Western Europe and the colonial peoples of Northern and Western Africa. The complicity of Franco in the Hitler Axis is documented in evidence now in the hands of the General Assembly. It is to our advantage that this cancerous Fascist growth be cut out of the family of nations.

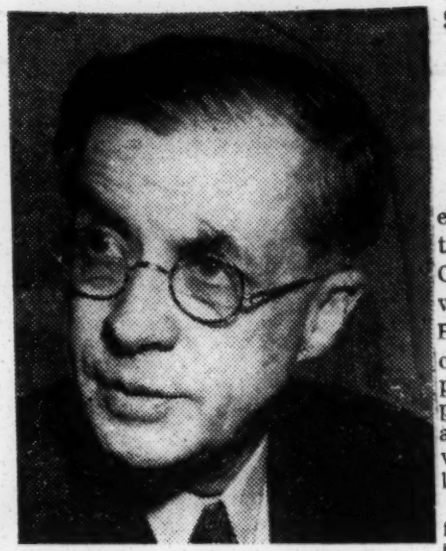
Moreover, we have everything to gain by a move to expose the disposition and uses of British and American troops, most of which are in position to strike at the liberation movements of colonial peoples. Such a move, moreover, would help to check the plans of Britain to convert Africa into a gigantic mobilization point against the Middle East and Eastern Europe.

On the veto question, there is a great amount of demagogy. The move to abolish the veto power is a move primarily against the Soviet Union. It is a move to strengthen the influence of the United States and Britain over the affairs of the small countries. And it is a move which is initiated, after prompting of course by the Anglo-Americans, by such small stooges for the Anglo-Saxons as Cuba and Mexico.

But Negro Americans can have no interest in



Francis Biddle
"Irrevocably committed"



Julian Huxley
"Irrevocably opposed"

Huxley or Biddle as UNESCO Head? 'Finish Fight' Pledged

PM New York, N. Y.
Tues. 11-19-46

By ALEXANDER KENDRICK

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PM Exclusive

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The U. S. A. has told Britain it is "irrevocably committed" to the candidacy of Francis Biddle for director general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, Cultural Organization. The Britons have haughtily replied that they are "irrevocably opposed."

Thus, two nations go into UNESCO's first general conference today at complete loggerheads. The fight over director general, with Britain supporting the eminent scientist, Julian Huxley—at present secretary of the provisional organization—will dominate the first week of otherwise cultural proceedings.

The decision to make the demand for Biddle was reached at the meeting of the U. S. delegation yesterday. Mrs. Esther C. Brunauer, senior advisor to the delegation and State Dept. representative to the UNESCO preparatory commission, who has been campaigning for Biddle in Britain and France, told the delegates that the former attorney general had been approved by Truman and Byrnes.

The question of Huxley's political radicalism didn't come up at the delegation meeting, although this was Mrs. Brunnauer's principal talking point during her campaign for Biddle. Instead, the issue was made that of supporting an American for the principal UNESCO post.

Later in the day Archibald MacLeish, acting chairman of the delegation—Assistant Secretary of State William Benton is scheduled to arrive Thursday—held a private meeting with Sir John Boyd Orr, head of the British delegation to tell him the news. Sir John received it frigidly and promised a fight to the finish.

With delegates from 44 nations arriving in Paris for the four-week conference opening today, it was learned that the U. S. A. will fire its biggest UNESCO guns on behalf of the proposal for a world-wide radio system in the service of the United Nations.

Chief arguments are expected to revolve about the alleged "vulgarization" of culture if the U. S. radio is taken as a model for the world system. Several other delegations, notably the British and French, are known to be strongly opposed to U. S. domination of such mass media as radio and movies if the UNESCO enters these fields.

UNESCO CONVENES; WOULD INFORM ALL

The Times
New York, N.Y.

Paris Meeting of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Body Begins With Textbooks

By KENNETH CAMPBELL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 19— The first general conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) was opened here today by Premier-President Georges Bidault amid colorful ceremonies. The conference promptly took up world cultural problems, which include a "re-examination of text books from which the children of the world learn history."

Wed. 11-20-46

"We must see if we can find the final common denominator of truth in history," Archibald MacLeish, acting head of the United States delegation, said at a press conference after the opening ceremonies.

UNECO commisisons have been at work for several days. After outlining previously announced work that UNESCO might be expected to undertake in connection with freedom of the press, the radio and other "mass media" of idea communication, Mr. MacLeish said that UNESCO would attempt to eliminate from the school books of all countries the "grosser distortions found in them."

Won't Seek Standardized Books

"If UNESCO was a fool, it would try to standardize the text books of all countries," Mr. MacLeish said. "It will have no such project in mind. We will simply seek the common denominator of truth.

After giving a fleeting glimpse of this comprehensive project, Mr. MacLeish outlined other task that UNESCO would probably undertake. These include a mass international exchange of teachers, technologists and artists and the establishment of a world-wide system under which the books of all great world libraries or copies of them would be available to students everywhere.

"This is not a dream," he said "it is something that can be done here and now."

"By this means a republic of letters could really be established in the world," Mr. MacLeish asserted. Discussing the project for a world-wide radio network under UNESCO sponsorship, he explained that it was under serious consideration by the United States delegation.

UNESCO's budget will be about $9,000,000 for the first year, but it will rise steadily as its work progressed, he said. A budget of as much as $2,000,000,000 a year would not be too much for an organization doing work such as UNESCO is planning, Mr. MacLeish declared.

The opening ceremonies, held in the amphitheatre of the University of Paris, were attended by a distinguished group of French and foreign educators, diplomats, writers, artists and statesmen. Distinguished guests sat on the rostrum under the flags of fifty-four nations. Many wore brilliantly colored academic robes, and here and there could be seen the green tunic facings of members of the French Academy. Booted and helmeted members of the Republican Guard stood at entrances with drawn sabers.

In welcoming the UNESCO delegates M. Bidault told of the sufferings that France had gone through during the war and how her intellectual life had been revived after the nation had been threatened with bing dragged into "the days of the caves." He expressed regret at the absence of the Soviet Union from UNESCO and hope that it would soon see a way to join.

Other speakers included G. Rousy, rector of the University of Paris; Marcel Naegelen, Minister of Education, and D. R. Hardman, British Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Education. Mr. Hardman spoke for Miss Ellen Wilkinson, British Minister of Education, who was not able to attend.

Holds Russia Essential

PARIS, Nov. 19 (AP)—Mr. MacLeish told a news conference here today that without the Russians "UNESCO has two strikes against it and a third coming up." "There has been no Russian opposition to UNESCO's purposes," he said "My understanding is that they simply want to see how the organization shapes up."

He outlined a tentative five-point program, which included constant study of world thought trends in an effort to find out what causes mistrust and fears and ways of ending them.

UNESCO GETS PLE[redacted] TO AIR SOVIET VIEW

The Times
New York, N.Y.

Yugoslav Says That Dialectical Materialism Is Shunned Now, Dividing Russia and West

Tue. 11-22-46

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 21—Vladislav Ribnikar, Yugoslavia's official observer to the general conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization here, told delegates at the plenary session today that UNESCO in its statement of principals had refused to take into account Marxist dialectical materialism and was thus preventing "intellectual cooperation among all the United Nati[redacted] and especially between the W[redacted]ern countries and the S[redacted] Union."

Mr. Ribnikar's speech was widely interpreted in delegation circles as the clearest and most outspoken explanation thus far of Russia's refusa[redacted] join UNESCO as an officia[redacted]ting member. It was believed by many that Russia had chosen this means to tell the world that she would not allow any international cultural program to submerge her Communist philosophy of government.

[Mr. Ribnikar said Yugoslavia could not initial the UNESCO charter because it provides for free circulation of thought, which allows "fascist and neo-fascist propaganda to enter everywhere unopposed," according to the United Press.]

Sees UNESCO Fettering Minds

Mr. Ribnikar, who ostensibly was explaining the reasons why his own Government was waiting for final results of this first general conference before deciding whether to join, declared Yugoslavia had noted a tendency by UNESCO to try to centralize the direction of diverse national cultures byestablishing an "official international philosophy." This would lead, he declared, "to fettering thought and the creative spirit and to impeding arbitrarily the development of culture."

The Yugoslav's address was the first of two notes of political discord introduced into today's sessions. The question whether the "Republican Government of Spain in Paris" should be allowed to send official observers, with the right to speak to the meeting, raised considerable controversy both before and after it had been settled.

The delegates finally adopted a motion in the general committee that the "Spanish Republic" be represented by "an honorary guest." The balloting was vaguely reminiscent of the bloc voting at the recent conference of Paris. There were no votes against the motion, but Poland and Czechoslovakia, identified with the Russian bloc, joined in abstaining [redacted] their delegates had announce[redacted] gret that the invitation to [redacted] Spainards could not take a more official form. They were supported vehemently by Mexico, Chile, Guatemala and Venezuela, who made statements in the afternoon several hours after the vote had been taken.

Speaking for almost an hour in a low, mumbling, almost unintelligible voice, Mr. Ribnikar marked the morning session by rejecting the thesis expressed yesterday by Dr. Julian Huxley, UNESCO executive secretary, that a world-wide common philosophy could reconcile Russian and Western capitalistic thought.

"No one can contest that in the history of humanity all progress has been tied to materialist thought and that only dialectical materialism has succeeded in confirming by the experience of every-day life the scientific principles," he asserted. "Can one proclaim as official for the United Nations a speculative philosophy that calls itself a kind of philosophical Esperanto and as a consequence not recognize and even reject from the cultural sphere a philosophy which has become the point of view of millions of men in every country?"

Mr. Ribnikar reminded his listeners that dialectical materialism had been adopted "in a great country, whose social order is based in a precise manner on science."

Declaring that it was fascist regimes that had led the crusade against this Marxist philosophy, he said:

"One should not permit UNESCO to take an analogous position."

Condemning UNESCO on another ground, Mr. Ribnikar said the story of the Spanish Inquisition. All of them, said, were examples of "seemingly harmless influences which have engendered so much injustice, fear and hatred" in the minds of children.

Condemns Literary Characters

During a crowded day of speeches, Dr. C. E. Beeby of New Zealand spoke out against Long Silver of "Treasure Island," $7,565,000. And he warned, to-

Shylock of "The Merchant of Ven-gether with several other speakers, the hunchback of Notre Dame, against overextending UNESCO's activities to tasks that did not properly belong to it.

He urged the conference to place greater stress on education in its budget, which now is fixed at

UNESCO AIM BARS UNIFORM CULTURE

The Times

Dr. Huxley Mollifies Yugoslavs to Some Extent by Explanation —Gives Praise to Materialism

New York, N. Y.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 25—Milan Bogdanovitch, Yugoslav observer at the conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, accepted today a statement by Dr. Julian Huxley before the program commission of UNESCO that, "far from wishing to impose uniformity of culture, we wish to preserve all the variety of human cultures."

Mr. Bogdanovitch adopted an extremely conciliatory tone as he expressed his pleasure that Dr. Huxley, in presenting the program report of his preparatory commission early in the day, had assured the delegates that UNESCO was not trying to standardize cultures or impede their autonomous development.

Tues. 11-26-46

The Yugoslavs, however, who were widely believed to have been speaking for Russia when they denounced UNESCO for ignoring and even rejecting Marxian dialectics, did not completely abandon their suspicious attitude, which up to now has kept them out of the organization as a full voting member. Mr. Bogdanovitch declared that several reports and documents drawn up by the preparatory commission presented "ideological suggestions that justified Yugoslav fears" as to just what UNESCO was trying to do with national cultures and, more specifically, with Marxian philosophy. He did not specify the documents except to indicate that they were in addition to Dr. Huxley's program report.

In Praise of Materialism

In outlining suggestions for arranging the coming year's program Dr. Huxley declared:

"Of course, materialism has contributed greatly to the progress of science. I think perhaps it is worth while reminding the delegates that materialism is wherever advance occurs."

He declared that antagonistic philosophies could be reconciled into a working general philosophy.

The program commission adopted general criteria that will guide the choice of work projects that UNSCO will undertake in the next twelve months. Presented by Archibald MacLeish of the United States and Sir John Maud of Britain, the yardrules include:

Does the project contribute to peace? Does it form a coherent whole? Does it fit into the budget? Can it be carried out by a staff of reasonable size that can be recruited quickly? Is it appropriate at this time?

In the rehabilitation commission, meeting simultaneously, a preparatory report was presented by Professor Wilson, assistant secretary general. Professor Wilson said the comm[illegible] ing the intellectual and cultural resources of the world so that backward areas shall be able to make scientific advances. He also urged that UNSCO continue and expand UNRRA's efforts in educational and cultural relief in the war-torn areas.

Approves 6 Sub-Group Heads

The Times, New York, N.Y.

PARIS, Nov. 25 (AP)—UNESCO preparatory committee today approved the nomination of six subcommission chairmen, including one woman, Dr. Encarnacion Al[illegible] of the Philippine Islands.

Tues 11-26-46

U. S. UNESCO CHIEF IS AT POST IN PARIS

The Times

Benton Is Expected to Go to Moscow Next Week to Try to Get Russians to Join

New York, N. Y.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 22—Assistant Secretary of State William Benton arrived in Paris today to assume his duties as chief of the United States delegation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. He may go to Moscow next week, probably for talks with Russian leaders concerning the Soviet Union's refusal to join UNESCO.

The address yesterday by the Yugoslav observer, Vladislav Ribnikar, in which he accused UNESCO of ignoring Marxist philosophy of dialectical materialism in attempting to establish an all-inclusive international philosophy, made a deep impression on the American and other delegations who considered it as the official Russian view.

Sat. 11-23-46

One highly placed delegate said it was the most important speech made thus far.

Other Americans Arrive

Several important members of the American delegation arrived with Mr. Benton from Le Havre, where they had debarked from the liner America. They were Senator James E. Murray of Montana, Milton Eisenhower, brother of the United States Chief of Staff and President of Kansas State College, Chester Bowles, former OPA administrator, and George Shuster, president of Hunter College.

Speechmaking continued today during the plenary sessions. D. R. Hardman, chief of the British delegation, supported by several other delegates, asked that UNESCO limit itself to "just those projects whose realization seems most immediately rewarding and also within our power."

He said the British delegation had a list of projects, ranging from war against illiteracy to providing chalk and pencils to war-struck schools, that it believed would meet the pressing need of destroying intellectual barriers, releasing creative power and strengthening the world cultural community.

Commons Debates UNESCO

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 22— E. G. M. Fletcher, a Laborite, tried to come to the rescue of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the House of Commons today and to arouse his colleagues to more interest than has been shown in it, but he got scant comfort. Those who intervened in the brief debate on a motion for adjournment seemed to feel that UNESCO was trying to do too much and ought to confine its activities to education.

Education Minister Ellen Wilkinson closed the debate with some kind words in defense of UNESCO, which is now meeting in Paris.

Mr. Fletcher in his motion urged "wider cooperation" with the organization. Its work, he said, has "so far received scant attention in the public press, and if it wants to succeed it is essential that it be backed by a wide section of public opinion."

The most urgent task, he said, is to attack world illiteracy.

"More than half the population of the world—2,000,000,000 people—can neither read nor write," he said, "and we realize to what extent ignorance has contributed to the wars of the past."

Kenneth Lindsay of Oxford, a leading educator, who represents English universities, led the attack on UNESCO.

"I believe that from the day that the words 'cultural' and 'science' were added to the original educational,' this body tended to dissipate its resources over too wide a field," he said.

"I see danger of trying to produce, instead of concrete specific proposals, a whole world of philosophy. If UNESCO is going to try in a Europe, which has got Roman Catholics and Communists and other distinctive creeds, to produce another creed, I foretell that it will be doomed."

This attitude was upheld by L. J. Edwards, a Laborite, who said that "the museum of political curiosities is filled with those who perished because they tried too much." UNESCO could become a power for good, he continued, "but it must keep its feet on ground and do the practical jobs within its compass."

Miss Wilkinson denied that UNESCCO was trying to get "a standardization of philosophy" or that it was attempting to dictate regarding textbooks. The aim, she indicated, is to establish "standards of values."

UNESCO'S TASK

The Times New York, N. Y.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which opened its first general conference in Paris on Tuesday, is a mouthful of words which happily can be compressed into UNESCO. The aims of UNESCO have also been set forth in a flow of eloquence with which all of us must agree but which needs translating into the common tongue and into action. For example, the preamble to the agency's constitution says that "it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed" and that "the wide diffusion of culture and the education of humanity for justice and liberty and peace are indispensable to the dignity of man and constitute a sacred duty which all the nations must fulfill in a spirit of mutual assistance and concern." These thing[illegible]re true but they have been said be[illegible]e. They were said after the first World War.

But these facts are just as evident to the delegates in Paris as they are to the rest of us. Probably they [illegible] more evident, for UNESCO faces such practical problems as getting the Russians to come in and cooperate. The American delegation went to Paris with proposals which mean more than eloquence: to rehabilitate libraries, museums, laboratories and schools; to encourage research in meteorology, oceanography, international health and epidemic diseases; to cooperate in getting hate-breeding misstatements out textbooks; to aid in the exchange of "students, teachers, scholars, artists, artisans, scientists, government officials, and others"; to study how to multiply and improve ways of getting "materials of intellectual, informational and cultural significance" into international mass circulation.

Thurs. 11-21-46

One can see why the Russians hesitate. They do not wish to expose their people to ideas they consider unorthodox. But even if they join UNESCO, as it is hoped they will, no one will force this upon them. UNESCO has no police powers and has asked for none. Its campaign against "suspicion and mistrust" rests on voluntary cooperation.

A good beginning was made yesterday. The choice of Former Premier Léon Blum for President was a recognition of courage and [illegible]lism. The proposed budget figure of [illegible],000,000, contrasting with estimates of one to two billion dollars that might ultimately be spent, showed a healthly sense of practicality.

Fisk Prexy Off to Paris

The Afro-American

Had a chat with Dr. Charles S. Johnson, newly elected president of Fisk University, one hour before he boarded an Army transport for Paris Thursday night.

Dr. Johnson, at the moment, was more inclined to discuss what he intended to do as a delegate to the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization than what he planned to do as the new professor of Fisk.

"The truth is," he said, "I have been so much a part of Fisk that I will have to get away to think it all out."

Baltimore, Md.

Prefers Flying

As we chatted, the evening paper carried an account of a trans-Atlantic plane crash in Holland, but this did not disturb Dr. Johnson at all. He could have gone by boat with the technical staff of 60-odd who left two days previously from New York, but he said he preferred to fly.

Air travel is no innovation to him because he also flew to Japan recently to help make a study of the Japanese school system. The commission made a report on how the Nipponese system could be reconverted to demoeratic procedures.

Among those who accompanied Dr. Johnson were: Archibald MacLeish, former head of the U.S. Congressional Library and phrasemaker for the late Franklin D. Roosevelt's speeches; R. O'Hara McCormick ; Mrs. Anna Rosenberg; Sat. 11-23-46

Dr. George Stoddard, Chester Bowles, former OPA boss; Dr. Arthur Compton, noted scientist and president of Washington University, St. Louis; Milton Eisenhower, brother of the famous general; and the chief of the party, William Benton, assistant secretary of State.

One of the propositions which the UN intellectuals will discuss is the abolition of discrimination in education throughout the world. Does that mean that segregated schools in America must go or else we get kicked out of the UN? I hope so.

NO BLACK NATIONS ON TOP U.N.O. COMMITTEES

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

51 Countries Are Enrolled In World Security Group

1-24-46

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Negro nations members of the United Nations organizations are not represented in any of the important committees or assignments, although several minor nations' heads fill important posts under the present organization.

With 51 nations enrolled, and Paul Henri Spaak of Belgium as president, representatives of United States, United Kingdom (England) USSR (Russia) China, France South Africa, and Venezuela are named vice presidents.

The president and vice presidents with the chairman of the six important committees form the 14-man steering committee; these committees and their national representatives are olitical and social, Ukraine; economic and financial, Poland; social, humanitarian and cultural, New Zealand; trusteeship; Uruguay; budgetary; Syria legal; Panama.

1-24-46

SECURITY COUNCIL

The security council as set up is composed of permanent members and members whose memberships expire, in one to two years; permanent members are the United States, the United Kingdom, France, USSR, China; 1947 expirations, Netherlands, Egypt, Mexico; 1948 expirations, Australia, Brazil and Poland.

The steering committee met last Tuesday to determine organizational matters and procedure. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, one of the delegates from the United States, plans a trip to Russia immediately after the sessions.

The fundamentals governing programs, the darker nations have been completely ignored, either by choice or by chance. These include Ethiopia, Liberia and Haiti.

Ask United Nations To End All Forms Of Discrimination

The Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

1-12-46

MEXICO CITY — The Chamber of Deputies recently adopted an appeal to all parliaments of the world and to the United Nations Organization to abolish racial and color discrimination. When approved by the Senate, the appeal will go out in the name of the Mexican Congress.

Describing the Nazi claim of racial superiority as the cause of World War II, the appeal states:

"The international policy of Mexico has been based fundamentally on the equality of all men and of all races. Never has she admitted and never will she admit inequality among men for their color or their origin.

URGES TRUE DEMOCRACY

"True world democracy, link of all peoples and the best guarantee against another war, does not recognize and cannot recognize differences among Europeans, Indo-Chinese, Americans, Asiatics, Negroes or Jews.

"Only from complete equality of all men and all races can there come pacific development of humanity, of culture and of civilization."

1-12-46

Finally, the document asked all parliaments and the UNO "to end, once for all, all racial discrimination in whatever form it may be."

Virginia Dailies Silent On UNO Rebuke

1-19-46

WE HAVE seen no editorial comment in Virginia daily newspapers on the decision of the preparatory committee of the United Nations Organization which declined an invitation on behalf of Virginians to locate its permanent headquarters in this state. On the other hand, we have seen editorial comment in three leading Virginia dailies on the action of certain Duchess County New Yorkers who objected to the location of the permanent headquarters at Hyde Park.

We can understand the embarrassment which the Virginians must have felt when told that "because of your Jim Crow laws" we cannot even consider your invitation. But we fail to see the importance in the other incident, provoked no doubt, by unfriendliness to the Roosevelts on the part of New York politicians. Journal-Guide

Apparently then, the matter of bypassing editorial comment on the issue in Virginia resolves itself thus: Re-focus national attention to avoid an unpleasant limelight. A parallel can be seen in ordinary conversation. When the subject begins to bore or irritate, an abrupt or adriot transition is made by the intelligent offended or disinterested party. Seemingly, the South reasons, the matter is news of significance but not for editorial mention. Norfolk, Va.

Perhaps Mr. Mark Etheridge was correct a few years ago when he told the world that "the combined armies of the Axis and the Allies could not force southern people to abandon their Jim Crow laws and customs."

Perhaps it is true that they would rather forfeit the respect of most of the other nations of the world, and risk a new war of complete extermination than to give up Jim Crow.

WILL BE USED AS BASIS FOR STUDY OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Louisiana Weekly New Orleans, La.

Sat 2-23-46

London, Feb. 20 — (ANP) — Equality before the law is one of the rights of man included in a human rights draft submitted by the Cuban delegation to the United Nations organization here Wednesday, and which will be used as basis for study by the economic and social council's commission on human rights.

A 22-point document, the draft included the four freedoms, the right to fight against any form of oppression, religious freedom and economic security.

"Every human being has a right to life, liberty, personal integrity and the other's respect to his integrity as a human being," the draft said, adding:

"Lead a life in accordance with his leanings, to develop his personality and to seek happiness within the standards of social life.

"Free investigation to reach his own happiness and to express such opinions with equal freedom, under responsibility for his actions.

Sat 2-23-46

"Choose and profess freely his religion with no other limitations than the respect to morality and to public order.

Equality Before the Law

"Equality before the law, with no discriminations for reasons of race, religion, color, class or sex.

"Be free from unjustified interferences in his person, his family, his home, his reputation or his private activities.

"Have equal opportunities to develop his life, raise his level of living and render useful work to society.

"An education which allows him to improve his condition, to be useful to society and to participate in the material and spiritual advantages of civilization.

"A job adequate to his quality as a human being and to receive from it compensation proportionate to the value of his own contribution to society.

"Receive in the event of unemployment, illness or invalidity a contribution large enough to pay for his own and his family's material and spiritual needs.

"Ample food.

Housing

"Healthy housing and clothing adequate to the climate.

"Life in an atmosphere free from avoidable illness.

"Adequate medical assistance.

"Meet and associate with other people for all legal purposes of life.

"Not to be deprived of his property without legal proceedings. Sat. 2-23-46

"Protection by competent courts, free from all influence contrary to justice.

"Be tried with no undue delays, and to be condemned only on the basis of legislation previous to the facts he is charged with.

"Not to be arbitrarily arrested, and to expect that regular courts decide on the legitimacy of his arrest.

"Resist any form of oppression.

"Seek asylum in a foreign country from any political, religious or racial persecution.

"Elect his rulers and to participate in his country's government.

4 Colored Employees Sworn In by UNO

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK — The first UNO staff members to be recruited in this country, 24 men and women of various racial and religious strains (four of whom are colored, two men and two women) took the UNO oath last week at a ceremony in the UNO's Information Office, 610 Fifth Ave. Sat.

The workers include secretaries, stenographers, clerical employees and typists, telephone operators, messengers and laborers. Seven are veterans. Salaries range from $1140 to $2,220 yearly, all tax-exempt. Laborers will be paid 85 cents an hour. 3-16-46

AREAS IN AFRICA WILL GO TO UNO

Birmingham Age Herald

2-6-46

WASHINGTON—The three mandated parcels of tropical Africa which Great Britain plans to turn over to the United Nations' growing "real estate department" total eight times the area of England itself, notes a National Geographic Society bulletin. The British announcement closely followed New Zealand's offer to transfer its mandate over Western Samoa to UNO.

All three African areas — Tanganyika on the East Coast and British Cameroons and Togoland on the West (Gulf of Guinea) Coast—were German colonial possessions prior to World War I. They have been administered by Great Britain for the past quarter century under League of Nations mandates. 2-6-46

Tanganyika, the largest, covers 360,000 square miles—as much as Texas plus Oregon. It lies south of the Equator, bordered on the north by Britain's Kenya Colony and Uganda Protectorate and by Lake Victoria; on the west by Belgium's mandated Territory of Ruanda-Urundi and Lake Tanganyika; and on the southwest and south by Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland,

Lake Nyasa and Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique). Dar es Salaam, midway on its 500-mile Indian Ocean coast, is its port-capital of 30,000 people.

Big Game Abounds

The big game for which Africa is famous abounds in Western Tanganyika. Vast forests yield mahoganies and other hardwoods. Sisal and rubber cultivation was accelerated during World War II to relieve Allied shortages. Coffee, cotton, grains and copra are important in normal export trade.

Steppe country between mountain ranges supports 5,000,000 cattle and nearly as many sheep and goats. Hide exports are large. Some 6,500 whites direct the labor and welfare of more than 5,000,000 native Negroes.

British Cameroons, slightly larger than Maine, forms a finger of land ranging from lush coastal plantations to mountain jungles. It reaches from the Gulf of Guinea northeastward toward Lake Chad. Under the league mandate, Britain has administered it as part of Nigeria, lying to the west.

Area's History Sketched

Under German ownership the area was a western slice of Kamerun, the bulk of which was mandated to France after World War I. On the British portion, 900,000 Bantu and Sudan Negroes produce rubber, cacao, bananas and palm oil.

2-6-46

Westward from Cameroons across Nigeria and French Dahomey lies Togoland, which German colonists surrendered to British and French forces at the very start of World War I. Mandated to Britain and now offered to UNO supervision, the western and smaller half has been administered as a unit with the Gold Coast Colony and Northern Territories adjoining on the west.

About as large as Maryland, the portion of Togoland under British mandate extends 350 miles inland from its southern limit close to, but not touching, the Gulf of Guinea Coast. Its 400,000 natives produce cocao, cotton, coffee and palm products for export.

Three thousand vials of penicillin were distributed to hospitals throughout South Africa.

Dr. Ralph Bunche Appointed Advisor To UNO Assembly

Chicago Ill. Defender

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche will serve as an advisor on technical problems for the American delegation to the United Nations general assembly convening in London Jan. 10, it was announced this week.

A former Howard university professor who now serves as assistant chief of the dependent areas and territories section of the State Department, Dr. Bunche served in a similar capacity for the Dumbarton Oaks and San Francisco conferences, and more recently with the conference of ministers meeting in London last fall.

Sat 1-5-46

The American delegation sailed from New York for London on the Queen Elizabeth Monday.

Omit Darker Nations From Top Committees

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

1-26-46

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Negro nations of the United Nations Organization are not represented on any of the important committees or assignments although several minor nations heads fill important posts under the present organization.

With 51 nations enrolled, and Paul Henri Spaak of Belgium as president, representatives of the United States, United Kingdom (England) USSR (Russia) China, France, South Africa, and Venezuela are named vice presidents.

STEERING COMMITTEE

The president and vice presidents with the chairmen of the six important committees form the 14-man steering committee. These committees and their national representatives are political and social, Ukraine; economic and financial, Poland; social, humanitarian and cultural, New Zealand; trusteeship, Uruguay; budgetary, Syria and legal, Panama.

1-26-46

The security council as set up is composed of permanent members and members whose memberships expire in one to two years. Permanent members are the United States, the United Kingdom, France, USSR, China; 1947 expirations, Netherlands, Egypt, Mexico; 1948 expirations, Australia, Brazil and Poland.

The economic and social council is composed of groups whose members have either two year terms expiring in 1947; three year terms, 1948, and four year terms, 1949. In the first group are Columbia, Greece, Lebanon, Ukraine, United States, and Yugoslavia; for 1948, Cuba, India, Norway, USSR, and the United Kingdom, for 1949, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, France, Peru.

The steering committee met last Tuesday to determine organizational matters and procedure. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, one of the delegates from the United States, plans a trip to Russia immediately after the sessions.

1-26-46

In fundamentals governing programs, the darker nations have been completely ignored, either by choice or by chance. These include Ethiopia, Liberia, and Haiti.

Urges UNO Outlaw Attacks on Races

Chicago Ill. Defender

A proposal for the United Nations to enter into an international treaty listing Genocide as an international crime is made by Raphael Lemkin in the spring American Scholar.

Chicago Ill. Defender 1-26-46

Lemkin formulates the crime as follows: Wed 3-20-46

"Whoever, while participating in a conspiracy to destroy a national, racial or religious group, undertakes an attack against life, liberty or property of members of such groups is guilty of the crime of genocide."

Lemkin, an eminent Polish scholar, coined the phrase "genocide" and originated many concepts included in the indictment of the defendants at the Nuremberg trials, where he served on the staff of the U. S. Chief of Counsel for Prosecution of Criminality.

SMUTS TOLD 'HANDS OFF'

UNO Gets South African Appeal

Chicago, Ill. Defender

Sat. Feb. 16, 1946

By GEORGE PADMORE

(Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON—South African natives appealed to member of the United Nations Organization Conference this week to save their black brothers living in the mandated territory of Southwest Africa from annexation by the Jan Smuts' government of the Union of South Africa.

The strongly - worded petition was cabled from Johannesburg by Dr. Ruma, president general of the African National Congress, and addressed to Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the UNO, requesting the trusteeship committee to tell Smuts "hands off" until natives express by plebiscite their free opinion on the question of transfer.

Officials at UNO headquarters consider the document the worst indictment yet presented by a subject people against a mandatory power. The appeal has caused great embarrassment among the South African delegates.

Text of Protest

Following is the full text of the document:

"We Africans of South Africa protest and oppose the incorporation of Southwest Africa in the Union. Pray urge the control of territory by the Trusteeship Council. Mandate over territory was established under article 22 of the League of Nations' Covenant."

The appeal then proceeds to enumerate the reasons why South African natives do not want those living within mandated territory to suffer their fate.

The indictment states, "We Africans of South Africa have no share in the government, and therefore are no party in the incorporation of the negotiations. South Africa denies political and economic rights to her 8,000,000 natives.

"Eighty-three per cent of the land is reserved for 2,000,000 Europeans only; less than seventeen and one-half per cent for 8,000,000 Africans.

2-16-46

Cites Lack of Schools

"Only 40 per cent of African children are accommodated in mission schools. There are no government schools for African children. Schools that exist are established by missions which the government merely subsidizes.

"Ninety-five per cent of African prison populations are imprisoned for discriminatory regulations used for Africans only. South Africa must first remove color-bar restrictions and discrimination at home."

In conclusion, the appeal asserts that "African trade unions do not recognize Africans. Africans are excluded from skilled work. In short, Africans are underfed, under-paid, undereducated, underemployed, and poorly housed, and poorly and indirectly represented.

"Finally, 8,000,000 Africans have no direct representation in the government and no influence on the policy of the country. We natives of South Africa strongly urge that the South African government must first put her house in order before attempting to annex Southwest Africa as part of the union."

Copies of the appeal were distributed to all members of the UNO Conference by the London Secretariat of the Pan-African Federation whose representatives presented the document to the conference on behalf of the South African National Congress.

Cuba Urges Equality Before The Law in Draft Given UNO

Asks End of Discrimination

LONDON—(ANP)—Equality before the law is one of the rights of man included in the human rights draft submitted by the Cuban delegation to the United Nations Organization here and which will be used as basis for study by the economic and social council's commission on human rights. A twenty-two-point document, the draft included the Four Freedoms, the right to the standards of social life, reputation or his home, his private activities.

"Free investigation to reach his own and his family's material and spiritual needs.

"Ample food.

HOUSING

"Healthy housing and clothing which allows him adequate to the climate.

"Life in an atmosphere free from avoidable illness.

"Adequate medical assistance.

"Meet and associate with other people for all legal purposes o proportionate to the own contribution to society.

"Choose and profess freely his religion with no other limitations than the respect to morality and to public order.

"Equality before the law, with no discrimination for reasons of race, religion, color, class or sex.

"Be free from unjustified interference in his person, his family, his home, his correspondence.

"Have equal opportunities to develop his life, raise his level of living and render useful work to society.

"An education which allows him to improve his condition, to be useful to society and to participate in the material and spiritual advantages of civilization.

"A job adequate to his quality as a human being and to receive from it compensation proportionate to the value of his own contribution to society.

"Receive in the event of unemployment, illness or invalidity free from all influence contrary to justice.

"Be tried with no undue delays and to be condemned only on the basis of legislation previous to the facts he is charged with.

"Not to be arbitrarily arrested and to expect that regular courts decide on the legitimacy of his arrest.

"Resist any form of oppression.

"Seek asylum in a foregin country from any political, religious or racial persecution.

"Elect his rulers and to participate in his country's governmnet.

"Not to be deprived of his property without legal proceedings.

"Protection by competent courts,

EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW

"A job adequate to his quality as a human being and to receive from it compensation proportionate to the value of his own contribution to society.

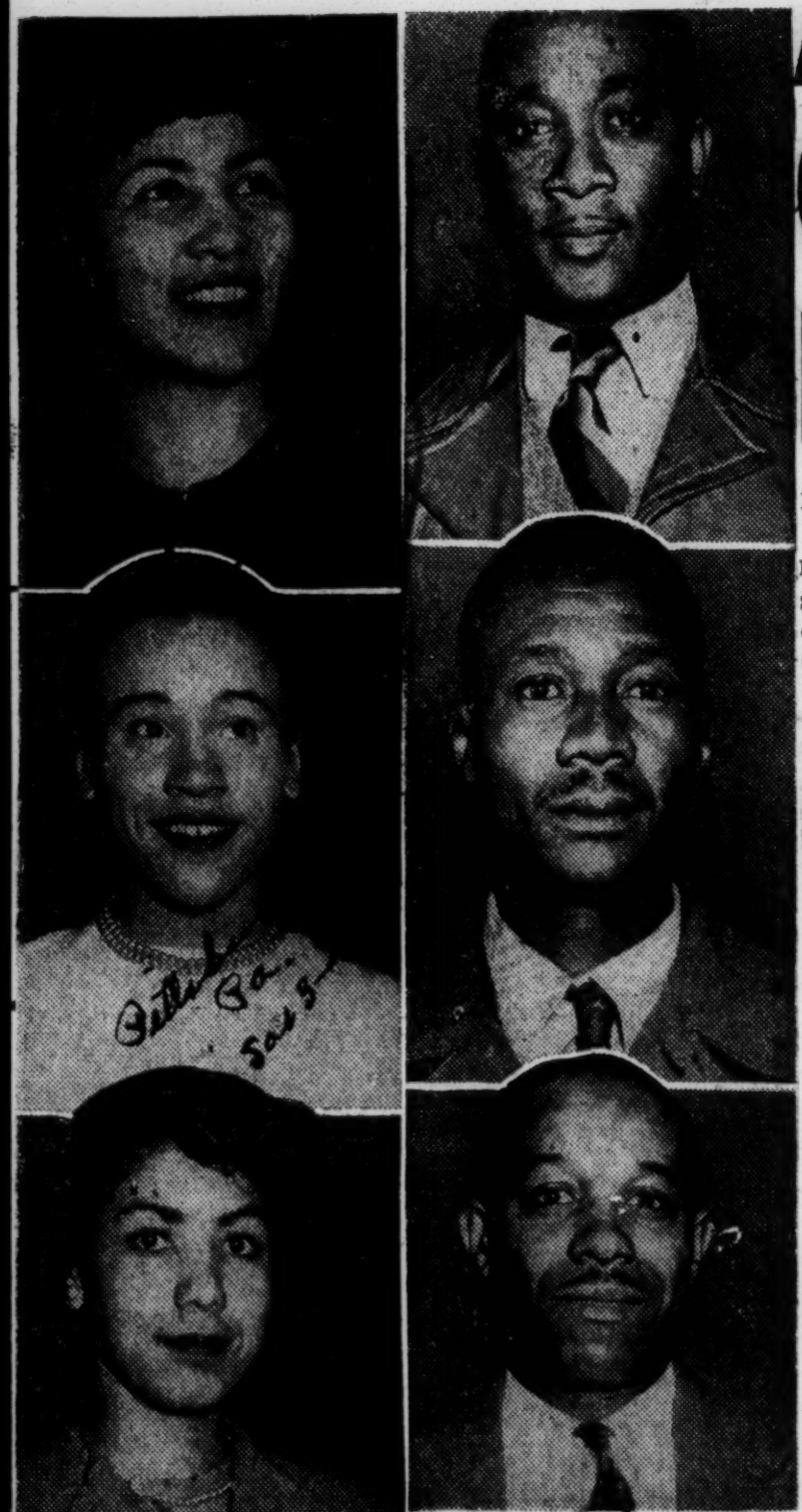
"Receive in the event of unem-

At the UNO Debate:

Daily Worker New York, N.Y

One Listens in Vain For People's Voice

Sat 3-30-46



UNO EMPLOYES IN N. Y.—These were the first Negroes employed by the United Nations Organization in New York City last week. They will work there in the UNO office just opened. Top to bottom: Gloria Jones, Patricia Myers, Pauline Stout, Josephine Pivalo, Martin Easton, Wesley Goodwill and Arthur Miller. Three others employed are not shown here.—Solomon Photos. Sat 3-2-46

By CLAUDIA JONES

The Hunter College chamber was filled with intent people; many were uniformed men from many nations. These were representatives of the millions of peoples whose sons just fought and died together in a war to end fascism. Fought together. But your eye kept coming back to the empty green cloth seat at the left end of the Council rostrum. On it was the card identifying the absent Andrei Gromyko.

You kept thinking throughout the session about the crisis which made Gromyko absent himself. You overheard the same old squeeze play by Secretary of State Byrnes acting now in the most reactionary manner and the meaning of Churchill's plan for an Anglo-American bloc hit you with amazing impact.

Suddenly Byrnes was speaking.

You heard him propose that since the Security Council did not have "all the facts" or know "the exact status" of proceedings between the USSR and Iran, the Council's General Secretary Trygve Lie should consult them and have a report ready by April 2.

STILL RUSHING

The discussion proceeded rapidly with Britain's Cadogan seconding Byrnes. But Byrnes developed his squeeze play when reconsideration of the time limit was asked by Poland and Australia.

Then he agreed that he could not agree to an extention of the date. He replied, "Four days or 96 hours is ample time." And later, "I must insist upon the date suggested, April 2."

So stubborn did Byrnes become that some Council members, including Bonnet of France, Hodgson of Australia, Lange of Poland, reminded him of nature-made obstacles such as magnetic storms, coding and communication difficulties. Sat 3-30-46

LECTURE ON STORMS

The Council threatened to become a forum on astronomy until Lange of Poland cut through the supercilious manner of Byrnes which had set it off.

Lange spoke for all the people, you felt, when he reminded the Council that it would be better to be a little less interested "in dates, astronomy and magnetic storms" and to remember that "simple politics" was still on the agenda.

After all, Lange said, the Security Council is a political body. Rather than astronomy, said Lange in effect, the analogy of a court procedure might be better. Even eminent jurists, like Byrnes and the representative from Egypt know that it is considered "simple courtesy" to give a defendant time for preparation of briefs unless, of course—his voice was taunting—there are some special reasons to the contrary.

NEED FOR TRUTH

There is need for people everywhere to speak up in their own way to assure peace. There is need for the truth to be spread widely as we see it here. There is need for labor, Negro and white, to raise its mighty voice to let the UNO, and particularly the representative of our own nation, know that our people want peace, not an atombomb war, that they want Big Three unity, not Anglo-Saxon blocs, that only thus can the small nations be truly free and not used as pawns for the imperialist checker-board game.

No Kiddin'

The Worker New York

ACCORDING to the latest news, Secretary Byrnes is to present the "case" of Iran at the UNO session in New York. New York

No one can say that President Truman and his associates in the administration do not have a sense of humor, although it is somewhat perverted. The spectacle of Byrnes assuming the pose of defender of "weak and helpless" peoples is a distinct tragi-comedy.

Can the people of the United States—especially the Negro people who are a subject population in our country—picture as a serious spokesman of a small people Secretary Byrnes of the polltax state of South Carolina?

Can the people of America forget that the majority of the poor whites in that state cannot vote because of the polltax or that the Negro citizens cannot vote because of the polltax and the white primary? Sun 3-31-46

Can it be forgotten that just recently underground lynchings have taken place in the State of South Carolina and that a wave of anti-Negro terror recently broke out there necessitating the sharpest protest from such unions as the National Maritime Union together with scores of other progressive organizations?

Can it be said that Secretary Byrnes ever opened his mouth against the polltax or the white primary? Has anyone heard Secretary Byrnes say one word—even of concern—about the recent wave of lynch terror in South Carolina or anywhere else against Negro Americans?

* * *

IS it not clear that it is questionable whether Byrnes who was Senator from South Carolina for many years, was ever duly elected to that office, inasmuch as the great majority of citizens of the state were disqualified from voting?

Is it not true that the Constitution of the United States guarantees every state a republican form of government, and that a state which denies the majority of citizens the right to vote is hardly republican or representative in character, but is semi-feudal?

These questions will certainly be on the minds of the American people as Mr. Byrnes dons the mantle of "protecting poor little Iran." The Negro people, and all colonial peoples will surely view Mr. Byrnes' new role as a grotesque one.

As far as Iran is concerned, it is a distinct disadvantage to its reputed case to have Byrnes as its chief advocate. What consideration of freedom, equality and nationhood could Mr. Byrnes effectively champion! It is career, then the Soviet Union's concern about here, but rather the attempts of American and British imperialism to maintain on the also quite clear that if Iran's case is based Iran is on its face fully justifiable without and Soviet border a hostile anti-Soviet regime upon the concept of freedom and equality further argument. situation with firmness, candor and temdangerous to world peace. Iran's greatest perateness to the point of trying, in the which have characterized Mr. Byrnes' political security lies in friendly relations with the interest of world peace and the UNO, to

THE Soviet Union has made clear to the world that it is not so much Iran involved Soviet Union, in her extending to the latter the same equal privileges as those extended to Britain and America. To men of good will not caught up in the rip tide of anti-Soviet hysteria that seems reasonable and sensible, especially considering Iran's proximity to the Soviet Union. Even certain members of the Iranian Government realize the merits of the Soviet claims.

The Socialist Soviet Union has treated this

help the Truman Administration back off the limb of its stupid and dangerous diplomacy.

This position is in the interest of the peace and security of our own country. It ought to be supported by labor and the people, who can by their pressure compel Mr. Byrnes to recognize that he is supposed to represent the American people and not just the disfranchised citizens of his native state.

Mr. Byrnes would do well to help bring democracy to Negroes and whites in South Carolina before he attempts to correnct the alleged evils of Bulgaria and Soviet policy. When he now appears as the "defender" of small nations, he is absolutely—if tragically—ridiculous.

Ability, Not Color, Used to Select UN Personnel

Afro American Sat 4-13-46

Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK.—One thing is positive . . . there has been no discrimination in the selection of employees by the United Nations during the current meetings of the Security Council at Hunter College. Nor, for that matter, has race cropped up in the placement of colored persons in the various job categories.

Out of a total of about [redacted] workers who have been hired, more than 100 are colored, and they are working in all types of jobs in every department of the UN.

These include the Department of Trusteeship, Social Affairs, Economic Affairs, Security Council Affairs, Public Information, Legal, Conference and General Services, Administration and Finance.

Ability Sole Judge

Paul Capella, personnel director of the UN, assured the AFRO that all appointments have been made and will be made on the basis of qualifications and not by race, creed or color. The fact is, he pointed out, his office has no way of knowing exactly how many colored there are on the rolls and just where they worked, since application records did not specify the race of the employee.

He pointed out that it might prove embarrassing to some people if an attempt was made to contact colored only, because they were intermixed with whites in all departments.

"I don't think the FEPC would agree to that," he said quietly, evidently not knowing that the New York FEPC office has been closed for some time.

Sat 4-13-46

Investigations in the Security Council Building, the Cafeteria Building and two others revealed that what Mr. Capella had stated was true

All Work Together

Practically all of the help in the UN are women, outside of the cleaners, and I found colored girls working together with whites in all offices. In no case did I find an office or department that was strictly all-colored. There were typists, clerks, information clerks, secretaries and press assistants.

Those girls whom I spoke to . . . and in each case I had to run the gauntlet of questioning by office supervisors, press and liason chiefs, who had to clear me with Mr. Capella and hosts of minor officials . . . said that working conditions were good and that they liked their jobs.

Miss Sabella Culpepper, 208 W. 151st St., is a secretary in the Press Credentials Office. Working here since Mar. 19, she formerly was with the N.Y. Department of Justice for five years. In making the change, she did not sacrifice her permanent status on the U.S. Civil Service lists.

Work More Interesting

"It was a monotonous grind on my last job," she explained. "I find my work here more interesting. Many people who come here think I am Cuban or Spanish, or a member of the Cuban delegation or from Trinidad. They speak to me in French and Spanish, and that leaves me quite embarrassed."

She answers correspondence, handles phone calls and does filing.

"On the days that the Security Council meets, I'm so busy that I can't do any of my own work, but have to leave that to answer press information requests."

She was asked to appear on the "Hobby-Lobby" radio show.

"So far, nobody has even asked to snap my picture. They always tell me to stand aside when prominent people are photographed. That's a shame."

Pandemonium reigns during council meeting days, she explained. She wants to attend a meeting very badly.

Learns From Papers

"Believe it or not, I have to read the papers to find out what's happening."

Sat 4-13-46

When she first came on the job, she wasn't issued a pass for three days and had tremendous difficulty getting through the cordon of police at the gate. Every day, she had to make her explanations that she worked there, and hurried phone calls were made to confirm her story.

Miss Gloria Jones, 1382 Crotona Ave., Bronx, has been employed as a clerk-typist in the personnel office of the Security Building since Mar. 7. She formerly did that type of work in private industry.

"Personnel work is very interesting," she said. "I like my work a lot."

Associated Press

Chairman Roosevelt poses with her United Nations Commission on Human Rights

RIGHTS: The Women Speak

Newsweek New York, N.Y.

5-13-46

The united women took over the United Nations last week. First came news of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's appointment as chairman of the Commission on Human Rights, most important of the Economic and Social Council's five subgroups. Its agenda includes an International Bill of Rights and a proposal for world freedom of the press. Mrs. Roosevelt's commission is to study the propositions and make recommendations before the Economic and Social Council meets on May 25.

Shortly after Mrs. Roosevelt took the chair she was elected ex-officio member of the subcommission on the status of women. The subcommission later adopted a resolution that whereas "woman is as much a human being as man," she should have "equality with men in all fields of human enterprise."

UN and The Negro

People's Voice

6-8-46

The petition sent to the United Nations by last week's National Negro Congress Convention, calling for the "elimination of political, economic and social discrimination against Negroes in the U. S. A.," is legally valid and politically of major importance. It merits immediate endorsement and support by all the Negro and other progressive organizations in the country.

The UN Charter declares at many points the purpose of "promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion." Moreover, the Economic and Social Council, which handles this aspect of the United Nations work, is specifically authorized to consult with non-governmental organizations, both international and national ("after consultation with the member of the UN concerned").

The U. S. State Department, headed by South Carolina's James Byrnes, is certain, of course, to try to block the proposed UN inquiry into the oppression of American Negroes. There can be no question, however, that such an investigation is clearly within the jurisdiction of the United Nations and should be conducted.

Secretary of State Byrnes and President Truman have been doing a lot of talking about the need for United Nations action to assure "democracy" in Europe. Such talk, of course, is nothing but a blind to cover up British-American imperialist preparations for war against the Soviet Union, the one nation where minority peoples actually do enjoy equal social, economic and political rights with all other citizens.

It is important, therefore, formally to apprise the United Nations of the lack of democracy for 14,000,000 Negro citizens right here in the Truman-Byrnes American back yard, and to invite the UN to investigate and make recommendations for eliminating the historic oppression of the Negro people. It will be interesting to observe how the worthies who run our government will try to squirm off the hot spot they now occupy by virtue of the National Negro Congress petition to the United Nations.

Let the national and local Negro people's organizations, along with trade unions and other progressive groups, quickly endorse this anti-discrimination petition to the United Nations in such overwhelming numbers that it must be given the consideration it deserves.

Negroes UN Aid Request Backed

Phil Star 6-6-46

The National Negro Congress' petition to the United Nations on behalf of the Negro people of America has drawn support from organizations representing thousands of Americans, Dorothy F. Funn, director of the campaign, said yesterday.

"It appears that the recent atrocities in Georgia and Mississippi have electrified more organizations into action and as a result, they are throwing their full support behind our petition to the United Nations for redress of grievances," Mrs. Funn said.

Mon 8-9-46

She listed the National Lawyers Guild, National Sorority of Phi Delta Kappa, CIO United Public Workers of America, Women's Auxiliary of the National Maritime Union, United Negro & Allied Veterans of America, American Youth for Democracy and the Contra Costa County (California) CIO Council as a few of the organizations which have recently thrown their weight behind the NNC petition.

Relief From Oppression Asked of United Nations

Afro American

DETROIT—The United Nations was asked Saturday to lend a hand in bringing about relief to "13,000,000 oppressed" American citizens, who are denied "full freedom and absolute equality." 6-8-46

The plea was sent out by the National Negro Congress, ending its 10th annual convention here, and was addressed to Secretary General Trygve Lie of the United Nations. Baltimore

The organization based its appeal for action under Article 71 of the United Nations Charter, which grants to minorities within a nation the right to ask assistance if they have been discriminated against because of race. N.Y.

Secretary Lie in New York, revealed that he would place the matter before the United Nations when the communication is received for study and whatever actions may be taken under the provisions of the Charter.

In addition to the UN petition, the congress, attended by 1,000 delegates, sent a message to President Truman, asserting that colored citizens "find the present conditions intolerable" and terming the UN appeal "a historical moment in the life of the nation."

The petition to the United Nations began: 6-8-46

"It is with profound regret that we, a section of the colored people, having failed to bring relief from oppression through Constitutional appeal, find ourselves forced to bring this vital issue which we have sought for almost a century since emancipation to solve within the boundary of our country—to the attention of this historic body."

Specific Demands

In the petition, UN was asked specifically to: Baltimore

1. Make such studies as it may deem necessary of conditions in the United States pertaining to political, economic and social discrimination because of color.

2. Take action to the end that "higher standards" in the field of human rights may be achieved in the United States and "discriminations and other abuses" on the grounds of race and color be checked. Maryland

3. Take steps to bring an end to the "oppression of the colored American."

Documented by Brief

The petition was supported by an eight-page documented brief compiled by Dr. Herbert Apetheker, a member of the American Historical Society.

Dr. Apetheker charged, in his documents, that 13,000,000 colored persons in the United States are restricted to "second-class citizenship, and subjugated to a brutal system of oppression and discrimination based upon the inhuman unscientific Fascist theory of 'racism.'"

Arguing that in a democracy when one is enslaved, all are in chains, Dr. Apetheker declared that "the colored people, for themselves and for the benefit of all other inhabitants of America, demand full freedom and absolute equality.

Unity with Whites Urged

Earlier, Dr. Max Yergan, president of the congress, announced the organization would no longer be "exclusively colored," but would champion the cause of all victims of world fascism. 6-8-46

Unity with white workers would not sacrifice the drive for unity among colored people, Dr. Yergan declared, since there has never been "a conflict between the great body of so-called middle class and the masses of colored workers."

Robeson Scores Truman

Speaking on Friday during a meeting at Cass Technical High School, Paul Robeson, famed singer, blasted President Truman for asking "for power to act as a strike-breaker for profit-swollen corporations."

Denouncing the President's labor policy, he charged that "our Government is no longer the friend of labor and the colored people as during the days of Roosevelt."

Labor Drives Endorsed

Urging support of the unions' efforts to organize the South, Mr. Robeson said, "The CIO and AFL campaigns to organize the South—above all else will guarantee democracy for us."

In addition, Mr. Robeson, whose speech was broadcast, termed Russia "the most powerful and consistent force for peace in the world" as he called for participation in the fight for peaceful cooperation with Russia.

Full support to the congress's slogan, "Death to Jim Crow," was pledged by George F. Addes, secretary-treasurer of the United Auto Workers, CIO, who pointed out that his union had led the fight in making job openings for colored workers in General Motors plants.

A resolution passed during the opening sessions of the congress condemned President Truman's action to end the railroad strike and termed his proposal of anti-strike legislation "a sinister plot to destroy the whole labor movement."

The railroad brotherhoods were reminded in another resolution, that they need to clean their own house of discrimination against colored workers in order to "mobilize not only the colored people, but all Americans who believe in freedom and democracy." Baltimore

Yergan Re-elected

The Congress on Sunday raised the annual budget requirement to $200,000. At the same time, it raised $1,259 in cash and received pledges of $10,000 toward the emergency fund.

The group also re-elected Max Yergan as president and voted unanimously to send him to the UN assembly as a lobbyist representing the colored people.

In addition to electing L. Lebrun Simmons, Detroit assistant city counsellor as treasurer, the congress elected the following 13 vice-presidents: N.Y.

Fredinand C. Smith, NMU-CIO; Edward Strong, NNC; Charles Collins, AFL; Matthew N. Crawford, CIO, San Francisco; the Rev. A. C. Williams, pastor, Metropolitan Baptist Church, Detroit; Robbie MacRiddick, Suffolk, Va., Raymond Tillman, TWU-CIO, New Orleans;

Dr. Charlotte H. Brown, president, Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N.C.; Osceola McKaine, Southern Conference for Human Welfare; Dr. J. S. Bourne, NNC, Boston; Frederick Ptashne, American Jewish Congress; Walter Frisbie, CIO, Annapolis, and J. B. Simmons.

NEGROES ASK U. N. TO HELP AFRICANS

The Times New York, N.Y.

Two Conferences Here Plead for Full Political Rights—Imperialism Scored

Sun. 10-6-45

Two conferences conducted in the interest of the social, political and economic rights of African colonial peoples were held here yesterday. Both groups appealed to the Assembly of the United Nations for the creation of machinery necessary to the "participation of designated representatives of the African colonial peoples in such business of the United Nations as concerns them."

Twenty separate organizations, mainly of American Negroes, were represented at a conference held at the Schomburg Collection of the New York Public Library, 104 West 136th Street. Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, director of special research for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, presided.

Four Proposals Offered

Four proposals which originated with the Pan American Congress, which met last year in London, have been agreed upon generally as "fundamental steps" in establishing "at the earliest moment the right of African peoples to freedom, self-support and political autonomy," Dr. DuBois declared. They are:

1. The development in Africa of an "intelligent citizenship capable of controlling the actions of men by democratic methods of government"; 2. Measures to remove one of the "greatest obstacles to this accomplishment — ignorance and disease, especially prevalent in African colonies"; 3. Machinery through which Negroes can make known their social and economic needs; 4. Provisions "for the participation of designated African colonial peoples in such business of the United Nations as concerns them."

Correspondence from organizations of Africans, mainly on the West Coast, has revealed a unanimity of opinion about colonial exploitation, Dr. DuBois added.

"We have been asked to lay before the United Nations abuses against the African people which do not occur against Negroes in the most backward areas of the United States," he asserted.

The African Academy of Arts and Research met on the second day of its three-day conference and adopted resolutions said to express the opinion of the African people who speak through their student leaders in this country.

Colonialism Is Denounced

Following a discussion on "Colonialism and World Peace" at the Willkie Memorial Building, 20 West Fortieth Street, the academy declared that "the continuation of colonialism and imperialism in Africa constitutes the most complete negation of the aims of the United Nations."

The United Nations was asked to promote self-government of Africans in Africa, "to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement."

"Colonial Africa is desperate, prostrate, bleeding," the resolution read.

Trial by jury, personal liberty, freedom of the press and of speech, assembly and association; freedom from arbitrary arrest, elections and the benefits of trade and industry were listed as commonly denied to African peoples. Opposition to the restoration of colonies to Italy was expressed.

UN on Hot Spot

Chicago

The National Negro Congress, meeting in Detroit last week, has certainly put the United States in a most uncomfortable position before the United Nations when it petitioned that international body to halt oppression of 13 million Negroes in America.

The congress petitioned under Article 71 of the U. N. charter, which permits minorities to seek assistance in "prevention of discrimination on the grounds of race". Wes Moines Iowa

An eight-page documented brief was introduced in support of the contention that Negroes in the United States are oppressed.

The brief declared that "The Negro people, for themselves and for the benefit of all other inhabitants of America, demand full freedom and absolute equality. Thurs. 8-6-46

There are three reasons this petition is bound to be embarrassing to the United States.

First, this country, the greatest democracy in the world, is attempting to teach others something the record will show it does not practice.

Second, the men in charge of our foreign policy, Secretary of State Byrnes and Senator Tom Connolly, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, have both reached their positions by nullifying democracy both in their individual states and in Washington. Thurs. 8-6-46

Third, American representatives have dabbled in the internal affairs of other countries and thus are in no position to object to other nations doing the same thing.

The petition will be opposed by some nations to be sure, but since the organization has the machinery and the charges can be substantiated much will be heard about the rights of minority groups.

The Negro Congress has done a fine thing to put the cause of minorities in America before the UNO. It should have the support of all well thinking people in America and other countries.

NEGRO PRESS

Closely watching the reactions of the UN Council this past week was the Negro press and its columnists. Many scored the actions of Secretary of State Byrnes, the "let's fight Russia" attitude and the false "small nation" issue in the matter of Iran. New York

The Chicago Defender's news story states that "Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, whose true record is better known to Negro Americans than to any other segment of the nation's society, has transformed the council from a potential chamber of international agreement and understanding into a cauldron of hot, war-like emotions."

The Defender adds that the "issue of Iran and its relations to the Soviet Union . . . has been based on 'victories' and 'defeats' rather than a mood of agreement." It repeats its theme that this is all a "smokescreen" to dodge the colonial issue.

"Fearful that the Soviet Union may bring up the colonial issue such as Indonesia and the African countries," it wrote, "the overwhelmingly capitalist-dominated council has sought to create a false 'small nations' issue in the matter of Iran.

"The spectacle of England, international oppressor for the last three centuries, shedding tears of oil over Iran and trying to paint the Soviet Union as an aggressor is one of the more ironic aspects of the meeting."

Alphaeus Hunton, educational director of Churchill and Bilbo, of General Smuts, hate and fear the principles of democracy and freedom for which the Soviet Union stands.

"It was the voice of Southern Jim Crow and Wall Street imperialism. "The voice of the Negro people, whom he is supposed to represent. It was the voice stopped. Churchill and Bevin, of Rankin, of General Franco and work in friendship and cooperation with our Soviet ally, must make itself heard—loudly and quickly."

The Pittsburgh Courier limited its reactions to the report of Evelyn Coppoc, only accredited Negro correspondent to the United Nations meeting. Miss Coppoc wrote, commenting on the mixed personnel: "Negroes are definitely a part of the big United Nations show on the Hunter college campus in the Bronx. . . . Particularly striking is the perfect harmony among these workers

Voice: Jan. 7, 1946

People's Voice: "The voice of Mr. Byrnes heard up at Hunter College last week was certainly not the voice of the American people."

of all colors and creeds from all parts of the earth, many of them have been loaned by Government agencies all over the world . . ."

Dr. William Dean Goes To New Post

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Thurs. 10-10-46

NEW YORK—(SNS)—Dr. William H. Dean, a member of the National Urban League's executive staff and formerly OPA Price Executive for the Virgin Islands joined the United Nation Secretarat on October I as Economic Affairs Officer specializing in the development of backward areas. In accepting this responsible position in the Economic Affairs Division of the United Nations, Dr. Dean resigned as Director of the Urban League's Community Relations Project, a position he has held for the past two years.

Dr. Dean holds a high rank among economists in the field of the location of industry and economic development. His writings on the subject are assigned to students in economic history courses at Harvard and Yale. He read a pauer on technical apects of locational theory before the Economic History Association at Williamstown, Mass., in 1942.

A graduate of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, summa cum laude with Phi Beta Kappa honors, he received his Ph. D. from Harvard University where he held the University's highest award in economics, the Henry Lee Memorial fellowship. He served on the Atlanta University faculty from 1933 until 1942, when he left to become Senior Economist for the Office of Price Administration and later Price Executive for the Virgin Islands from 1942 until 1944. In the latter capacity he prepared the basic price regulations for the Virgin Islands, administered the price control program there and acted as OPA liaison officer with the Agricultural Marketing Administration in arranging shipments of food and essentials into Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands during the war.

In 1939 Dr. Dean served on the faculty of the City College of New York as Lecturer in Economics. In 1940 and 1941 he was Consultant ot the National Resources Planning Board, a New Deal agency.

In joining the United Nations staff, Dr. Dean voiced his regret at leaving the Urban League movement and praised its present leadership. He pointed out that in his forth coming work he would continue to be concerned with the welfare of the darker peoples of the world who comprise the bulk of the population in the underdeveloped regions and are most in need of economic assistance and social services.

Only Liberian Physician At United Nations Meet

Globe Nashville, Tenn.

Friday 7-5-46

By HAROLD G. MILLER

NEW YORK —(ANP)—Liberia's only native licensed physician, Dr. Joseph Togba, is attending the United Nations Health conference in New York, as the official delegate from Liberia.

Dr. Togba, who spent last week in Philadelphia visiting his wife's family, is representing his country, the only Negro republic, in the conference on public health as it affects all the countries in the United Nations. 7-5-46

The 30-year-old physician prepared for his professional life at schools in the United States. He took his pre-medical training at Friend's university, Wichita, Kan., and completed his medical studies at Meharry Medical school in Nashville. 7-5-46

MARRIED AMERICAN

While in the United States studying Dr. Togba met and married Miss Jossie Trent of Philadelphia. The couple married in March, 1944, the same year Dr. Togba finished medical school. They have a son, Joseph Jr., 13 months old, who recently flew to Liberia with his mother. 7-5-46

Dr. Togba returned to Liberia in March of this year and was immediately assigned to the staff of the government hospital as one of the eight official doctors to the Liberian government. Since he is the only native Liberian licensed to practice medicine in that country all of his colleague are foreigners. Friday 7-5-46

The doctor, who flew from Monrovia to this country is less than 48 hours by Pan American Airways was joined last week by Col. John B. West, United States Public Health service. Col. West will act as technical adviser to Dr. Togba during the UN conference.

New Deal for Belgian Congo Overlooked on UNO Agenda

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 6-22-46

By ROI OTTLEY, Foreign Correspondent

No one in UN is talking about a New Deal for the Congo—Belgium's rich colony and once the brightest jewel in King Leopold's crown. To find out what was on the agenda for the African people, I went to see M. Vleeschauwer, the Belgian Colonial Minister, prior to UN discussions. This chunky, wavy haired man, who formerly was a university professor and resembled Loen Henderson, expressed considerable doubt about any major social chances. He was sure the African lacked capacity for self-rule within any foreseeable time.

The Congo is eighty times the size of Belgium. There are eleven million natives and about 30,000 whites. Only one out every ten Africans has a rudimentary education. Schools are chiefly run by missionaries. The Africans are tarined to be carpenters, furniture makers, blacksmiths, plumbers, mechanics, printers, tailors and shoemakers. No attempt is made to train an educated elite for civil service.

Belgium, by the minster's own admission, has been attempting to "spread civilization" in the Congo since 1883, when King Leopolds father took over the "development" of the new territory. Yet the Congo is crippled by sleeping sickness, malaria, inadequate transportation, enormous distances from the world markets, insufficient capital and a large debt — which, incidentally, caused the Belgians to resort to a colonial lottery in an attempt to cover the financial deficit. The natives were taxed heavily as well.

M. Vlesschauwer was quick to say that native interests were of paramount importance. But private Belgian companies reap the harvest of the native's labors. About 200 private companies operate in the Congo. Of these, 75 per cent of the capital is controlled by four financial groups. The biggest is the Societe Generale. The Government is a shareholder and thus a party to the African's exploitation. Copper and diamonds head the list of exports.

Belgium's unashamed explotation of the resources, both human and natural, in the Congo is one of the blackest pages of colonial history. Yet, with the beginning of World War II, a Congo army was recruited to defend Belgian interests in the colony. Many of these troops were used in the tough East African campaign.

The Belgian minister was full of praise for their loyalty. "The Belgian Government," he said, "like everybody in the world, knows and greets the war effort of colored peoples. As regards specially our African population, it is clear that without the courage and the tenaciousness of the Congo's people, our war effort would never have been as thorough as it really was."

Yet the Congo's native's participation in the war has not softened the Belgian imperialists. Nor has the heavy hand of the Nazis done anything to them in the way of softening their colonial outlook. Instead the Belgian imperialists seek to maintain the status quo despite much native ferment.

Listen to the way the Belgian minister double-talked. "The Belgian Government," he said, "has committed itself to favor the emancipation of the Congolese people. This program is to be fulfilled in three principal ways: (a) by instructing the bulk of the population; (b) by raising the standard of life of the people; and (c) by associating the African people with its own government through employment in the administrative services."

He was convinced, though, that the Belgians were eminently qualified to continue their "trusteeship" of the Congo. Actually, the applications of all colors and creeds from all parts of the earth, many of them have been loaned by Government agencies all over the world . . ."

Negro Oppression Before UN

Daily Worker

A HOT POTATO has been handed to the American and British gents in the UN who have been posing so nobly as defenders of "oppressed people."

It is the demand of the National Negro Congress now meeting in Detroit, for a UN investigation of the oppression of the Negro people in the United States.

So far, people like Secretary of State Byrnes have been worried about the "lack of freedom" for the quislings, fascists, monarchists and landlords in the Balkans and Poland. They have shed no tears over the plight of the oppressed peoples of Greece, Indonesia, or Spain. In fact, they have been helping in the oppression.

Tues. 6-4-46

The National Negro Congress calls the bluff of these pretenders. It hales the jimcrow system which disgraces our country before the bar of world opinion.

Secretary Byrnes' support of the damnable oppression which deprives the 10,000,000 colored Americans of their economic, political and social rights, makes him a pretty poor defender of oppressed peoples elsewhere.

New York

The American Negro community has suffered too long and too terribly to be taken in by the hypocrisies either of the British or the American delegation at the UN regarding "oppressed peoples."

The Negro people have a story to tell the world about their heroic struggle for democratic liberties. Their fight is no local matter. The continuation of the jimcrow and lynch system in the United States helps that very reaction here which seeks to dictate to the rest of the world.

Lynching in America is a source of infection which harms democracy everywhere. The lynch system is no "family matter." Tues. 6-4-46

Americans who want our country to quit playing papa to fascism in Europe, and who desire an end to the shame of jimcrow will give the most vigorous approval to the Negro Congress' demand for UN action.

Citizens Seek Justice Through UN Petition

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK—The UN Petition Committee of the National Negro Congress is circulating a petition which will be sent to the United Nations to have petitioned our Government "Lynched and terrorized, we are forced to live in as to race, sex, language, or religion."

Sat. 10-26-46

Nations Assembly on behalf of the 13 million oppresed colored citizens of the United States asking that they be given justice.

The petition states:

"For more than three centuries we the colored people, have here in the United States, of the helped to build America into a great nation. Still we are barred from many sources of employment; we are forced to live in ghettos. "Lynched and terrorized, we have petitioned our Government

"Now we call upon the United Nations to mobilize the influence of all mankind toward fulfillment, purpose of the United Nations to promote and encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion."

'Justice for All' Foundation of Peace for World—Truman

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 11-2-46

NEW YORK — (NNPA)—In an address of welcome to the United Nations General Assembly and a statement of American foreign policy, President Truman on Oct. 23 declared that there can be no peace in the world without justice to all, regardless of race, creed or color.

Mr. Truman told the assembly delegates from the 51 United Nations that everlasting peace rests upon four essential freedoms: freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want, and freedom from fear.

He said, in part:

"We shall attain freedom from fear when every act of every nation, in its dealings with every other nation, brings closer to realization the other freedoms—freedom of speech, freedom of religion and freedom from want. Along this path we can find justice for all, without distinction between the strong and the weak among nations, and without discrimination among individuals."

Liberian Delegate's SOS 'Permanent Home Wanted'

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 10-26-46

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Atty. Gen. C. Abayomi Cassell, chief Liberian delegate to the United Nations' General Assembly, and his family now quartered at Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, have moved four times since Sept. 21, and unless granted an extension by the hotel, was slated to move again Oct. 20.

Declaring he is looking for a permanent place to live, Cassell said: "I have been so disconcerted that I have not been able to do any delegation business since my arrival Sept. 21." He is on his first visit here as an accredited foreign dignitary.

Cassell spoke with pride of his town and country homes in Monrovia, but viewed his present status with discouragement, stating that in the three weeks he and his family have been in New York they have not been able to unpack.

UN Scores Religious, Racial Discrimination

By Joseph Clark Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

FLUSHING MEADOWS, Nov. 19.—The General Assembly of the United Nations yesterday unanimously adopted a resolution condemning religious and racial persecution and discrimination. Meeting in plenary session at Flushing Meadows, the 54 UN members (three new members were added yesterday—Afghanistan, Ireland and Sweden), supported the Egyptian proposal: Wed. 11-20-46

"That it is in the higher interests of humanity to put an end to religious and so-called racial persecution and discrimination, and call upon the governments and responsible authorities to conform both to the letter and to the spirit of the charter of the United Nations, and to take the most prompt and energetic steps to that end."

Unintended irony was contributed to the discussion by U. S. delegate Warren Austin, who said, "This resolution is of immense importance because of its spiritual character." Wed.

It was on the grounds that the resolution was just a bit too spiritual, and not specific enough in barring discrimination, that Soviet spokesman Andrei Vishinsky stated:

"No names are given and no corresponding measures which would actually put an end to these persecutions are suggested in the resolution."

Vishinsky said his delegation would vote for it "though we would like to have measures taken in order to enforce that resolution."

India's delegate, Justice Chagla, expressed the hope that "the representatives of every member state will go back to their respective countries and . . . make sure that neither in legislative nor administrative matters there is any discrimination between peoples of different races and colors . . ."

The General Assembly also elected three new non-permanent members of the Security Council — Columbia, Syria, and Belgium. These replace Egypt, Holland and Mexico, who completed their one year terms in the council.

Grandson of a Slave Calls For Peace That Will Stick

The Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.
Sun. 10-27-46

By JAMES McGLINCY.

U. N. Assembly Hall, Flushing Meadows, N. Y., Oct. 26 (UP)—The free grandson of an American slave stood up in the World Parliament today and told the diplomats they had better get down to business and make a peace that would stick.

"Both the living and the dead are crying out loudly for peace, peace, peace!" C. Abayomi Cassell, 41-year-old Liberian attorney-general, said.

"And shall we fail them on account of selfishness, on account of national self-interests, unwillingness to understand each other, to give and take?"

Grandparents Freed By Lincoln.

It was Cassell's first international parley. His grandparents had been Negro slaves before a man named Lincoln came along and they got a chance to go to Liberia. That was in the 1860's, and Liberia already had been a Republic for some 20 years.

So today this man, who might have been born a slave himself, stood here in front of the world's top diplomats. And he said things most of them wouldn't dare to say.

"I, sirs and madames," he said, "have never heard that the word right had two meanings, and similarly wrong. It is my opinion—in fact, my strong conviction—that wrong, no matter where found or in whom, is wrong; equally so is right.

Calls for 'One Yardstick.'

"The United Nations should, therefore, have one yardstick by which to determine the actions of all nations. Whoever is wrong is wrong, and whoever is right is right."

Ears perked up in the Assembly.

"I am of the conviction that this great body must determine once and for all time how it will proceed in future against wrong."

The applause began in the galleries the way it does when a speaker says something that strikes a response in the hearts of ordinary people, and then it spread to the delegates.

'It Can Be Done.'

And then this pleasant-faced man in the somber black suit turned to where the delegates' families sit. His 3-year-old son sat there.

"Our beautiful and innocent children must die again if we solve not the problems of peace."

He turned back to the delegates.

"It can be done, it must be done, it will be done. You can do it, you must do it, you will do it."

He told them, the slave's grandson did. They liked it, too.

Hats Off!

PM New York, N.Y.

When she first came to the U. S. A. in 1944, Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit was known to Americans chiefly by virtue of the fact that she was Jawaharlal Nehru's sister and India's first woman minister. Posterity, however, will know her as one of the most ardent and articulate champions of colonial peoples in the debates of the United Nations to which she is India's delegate. To the woman who told the General Assembly that "the independence of all colonial peoples is the vital concern of freedom-loving peoples everywhere," PM says:

Hats Off! Thurs. 11-28-46

Limitations Prevent Action by UN on Minority Issues

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 8-24-46

NEW YORK—Because of limitations set down under the United Nations Charter, the Human Rights Division, although reportedly concerned, can only acknowledge petitions from minority groups throughout the world charging discrimination.

Already, it is revealed, the division has been flooded with such petitions, chiefly concerned with alleged discrimination against the colored man in the United States, the Jew in Palestine and the Indian in South Africa.

However, it has been disclosed plans are under way for expanding the division so that it might cover freedom of information and the press, the protection of minorities, the prevention of discrimination and research.

Unable to Make Probe

Prohibited even from expressing regret, the division cannot undertake any investigation of alleged discrimination unless so ordered by the Human Rights Commission, which in turn is subject to orders from the Economic and Social Council.

Under the existing program, the Human Rights Commission, whose government members will be selected at the next Council meeting on Sept. 11, will be able to call for UN action only if violation of rights constitutes "a threat to peace."

Peoples Not Included

Morever, it is pointed out, the Human Rights Division is handicapped further inasmuch as the UN is not a world government or association of people, but rather an organization of governments.

As a result, UN can do official business only through member governments, not through private citizens or groups of citizens.

Also considered something of an impediment is the rule of objectivity which demands that UN members guard against expression of opinion to the press in order to avoid any violation of the Secretariat's international position.

U. N. STEP CRUCIAL FOR SOUTH AFRICA

The Times

Prayer for Smuts in Efforts Here Point Up Recognition of Issues in 'Color Bar'

New York, N.Y.

By G. H. ARCHAMBAULT

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Nov. 10—At Remembrance Day services here today, on the eve of the anniversary of the 1918 Armistice prayer was offered in behalf of Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts and his associates in their labors at the United Nations General Assembly. Tues. 11-12-46

All addresses and invocations reflected the realization borne in on Africans that possibly the future of their country is being determined in New York—with the color bar as a criterion.

The bulk of public opinion resents the outside world's "poking its nose in our affairs" and points out that "unless the Union of South Africa sincerely takes account of the black's point of view the tin industries are opinions are opposed to the colored people to build the ground trade is a "white preserve."

ferences and may turn more than uses arises chiefly from tin's low melting point, together with its low thermal conductivity and extreme ductility. Solder, bearings and other anti-friction metals and bronzes, accordingly, absorb most of the tin not taken by the food industries. A shortage of tin can lead to bottlenecks in some vital

half the world against her." After a conference of conservatives who regard the black's of the tin not taken by the food election campaign issued a statement of the Labor party, after a Thoughtful policies, issued a statement of the attitude of "the people of South Africa The Labor party, chiefly as a reservoir of cheap labor." But labor unions are opposing a Government scheme to train colored people to build their own houses on the ground that the building trade is a "white man's preserve."

U. S. Walks Tight Rope On African Trusteeship

PM New York, N.Y. Fri. 11-15-46

By LEON EDEL
Staff Correspondent

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 15.—The U. S. A., walking a thin tight rope, yesterday made a one-sentence statement in the Trusteeship Committee of the UN Assembly, proposing that the acutely embarrassing South African proposal to annex Southwest Africa should not be acted upon during the present session.

It was clear from the speeches of the delegates that if the issue is not postponed it will certainly be voted down in the General Assembly. For one thing the word *annexation* has extremely unpleasant connotations for many members. And Field Marshal Smuts take-it-or-leave-it speech of the day before had obviously created widespread dissatisfaction.

John Foster Dulles, for the U. S. made this declaration:

"The U. S. A. wishes tto associate itself with the views expressed by certain other delegations, to the effect that the data before this Assembly does not justify an act by this session of the Assembly approving the incorporation by the union of South Africa of the mandated territory of Southwest Africa."

It was a tight-rope declaration because the U. S. A. itself only a few days ago took a take-it-or-leave-it stand on the question of the Japanese mandated islands in the Pacific.

It gives a helping hand to a visibly embarrassed Britain, which is faced with the intra-Empire fight between India and South Africa on the annexation question.

The Indians take the view that South Africa's discrimination against non-Europeans does not fit it to be a trustee of the Southwest Africa—let alone an annexing power.

In fact Britain was the only nation to support South Africa. The other delegations—with the exception of a carefully neutral Canadian speech — whipped up a veritable hornets' nest about the venerable white head of Field Marshal Smuts. He sat red-faced and tight lipped, his goatee jutting forward, his head cocked to one side, as one by one the delegates argued that annexation is not provided for by the UN Charter and that only an independent self-governing Southwest Africa can itself vote for union with South Africa. They pointed out that the trusteeship task of UN is precisely to lead backward peoples to self-government and not to annex them to other and more powerful peoples.

It was left to India to deliver the most biting attack, but even before the Indian speech a members of Smuts' own Senate, Sen. H. M. Basner, Parliamentary representative of four millions Africans and observer at UN for the South African Trade Unions, told the press that the question of annexation had "not even been fully discussed" in the South African Parliament.

Sir Maharaj Singh, for India, questioned whether the wishes of the Africans in Southwest Africa had been freely expressed since "the number of educated natives in Southwest Africa in spite of fifty years of Fascist rule—German and South African—is relatively small."

What education there exists has been carried on mostly by missionaries, not by the South African government, he said. He reminded Smuts that "in 1922 bombs were dropped by the Union Government on the unfortunate inhabitants to quell a rebellion in Southwest Africa," that only seven black Africans sit in the Central Legislature which has 200 members, and that social services to Africans had been described as "inadequate to the point of indecency."

Field Marshall Jan Christiaan Smuts, 76-year-old prime minister of the Union, lashed particularly at Russian and Indian criticism of the proposed annexation. He declared the Union government had acted in "complete good faith in this matter."

The Indian delegation said it was "delighted" that Smuts finally had brought the issue out before the United Nations trusteeship committee and went into a huddle to prepare the Indian answer for the committee's meeting tomorrow (3 p.m.)

Smuts Slides Oral Stiletto Into Soviets

The Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Informs United Nations He'll Rule West Africa With Or Without Okeh

Thurs. 11-14-46

Criticizes Indians

11-14-46

Albanian Raps U. S. Effort To Remove Commission With American Warships

By FRANCIS W. CARPENTER

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Nov. 13.— (AP) —The Union of South Africa facing an apparently overwhelming defeat on its proposal to annex the southwest Africa mandate, bitterly attacked Soviet Russian and Indian opposition today and warned it would administer the former German colony as an integral part of the Union if annexation finally failed.

Problems of Africa

The Times

Denial of Rights Held Threat to Democratic World

New York, N. Y.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Now that the silence of the press and of liberal thought on Africa and its problems has broken briefly, may I venture to stress the critical importance of these matters.

Since the First World War, Africa has been appealing to the world for hearing and redress, in clear logic and modern phrase. With disappointing unanimity, the world has refused to listen, the press has failed to notice and forward-thinking people have been content to remain ignorant.

In 1915 the Congress of British West Africa, attended by representatives of chiefs, professions and business from four colonies, made a plea for democratic institutions, which deserves to be called a great document. Times.

During the San Francisco conference, the Non-European Unity Committee of The Union of South Africa addressed "A Declaration to the Nations of the World," to which neither our free press nor any member of the conference paid the slightest attention. 11-12-46

Protest Quoted

Dr. A. B. Xuma, a native practicing physician of Capetown, president of the African National Congress of South Africa, now in New York, writes:

"We Africans of South Africa protest and oppose the incorporation of Southwest Africa into the Union. The Africans of Southwest Africa have no share in the Government and therefore are no party in the incorporation negotiations. South Africa itself denies political and economic rights to her 8,000,000 Africans. Eighty-three per cent of the land is reserved for 2,000,000 Europeans only: less than 17 per cent for 8,000,000 Africans. Only 40 per cent of African children are accommodated in mission schools; there are no Government schools for African children. . . . Ninety-five per cent of the African prison population is imprisoned for discriminatory regulations used against Africans only. . . . African trade unions are not recognized. Africans are excluded from skilled work. In short, Africans are underfed, underpaid, undereducated, underemployed, poorly housed and poorly and indirectly represented." . . .

The Cameroon Native Council, over the signature of Etia Moume Leopold, appealed to the United Nations in October, 1946, to be placed under United Nations trusteeship.

In Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Rhodesia and South Africa strikes against alleged starvation wages, aggravated by sharply rising prices, have been made but neither the world press nor philanthropy has made an adequate effort to inquire into cause and results.

All these matters are not isolated phenomena. They are part of a definite policy, originating in South Africa and in its daughter state Kenya, to separate African colonialism from Asiatic and perpetuate in Africa that slavery, serfdom and exploitation of labor and materials which the wiser world is trying to abolish as the one and only path to democracy. In 1923 the plan was enunciated in a pamphlet published in Nairobi, "The Thermopylae of Africa."

This plan developed during the First World War by the capture of German East Africa; was pushed further in the Second World War in the attempt to put Kenya and its leaders over Ethiopia. It still persists in the refusal to give Ethiopia access to the sea, by depriving her of Eritrea, and seizing Ogaden, its granary; by garrisoning Ethiopia with British soldiers and airmen, and by the proposed transfer of British military bases to East Africa.

Warning to U. N.

I am calling attention to all this, not simply as a plea for Africa, but as a warning to the United Nations. Is it possible to build one world, free and democratic, on the foundation of a continually enslaved Africa? Of an Africa, whose labor at twenty cents a day is in direct competition with the free labor of the world?

Finally, what shall 15,000,000 Negroes in the United States, many more than the population of the Argentine, and of Belgium and Holland combined, do to sceure recognition of their rights as human beings at the hands of the peoples of the world? They are in majority disfranchised. Their disfranchisement in the South makes democracy unworkable in the nation and a third party movement impossible. Their rights of travel, domicile, use of public facilities, and right to work are widely infringed. Five thousand of them in fifty years have been lynched by mobs without trial and no lyncher has been punished; because as the Attorney General of the nation admits, the law gives him no adequate ground on which to prosecute.

Is this the way to build a new world? Is even the atomic bomb of greater importance than the freedom and manhood of 200,000,000 black men?

Colonial Trustee Issue Before United Nations

Defender Chicago Sat. 11-9-46

By EARL CONRAD
(Defender New York Bureau)

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y.— Foremost question involving future welfare of colonials—the question of forming a Trusteeship Council with jurisdiction over world colonial issues—was in the hands of the UN General Assembly's Trusteeship Committee this week.

At the same time there appeared to be harmony between American and Russian delegates over a Russian proposal empowering any of the Big Five to veto United Nations draft agreements on trusteeships.

Russians Tell Views

Soviet and United States delegates held a preliminary discussion meeting last week when the Russians projected their interpretation on how the trusteeship plan might function. A majority of the American delegates were reported to be in agreement with the Russian view.

The immediate issues involved in the differences over colonies concern South Africa and India. The South African Dominion, under Jan Christian Smuts, has asked for annexation of the mandated territory of Southwest Africa, a position opposed by most progressive world forces. The Indian government has also opposed discrimination against Indian nationals in South Africa.

These issues are regarded as the weathervanes in what may be the whole gradual unfolding of the issue before the world colonial issues sessions close. General Assembly sessions.

Smuts Silenced

The South Africa—India situation became so hot last week that Jan Smuts was silenced by the British delegates' request to postpone a dictatorship Defending the British Commonwealth Thursday night. Smuts, causing him to be resistance among the colonials and apparently convinced speech before the General Assembly slated for last Thursday night. The British apparently is at no longer being an imperialist issue of India's ty-arrangement. He said that if Europe participate in their own governments "this resistance will be consolidated and your guess is as good as mine as to what will happen."

Mrs. Robeson Speaks

While Smuts sounded off on his usual imperialist hypocisy, the New York newspapers carried prominently over the weekend the exactly opposite views expressed by Mrs. Paul Robeson who has just returned to the United States after a five-month tour of French Equatorial Africa and the Belgian Congo.

She said that the failure of the European powers to grant self-government to 150,000,000 Africans has built up a great hatred and resistance among the colonials and if they are not granted the right to participate in their own governments "this resistance will be consolidated and your guess is as good as mine as to what will happen."

In good will together."

ROGERS SAYS: United Nations Has Provided Basis for Oppressed Peoples Of World to Get Together

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 12-28-46

By J. A. ROGERS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

I POINTED out three weeks ago that the UN was serving as an excellent forum for airing the case of the oppressed peoples of the world and that one result of it was the defeat of South Africa in its effort to bring Southwest Africa into its sphere of robbery and exploitation. Still another benefit of UN so far as the darker peoples are concerned is that the bringing of them together, either in the UN or its adjunct bodies, is teaching them that they have common cause against imperialism; that they, all, are fellow-sufferers.

Mr. Rogers

There was a time, not so long ago, when it was easy to divide these colored people by a little racial flattery from the white imperialists. Colored West Indians in the United States, some of them very visibly Negro, would be told that they were not Negroes, and even though they were treated as such, many fell for it. American Negroes would be told they were better than Africans and many of the former would declare they had "nothing in Africa and had climbed out of the trees long ago." Ethiopians were made to feel superior to Negroes of the New World. Colored Cubans, Brazilians, Venezuelans, Filipinos, etc., because they spoke with a different accent, were told that they were better than British West Indians and American Negroes. And so on with American Indians, East Indians, Mexicans, Puerto Ricans and others.

* * *

BUT THIS is being changed today. As a result of the United Nations conference, which met at San Francisco, the Provisional World Council of Dominated Nations came into being. The leading spirit in doing this was Richard B. Moore, a veteran fighter for the rights of Negroes and all human beings, who went to San Francisco and though badly equipped with funds, did a splendid job in letting the representatives of the oppressed peoples there see that they had common cause and should unite. Incidentally, I have known Mr. Moore for the past twenty-four years and I know of no one more sincere, more devoted, more wholehearted in his efforts to bring about fairplay and equality of opportunity for all human beings. I know of no more outspoken foe against imperialism than he. He has devoted his life to opposing it, and without personal gain.

As regards these oppressed peoples' getting together, I had a visible evidence of it two weeks ago. The Dominated Nations group gave a dinner at one of New York's swanky hotels to Brig. Gen. Carlos Romulo, Philippine representative of the UN. Participating were the West Indies National Council and the One World Council, Inc.

The 250 persons present represented almost every so-called race. Among them were Negro and white Americans, East Indians, West Indians Burmese, Egyptians, West Africans, South Africans (white and colored), Filipinos, Chinese, Russians and Indonesians. Speakers from the colored lands told of the oppression of their peoples. There were, for instance, N. N. Nethersole of the People's National Party of Jamaica, BWI; Dr. A. B. Xuma, president of the Nationalist Congress of South Africa; Congressman Sumulo of the Philippine Republic; Dr. John R. Andu, Indonesian League of America; M. A. Sohrab of Arabia, Caravan of East and West; Rumkifhua Fhahu Modat of India, president of the Provisional World Council; Julio Pinto Gandia, Puerto Rican Nationalist Party; K. O. Mbadiwe of Nigeria, founder of the African Academy, and Dr. Charles Petioni, West Indies National Council. White American speakers such as Dr. Henry Tudor Mason of the All Nations Associations were equally emphatic in demanding the wiping out of all barriers based on race or color and the establishing of a brotherhood of man with equal justice for all.

* * *

DESERVEDLY, high tributes were paid to Foreign Minister Molotov, Mrs. Vijaya Pandit, head of the India delegation to the UN, and Brig. Gen. Romulo for the splendid work they did, both in San Francisco and New York, in bringing the case of the oppressed colored peoples before the world.

Richard B. Moore said, "We are here to pay tribute to those delegates who championed the cause of independence for subject peoples and human rights for every individual. We do this without fear and regardless of consequences. Foreign Minister Molotov was the first delegate at San Francisco to declare for independence of subject peoples. Britain, the United States and France presented trusteeship programs which spoke of self-government but never a whisper about independence. The day was almost lost when Brig. Gen. Romulo re-opened the fight while Mrs. Pandit, then not an official delegate, brought pressure to bear from the outside along with other representatives of oppressed people. The result was that independence was included in the Charter as the goal of subject peoples."

Mr. Moore added, "Empires from time immemorial have been the major source of misery and poverty. As Tacitus said nearly two thousand years ago, 'When they have made a civilization into a desert, they call it peace.' The Churchills and the Smutses will never make peace. The oppressed peoples and the common men of the world, regardless of color or race, will have to make their will effective in order to secure peace."

* * *

THE ORGAN, of the World Council of Dominated Nations is "The New Voice," and is published at 141 West 125th Street, New York City.

And so it is. Some day the masses of whites will see, too, that they have common cause with oppressed colored peoples. History, for the past twenty centuries, has shown that imperialists and preachers of race superiority are imps of hell, whose function is to bring ruin and unparalleled misery. This was true of Robert E. Lee of the South; Hitler of Germany; Mussolini of Italy, and Tojo of Japan.

THE RACIAL ISSUE AGAIN BEFORE GOVERNMENTS OF WORLD

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

It is a commentary on the importance of the racial question in international affairs that it was raised twice in the first week's sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The first time was when the Haitian delegate protested against the apparently deliberate exclusion of colored peoples' representatives from positions on the Assembly's committee.

The second came when the Indian delegation insisted upon placing on the agenda the question of the Union of South Africa's persecution of the Indian minority there.

That the Haitian charge was a timely one was shown not only by the congratulations which the Haitian delegate received, but also by the fact that discriminatory treatment was becoming an accepted thing in the United Nations Organization. Sat. 11-16-46

The treatment accorded the Ethiopians at the Paris Peace Conference, as this newspaper has reported in full, could hardly be considered free of either patronage or concealed contempt.

As for the Indian delegation's determination to have the matter out with the South Africans, it can hardly escape notice that there was embarrassment not only on the part of Field Marshal Smuts, but also on the part of the British and American delegations.

We would remind the gentlemen of the assembled nations, however, that the preponderant majority of the world's population are colored peoples, and will expect action from them this time.

We would remind them that their failure to act against racial discrimination will defeat the very purpose for which they are meeting, the preservation of peace.

We would remind them that the failure of the peacemakers to act on racial discrimination in 1918 was one of the contributing causes of World War II.

For it was then that the Japanese delegation sought to write into the Covenant of the League of Nations a commitment of the League members to abjure racial prejudice and discrimination.

The rejection of this demand at that time placed in the hands of the Japanese militarists a potent weapon, which they used to the great disadvantage of the United Nations armies during World War II.

The rejection of this demand also made it easier for Hitler and Rosenberg to develop their blood-cult of the Aryan superman, which played so important a role in their atrocities against the Jews, Czechoslovaks, Slavs, Russians, Poles and other peoples of Europe.

One may say that the situation now is not the same, and that the Charter of the United Nations expressly stipulates in several places that the governments will be guided by the principle of racial equality.

Nevertheless, it is the implementation of the Charter which the world now demands.

It is such a practical implementation as the allocation of positions within the United Nations Organization on a basis of racial equality which is now needed to rebuff racial chauvinism.

It is such a practical implementation as the intervention in the Union of South Africa in behalf of the rights of the Indian minority and African majority. 11-16-46

The representatives of the governments of the world now have the opportunity to strike this blow for peace. Let them strike it, or invite disaster.

Woman Area Specialist Arrives at UN From French West Indies

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y. (ANP) — Mlle. Paulette Nardal of Forte Martinique, French West Indies, arrived here recently to serve as area specialist for the French West Indies in the department of trusteeship of the United Nations secretariat. Sat 12-21-46

A distinguished journalist, Mlle. Nardal publishes and edits "La Femme dans la Cite." She has contributed to other French and Italian and has lectured extensively in France and Belgium on colonial publications and is an authority on the role played by colonial subjects.

She said she had been no recently there had been no discrimination in her country but ing course for domestics. crept in and schools for working mothers and what may has a provided a good housekeep- Mlle. Nardal indicated that until recently racism has crept in and she was quite upset by what may result.

A devout Catholic, she said she believed in the brotherhood of all races. Her cousin, Louis Achille, former professor of romance languages at Howard University, is not taking orders the way the British Dominions on Dec. 8, would.

The area specialist is a product of the Sorbonne in Paris, and the Plymouth City hospital in England.

Russia, Colored Nations Outvote U.S. and Britain

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md. Sat. 12-21-46

By DR. CHARLES H. HOUSTON

Noted Washington Attorney

In spite of the utmost efforts by the United States, England and the British Dominions on Dec. 8, the United States and England had planned and figured they

THE HIGHWAY:

She told with a deal of enthusiasm of receiving many American artists at her home in Paris, Marian Anderson, Paul Robeson, Percy Parham, Roland Hayes, singers and the Fisk Jubilee others of note.

Civic minded, she said she had with her women's league, "Le Rassemblement feminin," established school canteens, nursery schools for working mothers and has a provided a good housekeeping course for domestics.

dependent peoples in the French West Indies and elsewhere.

Organized Civic Groups

1946, the full United Nations Assembly voted by a two-thirds majority to call the Union of South Africa to account for its treatment of the 300,000 Indians living within the Union's territory.

The significance of the vote is that it represented a coalition of the nations with colored and mixed populations against the United States, England and the British Dominions.

When the vote was announced, the American and British delegates sat glumly in their front row seats while the rest of the Assembly jubilated over the first major victory in the United Nations over race prejudice and discrimination.

One can imagine how the Americans and British felt sitting in the front row realizing the reins were slipping through their hands.

White Supremacy and UN

The United Nations' organization was a scheme thought up by the "white supremacy" nations to hold by law a world leadership they could no longer base solely on force.

As long as they could snatch and grab with impunity they had no interest in parliamentary methods. Their ultimate argument in dealing with the colored nations was force or threat of force.

But World War I indicated, and World War II proved, that in their armed conflicts, these white supremacy nations would have to depend increasingly upon resources in non-white lands and upon colored armies to win their battles.

This was the last thing they wanted to do: to train the colored peoples in the use of modern weapons, so they decided to substitute the council table for the battle field.

Seat of Power Shifting

The seat of power has moved away from Europe; it now sojourns in the United States. It will inevitably go farther East. The United States may remain a first-class power, but its days as the strongest nation on earth are numbered. The Afro-American

That brings us to our destiny as a colored minority in a so-called white nation in a colored world. It is impossible for us to cut our ties with the United States. We are too deeply rooted to do so, even if we wanted to. We know no other home. Baltimore, Md.

Expatriation Impossible

During the Civil War, Abraham Lincoln toyed vith the idea of deporting the slaves back to Africa to save this as a lily-white country, but his advisers told him that he had as much chance of expatriating four million ex-slaves as he had of bailing the Atlantic Ocean with a bucket. Sat. 12-21-46

If it was impossible then to transport four million people out of the country, there is even less chance of fifteen millions uprooting themselves now.

We go up or down with the country. We have to save the United States to save ourselves.

Lesson Being Taught by UN

The lesson which the United Nations delegates are teaching this country is that if the United States does not want an awful lot of trouble, it will have to get off its high horse, forget the white supremacy rot and learn how to get along with peoples.

The present American leadership is genetically incapable of leading the United States toward brotherhood.

Byrnes, the arrogant Connally, the Bilbos, the Rankins and the Talmadges will simply keep the United States in trouble with the colored peoples of the world. All they know is how to give orders, not to take them.

One World Possible

Our great opportunity now is to move forward with a new type of spiritual leadership which will carry the United States into the real brotherhood of the One World which Wendell Willkie saw and proclaimed, not as a white nation but as a human nation.

Our 300 years of suffering and trial have purged us of arrogance, given us patience, and taught us how to get along with peoples of every race and every land.

The colored man is the greatest diplomat and the finest exponent of brotherhood which this country has developed.

Let us then re-dedicate ourselves to the highest standards of accomplishment and service—certain that our experience and our talents are going to be indispensable to our country in the future.

Logan Analyses World Assembly Action

Smuts Loses UN Approval for Southwest Africa Annexation

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 12-7-46

By RAYFORD W. LOGAN, Courier Adviser on Foreign Affairs

LAKE SUCCESS—Jan Smuts has probably been decisively defeated in his attempt to win the approval of this session of the General Assembly for the incorporation of Southwest Africa by the Union of South Africa. A sub-committee after a spirited debate on Nov. 29 adopted by a vote of 12 to 6 with one abstention, a joint American-Danish resolution which states that the "data before this General Assembly do not justify action of the General Assembly approving the incorporation."

But the wily field marshal has lost only another skirmish in his campaign for incorporation which he began during the San Francisco Peace Conference. He failed there; he failed at the first part of this session of the General Assembly in London last February. It can hardly be doubted, however, that he will resume the campaign at the first favorable opportunity.

COLONIAL POWERS VOTE TOGETHER

The vote on the American-Danish resolution reveals in large measure the ideological division which manifests itself repeatedly not only on questions of trusteeship, but on most other questions now being debated by the various subcommittees. This pattern had already been so clearly delineated by Nov. 29, that the "box score" in the press section before the vote was taken was almost entirely accurate. The score was 12 for, 7 against.

Voting for the resolution were the colonial powers, namely, the United States, the United Kingdom, South Africa, New Zealand, the Netherlands, France, Belgium and Australia. Supporting them were Britain's satellites in the western bloc against the Soviet Union, namely, Danmark and Norway. These two groups would have carried the resolution, 10 to 9.

Added to these ten were two Latin-American nations, Argentina and Brazil. It is immediately evident that there is no Latin-American bloc fighting the cause of smaller nations and colored peoples. Since Brazil and Argentina are the two most powerful nations in Latin-America, they may be expected frequently to align themselves with the larger powers except when their own interests would be adversely affected.

BRAZIL ALIGNMENT CAUSES SURPRISE

Argentina, despite her hostility to the United States, is strongly pro-white and anti-Russian. But Brazil's alignment with the colonial powers must occasion some surprise. Many Brazilians justifiably boast of the friendly relations that prevail among the highly mixed population. But Brazil is largely Cathloic and therefore anti-Russian. And Brazil needs the support of the United States, not only for her economic development (as do most nations), but also in her bitter contest with Argentina for supremacy in Latin-America.

In other words, power politics and fear of the Soviet Union determined the fate of the 300,000 native peoples of South-West Africa.

Equally revealing were the six tion. The Soviet Union has, of course, fired the heaviest guns in the battle to make the trusteeship system an effective method for promoting the welfare and the ultimate independence or self-government of colonial subjects. She has been supported by her satellite, Poland, just as England has been supported by Denmark and Norway. The Courier

INDIA, CHINA, SOVIETS FIGHT FOR COLONIALS

India and China have been brilliant seconds to the Soviet Union in their defense of colonial subjects, most of whom, of course, are colored. Sir Maharaj Singh of India and Mr. Liu Chieh of China have brought out into the open the world-wide significance of color in these debates over trusteeship just as Madame Pandit has done in the debates over the right of the United Nations to intervene in the question of the treatment of the Indians in South Africa.

Egypt's delegate has not been quite so articulate as those of India and China, but Egypt's vote has consistently been with the dark subject peoples against the white colonial powers. Although the Philippines abstained from voting on this resolution, its support of a defeated joint Indian-Cuban resolution calling for an international trusteeship over South-West Africa shows the basic attitude of the Philippines. General Carlos Romulo has repeatedly taken his place alongside Madame Pandit, Singh and Liu as the most eloquent and able spokesmen in behalf of colored peoples.

The student of world affairs can not fail to be impressed by this regular aligning of the Soviet Union, her satellites, and dark peoples against the white colonial powers and their satellites. The writer's feeling of the ominousness of this alignment was shared by many competent observers who have followed the debates and noted the box scores since the opening of the session.

Cuba's vote against the resolution is not too easy to analyze. Since Cuba has led a fight to curb the veto power in the Security Council, the Caribbean republic has sometimes been considered a member of the anti-Soviet block. On the other hand, Cuba has also been considered one of the principal spokesmen for smaller powers. Havana, morever, is one of the principal outposts for Soviet propaganda in the Western World. And Cuba's population is estimated at from one-third to one-half colored. Pittsburgh, Pa.

SMUTS AWAITS CHANCE

The question now naturally arises: "Why did Smuts and the colonial powers and their satellites vote for a resolution which has been called a defeat of Smuts' incorporation plan? Boris Stein, Russia's delegate to the subcommittee, supplied the answer. Stein caustically pointed out that the language of the American-Danish resolution keeps the way open for annexation at a later date. The resolution refuses approval of incorporation by "this" General Assembly. The resolution further states that it was hoped that an agreement may be reached between the United Nations and South Africa regarding "the future status" of South-West Africa. What that future status should be was not stated. Sat. 12-7-46

There are thus two places in the resolution which, by implication at least, would permit annexation later. Smuts, because of the weight of public opinion made even more vocal than usual by the frequent intervention of Russa, India, China, the Philippines and Cuba, realized that he could not get approval now for incorporation. He settled for a chance to incorporate later.

The writer has several times remarked in The Courier that the Security Council seems already to be following the devices of the Council of the League of Nations, devices which he has characterized as "survival by postponement and evasion." As he sat in the Council room of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations on Nov. 29, he wondered whether the Trusteeship Council had adopted the same devices. The parallel is not exact, of course, since the establishment of the Council itself has been, up to now, postponed and evaded.

FIGHT TO CONTINUE

The skirmishing over South-West Africa has not ended with Smuts' defeat of Nov. 29. The resolution adopted by the subcommittee must go to the full committee of fifty-four nations. Russia, India, China and Cuba have already indicated that they will carry the fight there in an attempt to get action compelling Smuts to place South-West Africa under some form of trusteeship. The vote in the full committee will probably provide a preview of the kind of trusteeship system that may eventually be established. If the Danish-American resolution is approved, one may expect a continued whittling down of the already inadequate powers of the yet to be constituted Trusteeship Council.

Latin-American nations have seventeen votes in addition to those already cast in the subcommittee. If all seventeen should join the six negative votes of Nov. 29, enough additional votes should be picked up from among the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Yugoslavia and the Arab states to administer a final crushing defeat to approval by the Assembly of incorporation. If Liberia joined them, the issue could hardly be in doubt. The vote in the full committee will probably be repeated in the plenary session of the Assembly.

The writer doubts, however, that all the seventeen Latin-American

South-West Africa can vote for incorporation by the Union. But one must not suppose that Smuts believes that these "children" have matured sufficiently to vote freely on the question of self-government.

SMUTS LOSES ARROGANCE

An optimist, watching Smuts on rejoice that the prejudice colonial powers sense that the shadows were beginning to fall across his greatest dream, white supremacy.

More amazing even than the field marshal's nervousness and ineffectiveness was his plea that it would be almost an insult to tell these inhabitants of South-West Africa that they are too childish" to vote for incorporation. Smuts has called the peoples of Africa "children" for at least thirty years. Now they have suddenly matured. "The Boss," the picture of "Grey Steel." One could almost feel to the point where the chiefs in

4 m

Dictator Smuts Demands Rule Of New Territory

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 11-23-46

By MAJOR ROBINSON
(Defender New York Correspondent)

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y.—A quiet, but carefully calculated statement on the fate of 400,000 Negroes made by an aged little man with a white beard, before the UN General Assembly here last week produced within the organization, the gravest crisis of its career, including the threat of war for years to come, and the end of the UN as an agency for world cooperation.

Long simmering, but ignored by the American press, the struggle for independence of colored peoples as opposed to the march of empire burst to the surface of world politics in last week's UN session. Proof that the gloves are now off lies in the fact that the Union of South Africa, the most reactionary, race-hating government in the world, introduced the fight for stronger control of black masses.

Short Fused Bomb

Like a short fused bomb, South African Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts tossed into the august world peace organization, a demand for annexation of Southwest Africa based on a highly suspect vote of "native approval." The benign looking elder statesman of the British empire coupled his demand with an ultimatum stating that his government will annex the territory despite UN sanction.

Backed only by Great Britain, opposed by factions within his own country, as well as the U. S., Russia, and 15 smaller nations, Smuts callously called the turn which will decide whether the UN can be an effective peace force, or a stage for the tragi-comedy of power politics. While the singular move has found support among certain U. S. circles favoring annexation of the Pacific isles, the official statement delivered by delegate John Foster Dulles rejected the plan.

British Delegate A. G. Bottomley, awaiting results of a trick "confidence" vote in parliament, supported the move which will extend near slave conditions to all of South Africa. While a Bevin-tory vote was being mustered to disperse a bloc of rebel laborites in the House of Commons, Bottomley justified Smuts' demand and ultimatum with a twisted interpretation of the UN charter.

On the other hand, delegates of colored nations and White Russia charged that Jim Crow practices of Smuts' government make it unfit to be a trustee. They answered the ultimatum with the charter provision giving the UN a voice in the affairs of dependent peoples.

UN Fate In Balance

Defender

If the crucial issue is not settled to the satisfaction of colored peoples and smaller nations, prestige of the UN will suffer a death blow. With the UN destroyed as a peace agency, the way will be left open for increased colonialism, power politics, and eventual race wars on a world scale.

Chicago, Ill.

Although several temporizing measures are being proposed, the issue must be settled in a clear fashion, since the Trusteeship Council, has not yet been formed. Observers expect the issue to come to a head during plenary sessions, this week. Once the UN position is made clear, the General Assembly can proceed with draft trusteeship proposals from Britain, France, Belgium, Australia and New Zealand.

Sat. 11-23-46

Most likely step to be taken is formation of an International Commission of Inquiry to look into the explosive situation. A General Assembly resolution favoring trusteeship for Southwest Africa has also been suggested, and a ruling by the legal committee is the final resort. All of these measures appear worthless, however, unless the UN is willing to take a definite stand on checking Smuts' bid for empire.

India, acting on behalf of 250,000 nationals in South Africa, has taken the lead in opposing annexation. Unofficial representatives of the nation's 8,000,000 blacks are here to present their objections to annexation, but there is no UN agency authorized to hear or act upon complaints of non-self-governing peoples. In this connection, a Philippine proposal for such an agency, placed on the agenda, will be studied by the Trusteeship Committee. It will be discussed this week, and may well provide the next major UN headache.

SOUTH AFRICA CASE IS ARGUED IN U. N.

The Times
New York, N. Y.

IN SURCHARGED AIR

Mon. 12-9-46

Assembly Hears Impassioned Pleas For and Against Any Vote on Internal Affairs

INDIA ACCUSES BRITISH

A Subcommittee Votes for a Break With Spain—Mild Resolution on Veto Advances

By A. M. ROSENTHAL

In an atmosphere charged with emotion, delegates to the United Nations General Assembly prepared last night to take their first major vote on the delicate issue of racial discrimination.

The case before the meeting at Flushing Meadow centered on India's complaints on the treatment of Indians in the Union of South Africa. But speeches pro and con made it clear that the delegates looked on the vote as a test case—one that would establish far-reaching precedents as to the power of the General Assembly to criticize the "internal" affairs of a member state.

The debate on the charges of discrimination began in full session Saturday night and continued yesterday at the afternoon and evening sessions. By 9 P. M. ten speakers had had their say, seven for India and three for South Africa and three remained to be heard before a vote could be taken. A majority of two-thirds is necessary for the approval either of India's complaint or South Africa's response.

Troop Count Issue Waits

The drawn-out discussion on the African case prevented any debate at the afternoon session of the second important item on the agenda—the proposal for a world-wide troop count. However, at Lake Success a special subcommittee voted to ask for a diplomatic break in relations with Spain despite the opposition of the United States and Britain. The resolution now goes to the full committee, where the United States delegation believes the action may be reversed.

In another committee room at Lake Success the political committee, at last getting to a vote on the veto controversy, adopted an Australian proposal asking for moderation in the use of the "overriding no." The committee turned down, however, a paragraph in the resolution containing implied criticism of the use of the veto in the Security Council.

From the beginning of the airing of the controversy in the United Nations attention had been centered on two colorful personalities—Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit of India and Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, a key figure through decades of international figures.

Field Marshal Smuts took off from La Guardia Field yesterday afternoon en route to London without waiting for the vote, but Mrs. Pandit again headed her delegation to defend her case.

Before the Assembly, as it came to order at 4:15 P. M., were two motions on the South African case. The first, accepted as a compromise by India and passed in committee at Lake Success, noted India's charges of racial discrimination and said that because of the treatment of Indians in South Africa, friendly relations between the states had been impaired.

The committee added that the treatment of Indians in South Africa "should be in conformity" with international agreements and the Charter, and called on both Governments to do something about it and report back at the next session of the Assembly.

Smuts Sees Condemnation

Field Marshal Smuts interpreted the resolution as a condemnation of the Pretoria Government. He said Saturday night that it would be a "monstrous act to pass it." The proper step, he said, would be to send the case on to the International Court of ustice for a decision on legal merits and he presented a resolution to that effect.

The South African viewpoint was supported yesterday by Sir Hartley Shawcross of the United Kingdom, as the United States had done the night before. Rejecting another Indian plea for backing from the "mother country," Sir Hartley said bluntly that the case was of the utmost importance to the future of the international organization.

The South African Government, said Sir Hartley, had asked formally for a decision by the court and as a member of the United Nations was entitled to have one.

"We can't preserve the court in cotton wool under a glass case," he added.

The British delegate emphasized several times that he was not judging the Indian case on the merits, but that the issue had gone beyond it to a fundamental question of law, procedure and the rights of the Assembly.

"If the Indian case is right—and I have assumed it is—the court will say so," was the way he put it.

The Times

"Who could regard, except with contempt, an organization so uncertain, so unsure of the ground upon which it wanted to act, that it would not refer the matter to its own judicial organ for decision?" he asked.

New York, N. Y.

Russia Accuses South Africa

Throwing Russia's support behind India, Andrei Y. Vishinsky, volatile Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, told the Assembly that the problem of discrimination in South Africa had been "sharpening" for decades. He quoted a series of laws that limited Indians' rights to hold property, to live in certain areas and to vote.

"The accused has no way out," he said. "They have been defeated on the political-moral level and now are trying to shift to a legal level."

Mon. 12-9-46

When Mrs. Pandit rose to speak at the close of the translation of Mr. Vishinsky's address, the Assembly paid her the unusual tribute of applauding warmly as she ascended the rostrum. She began by recalling that on Saturday night she had expressed the hope that the British Commonwealth would at least be neutral.

"Sir Hartley has shattered my hope," she said. "He has spoken in a manner that is entirely partisan, however dialectically skillful it may have been."

U. N. VOTE WEIGHED BY SOUTH AFRICANS

The Times

Moral Onus of Verdict Backing India Noted in Comment—Political Reactions Slight

New York, N. Y.

By G. H. ARCHAMBAULT
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Dec. 9—Headlines such as "UN Assembly Cheers Mrs. Pundit, Greets Smuts with Silence," served today to emphasize to South Africans the defeat of their Government before the world organization.

Discussion here has ceased to be concerned with whether the line of approach taken by Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts was tactically sound and whether South Africa's case was ill-managed. The only question is what this country will do, now that world attention has been focused on its color bar.

The Speaker of the House of the Union, Clifford M. Van Coller, summed up the situation thus:

"We shall have to tread warily in the future in our relationship with the non-white races, and improve their conditions and standard of living if we are not to incur the opprobrium of the rest of the world and lay up for ourselves a load of trouble in our country itself."

Tues. 12-10-46

Apart from idea of a more progressive approach to the racial problem, what is called "Christian trusteeship"—a middle course between oppression and assimilation is taking shape. This formula has been enunciated by Acting Prime Minister J. H. Hofmeyr on behalf of the United (government-al) party and is being echoed by others, including Afrikaner party.

Church Leaders Comment

Among the first to discuss the wyk of the Church, which has a reputation for conservation, commented that "it commented that "Christian trusteeship" aspect of "forty years ago it was thought publicly is the gospel of Christ was being tried as a "prohibited immigrant." Meantime, Indian propaganda is becoming more intensive.

Manilal Gandhi, a son of Mohandas K. Gandhi, has been released from jail after serving passive resistance.

Smuts Stops Over in London

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 9—Field Marshall Smuts arrived at London

Dec. 1946

Airport this afternoon after a sixteen-hour flight from New York. He will remain in London for a few days before going on to South Africa. He refused comment on either the United Nations or the South African situation.

"Victory for Mankind" Seen

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Dec. 9—Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippines today hailed the United Nations Assembly's verdict on the South Africa-Indian case of racial discrimination as a "victory for all mankind." He also hailed the Trusteeship Committee's approval of his proposal to call regional conferences for non-self-governing peoples.

Letters to

Our Color Bar Criticized

The Times

Suggestion Is Made That U. N. Assembly Meet in Southern States

The writer of the following letter is a member of the staff of Advisers to the Indian Representatives in the U. N. General Assembly.

New York, N. Y.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

How is it that human behavior becomes so queer south of the Mason-Dixon line? How long can a color bar continue in the United States? Are the American people prepared to accept a challenge to their conscience?

I have just returned from a 2,000-mile round trip of the deep South, and I had the opportunity of visiting numerous wooden cabins of the share croppers, in an area of over twenty square miles, in one of the counties which has recently hit the headlines, thanks to the activities of a new race-bias organization. Thurs. 12-26-46

When I journeyed South there was no trace of this color bar even at Atlanta. Numerous people spoke to me. Some introduced me to their wives and invited me to their homes and clubs. Some even offered to show me round the Mississippi Valley. I had no difficulty in the dining car.

On the return journey, by the same train and with the same conductors, things began to happen and in rapid succession. The station master at the wayside station where I entrained told me that I was lucky to obtain a reservation at Atlanta. A colored lad, who wore the United States Army uniform, boarded the train at Atlanta, and this was the cue to a complete change in human behavior. Not one person spoke to me during the twenty-four-hour journey back to New York. The dining car was partially screened off, and a table was kept reserved. Even my Indian clothes did not arouse curiosity, or insure immunity.

Questions Asked

How was it that there are toddlers on the farms who do not belong there, for they are so white and their mothers are usually unmarried young Negroes?

What has become of ideas of race purity in this regard?

Why did the white gasoline station attendant "sir" my Negro host, who was showing me around the countryside, when he pulled up and asked for a minor repairing job to be done? Is it because the whites want Negro custom and Negro money?

How could two whites preach in a Negro chapel I attended and speak of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, especially in a country where the bi-racial theory has been applied to introduce conditions of complete segregation?

How did the uniform of Uncle Sam's Army give immunity to the Negro lad who dared to travel in the Pullman coach? How could eight whites eat in full view of the Negro lad and what did the rest of the people in the dining car gain by drawing a curtain screening him off? How could the white woman seated opposite me say to me of her own volition, "Good morning," after passing Trenton on the way to New York, having remained mute and demonstrated that she felt the presence of a hobgoblin all along the long track behind the line?

How could racialism enter into and beyond death, for I have seen obituary and condolence notices in the Southern newspapers with a section headed off "Colored"? Someone must answer these and other questions I could pose ad infinitum.

Among Share Croppers

Apparently conditions in the deep South have not changed since "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was written. Among the share croppers I found the following extremes: 12-26-46

A shack, measuring some twenty-five by fifteen feet, has twenty-one inmates, belonging to three generations; one plow, three hogs and three cows; cotton raised, three and a half bales, and the farmer took three bales.

The other: The family of nine owns 108 acres, including a better constructed shack, two plows, nine hogs, three cows (dry), and six and a half bales of cotton. Still, conditions of identical squalor. No sanitation, no medical help within reach, no contact with the outside world. How long will these conditions continue?

The United States has voted for unanimous passage of the genocide resolution at the recent session of the U. N. Assembly, which also has registered its vote against racial bias in South Africa. The Human Rights Commission is sitting next month.

Why should not the coming sessions of the U. N. Assembly be held in the Southern States, until at any rate the Manhattan buildings of the World Capital are erected? This will do a lot of good to the South. Will American conscience accept this challenge?

DR. LANKA SUNDARAM, M. A., PH. D.

New York, Dec. 19, 1946.

India Wins Moral Victory In Union Of South Africa Trial

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

By LUCILE SELZ

LAKE SUCCESS.—(NNPA)—India won a moral victory when she put the Union of South Africa on trial before the "bar of world public opinion" for racial discrimination.

By a vote of 24 to 19, with six nations abstaining and eleven absent, the United Nations General Assembly's joint Political and Security and Legal Committees last week passed a resolution asking that the Union Government ameliorate its policies towards Indians in South Africa.

The vote was taken on a Mexican-French resolution considerably milder than the original Indian resolution which was withdrawn. The Indian resolution bluntly stated that South Africa's treatment of Asiatics "constitutes a denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms."

Big Vote Halted

Despite an attempt to delay the balloting by the United Kingdom representative, Sir Hartley Shawcross, and the United States representative, Charles Fahy, the final vote eliminated consideration of a British and United States proposal to submit the South African-Indian controversy to the International Court of Justice.

Indian leaders acclaimed the passage of the Mexican-French resolution a moral triumph because, as the proposal declared, "friendly relations between the two member States have been impaired, and unless a satisfactory settlement is reached, these relations are likely to be further impaired."

Government Asked To Ameliorate Alien Policies

Sun. 12-8-46

However, the United States delegation sources believed the real issue between two countries had been narrowed down to technical points since in the Mexican-French proposal reference was only made to an implied violation of treaty obligations between India and South Africa."

To Report Effects

The accepted proposal requests "the two Governments to report to the next session of the General Assembly the measures adopted to this effect."

A two-thirds majority will be required when the resolution reaches the plenary session of the General Assembly. Therefore, India must muster twelve more votes.

India in her valiant fight for her resolution was supported eloquently by spokesman, among others, from the Slavic states, the Philippines, Mexico, Venezuela, Haiti and Egypt.

The Union of South Africa, the United States, the United Kingdom, and many Latin-American countries demanded that the International Court of Justice be asked to give an advisory opinion.

Whether this issue has legal or political implications, whether South Africa in labeling the Indian grievance a violation of the Charter through "interference in the domestic affairs of a nation," whether India's interpretation of the preamble of the Charter "to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors" is the right one, consumed hours and hours of committee debate. 12-8-46

SMUTS CHIDES U. N., DECRIES 'EQUALITY'

Says Races Must Be Kept Apart to Avoid Pogroms—Terms Decisions Here Not 'Final'

The Times

By G. H. ARCHAMBAULT

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Dec. 20—Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts decried ideas of "equality and all those fine words" in two speeches here today based on the United Nations discussions of the South African racial problem.

He said that "for the sake of peace and for the avoidance of pogroms in our country, let us keep the races apart." Then he added: New York, N.Y.

"Only let us be just and fair. There are things happening in South Africa of which we must take heed and set right. I heard of those things abroad and I could not defend South Africa."

The Prime Minister's speeches showed that he had returned from New York somewhat disillusioned after what he termed his "setbacks" in the United Nations. He made no direct reference to the refusal of the United Nations to approve the incorporation of South-West Africa into the Union but it was obvious that India's opposition to his policies had left a bitter taste." Sat. 12-21-46

Says Equality Is Non-Existent

"At the United Nations I heard nothing but the word "equality" he said. "Equality! I have been a student of history, politics and philosophy but this is a new word to me. When I was young we learned and spoke of fair play and justice, not equality* * *.

"There is not equality in any country on God's earth. * * * Perhaps it cannot be changed, for nature has not made us equal. Why should we be held responsible for it? If I had made the world perhaps I would have made it differently but I was not consulted."

The Prime Minister argued that "equality" had failed in Palestine and was failing in India.

"If you want to prevent internal strife," he said, "do not bother about equality. Jinnah (Mohammed Ali Jinnah, leader of the Indian Moslem League) who represents 100,000,000 people says there is only one solution for India—partition and an exchange of populations; that is, move some millions to certain parts, and millions more to other parts.

"Is that equality? If we do these things in South Africa it is called 'a ghetto.' I mention this today to show you the unreality there was at the United Nations."

Decisions "Not Final"

"If there were no discrimination in the world where would we be? There must be discrimination; you cannot run amok with a word like 'equality'."

He asserted that "on essentials" South Africa was on safe ground and that therefore he did not regard what had happened at the United Nations as "final and decisive." It was only a "setback," he insisted, and "nothing fundamental has gone wrong."

The greatest mistake of the United Nations, the Prime Minister contended, was the rejection of the privilege of appealing to the Court of International Justice.

"The right of any criminal in the dock was denied me by people who took no part in the war," he said vehemently.

The Prime Minister assured South Africans that his discussions with President Truman on housing Africa, and other difficulties in the United States had made him "very glad to be back in South Africa."

"You have no conception how good your country is, gentlemen," he added. "Go on your knees and thank God you are in South

The Times

41m 1946

Postwar and Peace Plans (UN)

Walter White

Defender
Chicago, Ill. Sat. 11-23-46

Strike at the Heart

AMERICAN Negroes without much pressure freely admit that they are more advanced in intelligence and organization than any of the colored peoples of the world. But during at least the opening sessions of the Assembly of the United Nations brown and black spokesmen from Haiti, India and Liberia carried the ball in forcing the nations and peoples of the earth to face, if only fleetingly, the bitter truths of racism and white imperialism. The oratory of Dr. Joseph Charles of Haiti was florid in the French tradition. The multiplicity of nouns in the speech of Attorney General C. Abayomi Cassell of Liberia was reminiscent of Father Divine's verbiage. The great Nehru's sister, the silver-haired Mme. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, violated all the rules of diplomatic protocol which forbid the voicing of unpleasant truths, especially if they deal with the treatment of "backward" peoples by nice, noble white people. But they were heard—and their words struck at the heart of white hypocrisy. 11-23-46

Field Marshall Jan Christian (God save the mark!) Smuts, the goateed Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, notorious for more cold-blooded and inhuman treatment of African natives and Indian immigrants than even Mississippi, had cynically proposed that the former German Southwest Africa be made a part of the South Africa Union. Thereby the proposals of the Trusteeship Council to preserve and extend human rights of natives would be neatly circumvented. The whited sepulchre of imperialism would remain as unsullied as ever and there would be no interference with profits. Great Britain had already seen to it that a spokesman for South African natives was not permitted to land in New York to tell the truth.

Oppression Is Private

BUT SMUTS and the British had made a mistake which may turn out to be fatal to imperialism. They believed that Mme. Pandit's mind was a single track one like theirs—interested selfishly only in the fate of her own people and class. As far as Mme. Pandit's facts were concerned, this was largely true. She wisely confined herself to exposition of the vicious mistreatment of Indians in South Africa as a valid objection to approval of incorporation of German Southwest Africa into the Union of South Africa. The bland and wily Smuts, whose three-decade reputation as a liberal is composed largely of contrast with the record of infamous men like the late Premier Hertzog, argued that what his country had done or would do in future was solely "an internal affair of South Africa" precisely as Byrnes or Tom Connally would argue that the lynching of Negroes or the mistreatment of Jews in the United States are "domestic" problems only.

Speaks for Black Africa

LIBERIA'S Attorney General Cassell was also eloquent but far less specific and effective but he spoke for black Africans and that was news. "The dreams of great-souled men throughout the ages," he declared, "have been prevented by the base, the mean, the low bred, the coward, the cheat, the dishonest, the gross, the ignorant men of varying low complexes . . . They are the men who teach and practice intolerance, hatred, dissension, racism, ignoble men who have left in their wake suffering, murder, carnage, rape, slavery, human bondage, death, destruction, hell and damnation . . . It will be necessary that sham, hypocrisy, make-believe, deception, some forms of what is called diplomacy, be eliminated; that men face the hard facts of life, of justice and fair play, of honor and dignity, of boldness and fearlessness, of insistence against wrong, injustice and advantage." 11-23-46

These brown and black voices could be heard, it is true, because they come from lands where there is at least semblance of rule by men and women of the same color. That rule, at present, is more apparent than real. But the fact that they can speak is an earnest indication of the awakening of the dark world. By every possible means the dark voices of America must be heard, too. They will be heard in the petition soon to be presented which is being prepared for the NAACP and cooperating organizations under the direction of Dr. W. E. B. Du-Bois on behalf of the Negroes of the world.

Minor Gains Called 'Great Victories'

U.N. MUST SHOW MORE MORAL COURAGE... OR FAIL—LOGAN

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 12-28-46

By RAYFORD W. LOGAN,
Courier Adviser on Foreign Affairs

WASHINGTON—The first session of the General Assembly of the United Nations has closed with the well-nigh unanimous acclaim of the American press. The daily papers have played up its "accomplishments" with almost as much fervor as an advertising agent for a premiere in Hollywood, an opening night on Broadway, a novelist's first magnum opus, or a "huckster" for a radio commercial. The selection of a permanent site for the United Nations was reminiscent of an old Pearl White thriller, in which the heroine was snatched from the jaws of death, or a fate worse than death, just in the nick of time.

Mr. Rockefeller's generosity would probably have produced the same result in the opening days of the Assembly as it did at the close. But who wants to see the heroine saved at the beginning of the play?

The press has rejoiced over the completion of the structure of the United Nations by the organization of the Trusteeship Council, the only principal organ of the United Nations that had not been constituted prior to this session. One should not underestimate the mere fact that the Trusteeship Council has been organized.

A GOING CONCERN

As late as midsummer, some of the best informed experts in the secretariat of the United Nations doubted that it would be organized at this session of the General Assembly. At that time only four draft agreements were being considered. But now eight have been

great victory that most persons have forgotten the simple fact that SouthWest Africa has not yet been placed under trusteeship.

ALREADY FORGOTTEN

The jubilation in the press has been so high that most persons have already forgotten, if they ever knew, the skullduggery involved in the whole procedure. The American dailies announced at first that the people of South-West Africa had voted overwhelmingly in favor of incorporation. Only a few pointed out that this was a "fictitious" plebiscite, since Smuts himself admitted on Nov. 29, that only the chiefs and the tribal councils had been consulted.

Worse than that, the Assembly itself was guilty of gross hypocrisy when it accepted Smuts' promise that South-West Africa would continue to be administered in accordance with the principles of the mandate system. It is a pity that no delegate flung into the face of Smuts his own words of 1918.

TRUST AND HONOR

In his pamphlet on the League

Africa in this denying the jurisdiction of the Trusteeship Council over the old mandates.

PRESS JUBILANT

The daily press has been jubilant over the establishment of the Trusteeship Council that it has failed to point out that not a single mandated area inhabited by Negroes or Negroid peoples had made any progress toward self-government before World War II and that the similarities between the Trusteeship Council and the Permanent Mandates Commission leave little hope that the trust areas will have achieved their independence before chiefs and the tribal councils had been consulted.

Worse than that, the Assembly itself was guilty of gross hypocrisy when it accepted Smuts' promise that South-West Africa would continue to be administered in accordance with the principles of the mandate system. It is a pity that no delegate flung into the face of Smuts his own words of 1918.

TRUST AND HONOR

In his pamphlet on the League

Ballyhoo should arouse suspicion; the greater the ballyhoo, the greater the suspicion should be. The facade, the front, of the United Nations has been made to look so lovely that a peek through the windows is in order.

EXCLUSIVE COMPANY

For example, so much enthusiasm has been generated for the mere fact that the Trusteeship Council has been set up that practically no one has taken the trouble to analyze what has been set up. To state the problem in the simplest terms, the **Trusteeship Council does not yet have jurisdiction over as much territory as did the Permanent Mandates Commission of the defunct League of Nations.**

As yet not all the mandated areas established at the end of the First World War have been placed under trusteeship. It is not without interest that the United States finds herself in the exclusive company of the Union of South

of Nations, Smuts declared that the mandatory should look upon its position "as a great trust and honor." And he added: **"And in case of any flagrant and prolonged abuse of this trust the population concerned should be able to appeal to the League, who should in proper case assert its authority to the full, even to the extent of removing the mandate and enrusting it to some other state if necessary."**

The record of the maladministration of South-West Africa is an excellent example of Smuts' own yardstick of flagrant and prolonged abuse. He sought to free the Union from this yardstick by incorporating South-West Africa into the Union. He could then treat the inhabitants as he pleased without any fear that some one would dig up his own words of 1918. The Assembly refused to be a party to this "steal," but by permitting the Union to continue to hold the mandate over South-West Africa it is an accessory after the fact to the flagrant and prolonged abuse of its inhabitants. The only achievement of the Assembly in connection with this sorry episode that should have evoked any applause would have been the entrusting of the mandate to some other state or states.

SMUTS RESPONSIBLE

The General Assembly also revealed a strange concept of the meaning of trusteeship when it allowed certain nations to administer their trust areas as "integral parts" of the adjoining colonies. It was Smuts who was most largely responsible for the incorporation of these words into the mandate system. He meant for them to give the mandatory the power to administer the mandated area as if it were in effect a colony. That is the way that the Union administered South-West Africa. The Russians had read their history correctly; they knew the full import of "integral parts." They, therefore, abstained from voting on the draft agreements.

DENIED THIS BOON

The ballyhoo about the setting up of the Trusteeship Council has also prevented many persons from remembering that not a single nation has placed any of its colonies under trusteeship. Some of the former German colonies, mandated after the first World War, are to continue to receive the "benefits" of trusteeship. But the colonies of the victorious nations are to be denied this boon. The more rejoicing there is over the establishment of the Trusteeship system the more sober should be the observation that apparently only the defeat of the colonial powers can bring this great Christmas gift of trusteeship to their subject peoples.

Similarly, Germany's satellite nations have been compelled to sign treaties guaranteening the protection of minorities. This is a repetition of the punishment inflicted upon the defeated and small nations after the first World War. The protection of those minorities was placed under the supervision of the Council of the League of Nations. The victorious nations placed no obligation upon themselves to protect the rights of their own minorities.

IMPORTANT QUESTION

Now, the Charter of the United Nations has inscribed in beautiful words respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. But in almost the next breath it has declared that these are questions that are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any nation that sees fit to claim it to be. Will the United States, Great Britain, and the Union of South Africa have to be defeated before the protection of their minorities can be placed under the supervision of an international organization?

Memorandum Submitted to United Nations Head

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 1-4-47

Persecution in Southwest Africa Due to Exploitation Motive, Says Native Leader

NEW YORK—The persecution of natives of Southwest Africa by the Union of South Africa was exposed recently in a memorandum submitted to Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations, by Dr. A. B. Xuma, president general of the African National Congress.

Itself composed of native Africans, Dr. Xuma's organization is the representative of eight million Africans residing in the Union of South Africa, to which Southwest Africa was entrusted by the League of Nations.

Describing the difficulty that native Africans experience in trying to get their views to the outside world, Dr. Xuma, in his memorandum, tells of the strict racial and color discrimination practiced everywhere by the government, which is controlled by white Europeans.

Even Chieftains Humiliated

For one thing, the memorandum explains, natives cannot move from one place to another without passes under "pass laws." Even tribal chieftains, the document states, have been denied transportation because they lacked properly endorsed passes.

Moreover, it is revelaed, non-Europeans, colored, Indian and African, are denied full political rights. From 1853 to 1910, they were permitted to sit as members of parliament, but with the adoption of the constitution in 1910, the privilege was reserved to Europeans only.

Still later, the constitution was amended (in 1931) to grant the right of franchise to European women.

At that time, a change was made also in voting qualifications for natives, who were put on a separate voting list and permitted to vote for three assemblymen and four senators in a parliament of 190.

Native Body Quits in Disgust

Then in 1936, Dr. Xuma adds, a natives' representative council was established. Composed of 16 native Africans, 5 whites and a white chairman, it adjourned in 1946 in protest to the government's disregard of its advice and representations.

Charging that the native land policy of the Union is more than "mere separation or segregation of races and colonies," the memorandum says that "these terms in South Africa are used as an euphemism for exploitation."

Land Taken From Natives

In explanation, it points out that about 13% of the land is set aside for the occupation of 8 million Africans and the rest for the 2 million Europeans and about 1 million of other non-Europeans

In addition, it points to the inequities in social service, health and housing, wage differentials, education, hospitals and other facilities. 1-4-47 Sat.

Finally adding that Southwest Africa is inhabited by four main non-European groups, the memorandum presents the plea of the chiefs of those four groups that the country be returned to the natives. Baltimore, Md.

Shortly after the presentation of the document to Mr. Lie, Dr. Xuma returned to Johannesburg, South Africa. Afro-American

South Africa Must Consider Hopes of All Peoples

Annexation of West Africa Opposed by U. S., Soviets as U. N. Faces Territorial Problems

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 4-23-46

NEW YORK—Challenging Great Britain's advocacy, the United States joined the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Poland, Cuba and India in vigorously opposing South Africa's proposed annexation of Southwest Africa, in a pointed, fifty-two word statement sent to the UN General Assembly's Trusteeship Committee Thursday.

The Soviet Union had already announced that it would insist on South Africa's bringing this territory — which it now holds under mandate from the League of Nations—under the UN Trusteeship system, prior to statement by John Foster Dulles, the U. S. delegate, on the American attitude.

SMUTS FIRMLY OPPOSED

Declaring that it would be either annexation or the status quo, Premier aJn Christian Smuts told the UN Trusteeship Committee that a trusteeship under the UN for Southwest Africa would be flatly refused. He also declared that if the UN rejects the annexation proposal, South Africa would continue to administer the territory under the terms of its old League of Nations mandate.

RECALLS U. S. ATTITUDE

It was believed that the precedent for General Smuts' stand was the United States attitue on the Pacific islands America took away from Japan during the war—UN can agree to give the U. S. sole trusteeship of the islands or the United States will continue its "de facto" control of them.

The Soviet Union's statement by Nikolai V. Novikov, their Ambassador to Washington, however, brought into the open the question whether administering League mandates had the option of placing them under the supervision of the United Nations.

DISREGARD OF BLACKS SCORED

While Remembrance Day was being celebrated in South Africa, a prayer was offered in behalf of Prime Minister Smuts and his associates at the UN General Assembly in New York City.

Cognizant of the fact that the colored population outnumbers the whites four to one, the Johannesburg Express wrote: "unless the Union of South Africa sincerely takes account of the political aspirations of all peoples under her flag, she will continue to find herself in embarrassing and possibly humiliating situations at the UN Conference and may turn more than half the world against her."

The Labor Party issued a statement deploring "the attitude of conservatives who regard the blacks chiefly as a reservoir of cheap labor." 11-23-46

On the other hand labor unions are opposing a Government scheme to train colored people to build their own houses, on the ground that the building trade is "a white man's preserve."

Ethiopian Active at U.N. Meeting

The Afro-American

ATO ARAYA ABEBE,
Director general of customs of Ethiopia, and a delegate to the UN meeting, from Ethiopia, pauses for a minute to chat with Audrey Langston, chief of the photo liaison section of the United Nations security force. Much concerned over the fate of the smaller nations and the question of the Italian reparations to his country, Mr. Abebe has been a valiant fighter for his cause. He is a member of several sub-committees.

India and South Africa

The Afro-American

India has filed a formal complaint with the United Nations that the Union of South Africa discriminates against 250,000 Indians living there. Baltimore, Md.

South Africa treats Indians like the U. S. treats colored people, barring them from as many jobs as possible, from the use of the theatres, street cars, etc., and forcing them to live in slums. Saturday 7-6-46

In its complaint, India notes that this has been going on for 20 years and has been the subject of numerous conferences between the two countries. 7-6-46

As long as India was still subject to Great Britain, South Africa didn't feel that it had to make any concessions.

But now that India is free and is going to throw its weight of 400 million people around this world sooner or later, it might be [redacted] sense for South Africa to pay some attention to its r[redacted]t of Indian nationals.

UN Delegate

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 12-14-46

SAID ADAM,
of Saudi, Arabia, a secretary of the Arabian delegation to the United Nations Organization at the Lake Surprise general assembly site in New York.

(DuValier Photo)

Smuts Shows His Hand

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Furious because of the opposition developed within the General Assembly of the United Nations against the annexation of Southwest Africa by his lily-white controlled country, Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts of South Africa last week dropped the fraudulent argument about the natives wanting South African rule and warned that whether the U. N. agreed or not, his white dictatorship would continue to administer the colony.

Frankness is preferable to hypocrisy in world politics even though it may not always be regarded as expedient.

Smuts knows that the United Nations is a gigantic fraud engineered by the Big Powers to fool the freedom-craving people of the world into believing that they did not fight World War II in vain. Sat. 11-23-46

Smuts knows, as do the other statesmen, that the characteristic of the United Nations has been unilateral action by those who dominate it: the United States, the Soviet Union and the British Empire.

It may be that the United Nations will order Southwest Africa into trusteeship, but getting that order obeyed will be something else again.

Only the Big Three have any real power in the UN, and since neither will relinquish the veto right, it will always be next to impossible to change the status quo by peaceful agreement unless it is mutually advantageous.

BACKS FIGHT ON ANNEXATION

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 11-23-46

UN delegate and member of Political and Security committee Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt interrupts work during UN session at Lake Success to tell Chicago Defender Correspondent Lillian Scott that United States rejection of Smuts proposal to annex Southwest Africa meets with her approval. Widow of man who demanded trusteeship provisions in UN charter strongly backs program which leads subject peoples to independence under UN guidance.—Chicago Defender Photo by Austin Hansen.

FREEMEN'S SONGS FOR UN

Defender

Chicago, Ill. Sat. 11-23-46

Music magers, who speak and sing a universal language present an oil painted, specially chosen album of recordings to Johan DeNoue (right) UN Chief of Protocol, and representative of UN Secretary General Trygvie Lie, on behalf of National Association of Music Merchants. Presentation, witnessed by inter-racial, international group symbolizes endorsement of UN program. Photo shows, left to right: Dorothy Maynor, soprano, concert and recording artist; Robert Shaw, choral conductor; Louis G. LaMaire, association president; Maryla Jonas, Polish pianist; and DeNoue.—Acme Photo.

NOT DEAD YET

Chronicle Detroit, Mich.

That obscure paragraph in your daily newspaper telling of this or that development at the United Nations conference may not seem very important at the first reading. So much is happening and all so quickly that it may take months for many of us to grasp the real significance of some of the UN decisions. Two developments at the UN meeting touch us rather directly and they are meaningful for our future. First, the trusteeship council has been officially created and, secondly, South Africa's arch white-supremacist has been slapped down and his proposals rejected. Sat. 12-21-46

Some Negro pundits are going around the country telling the yokels that the UN is a failure because the big statesmen have the wrong motives, because they don't want equality, etc. Dr. Rayford Logan who is a very learned gentleman is apparently of this opinion. We agree with Dr. Logan that most of the big statesmen have the wrong motives but we do not agree that this means the UN is a failure nor that it cannot succeed. Dr. Logan should know that many right things in the world have been done with the wrong motive and vice versa.

It is a fact, for instance, that Jan Smuts of the Union of South Africa got nowhere on his proposal to annex South Western Africa and that he was not able to squelch the Indian protest over discrimination against Indians in his country.

These are significant victories for us, although we were not directly involved. The victory lies in the fact that this world body could not bring itself to support unbridled white supremacy. We hold that every time white supremacy is given a blow it hastens the day when this anti-democratic philosophy will be knocked out. Of course, we are not naive enough to believe that henceforth there will be any abrupt changes of policy on the part of Mr. Smuts or his country regarding colored peoples. Nevertheless, world opinion has been registered against that policy and the aggrieved people are thereby encouraged to step up their fight for freedom.

Already news dispatches from the Union of South Africa are telling us how alarmed the white-supremacists have become since Mr. Smuts suffered his set-back at the UN meeting. This is progress, however feeble. As long as such things can happen in the UN, we cannot consider that body a failure nor without promise.

The creation of the Trusteeship Council is extremely important because it brings into operation, for the first time, new rules and regulations which are bound to prove helpful to the non-self-governing peoples, most of whom are colored. The way is now open for investigations into the life and conditions of native areas and the Trusteeship Council gives natives the right to petition the UN to air their grievances. UN committees can henceforth inspect these trust areas periodically and get first hand information. In other words, the UN is in a much better position than the old League of Nations to take the lid off the imperial garbage can.

For these and many other reasons, we are not as ready to preach the funeral sermon over the UN as Dr. Logan and some of his associates. We know that many of the big guys including, the big three, are fond of talking out of both sides of their mouths. We know, for instance, that many of the big guys who supported President Lincoln were not interested in freeing the slaves. They had other fish to fry. Nevertheless, they contributed to our freedom almost against their will.

In the United Nations as in many other spheres of life, we will be content with the good deeds and we are willing to have the good Lord and Dr. Logan worry about the motives. Sat. 12-21-46

At this point in history we are not asking anybody to love us, we are asking the good white folks to stop kicking us around. Of course, we would prefer to be loved, but we are willing to settle for less as long as we are guaranteed the right "to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." From this point of view we feel very hopeful for the United Nations and would hesitate far longer than Dr. Logan in pronouncing its death.

On Civil Liberties

PM New York, N.Y.

The American Civil Liberties Union said today that UN General Assembly decisions on racial minorities and colonial peoples had given new world significance to U. S. treatment of minorities. The Union cited this development as the "most striking" in the civil liberties field during 1946 and asserted that American treatment of Negroes increasingly will count in the "moral position" which the U. S. A. has in world councils. Wed. 1-1-47

Jackass Smuts at It Again

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Unless the United Nations Assembly takes a strong stand against the proposal that Southwest Africa be annexed by the Union of South Africa, the integrity and sincerity of the UN's trusteeship provisions are open to serious challenge.

Arguments of Jan Christiaan (Jackass) Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union, as given before the Committee on Trusteeship last week to the effect that South Africans "would benefit from the material status of the Union" are certainly refuted by the record of British imperialism and aggrandizement. Sat. 11-16-46

France, Panama, Cuba, Russia and the Ukraine have already gone on record branding the Smuts demand as being in flagrant contradiction of the United Nations Charter, as has India against the taking over of Tanganyika, which has an Indian population of some 30,000.

The Council on African Affairs, in a strongly worded resolution, recently urged that the UN reject the annexation demand and place the disputed territory under the direction of the Trusteeship Council itself, the justification for such action being "the gross contradiction of the United Nations principles . . . and the manifest unfitness of the Union of South Africa to continue as trustees over any peoples or territory. . . ."

Also urged by the council is the provision of "guarantees to the subject peoples of Africa for the immediate exercise of full democratic rights, and the achievement of political autonomy and self-determination within a definitely stated time limit."

As long as economic exploitation and or coercion are permitted anywhere, the peace and good order of the whole world are imperiled.

When U.S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes was in Paris he said, in speaking of conquered Germany:

> We want to give encouragement to the peaceful, democratic forces in Germany. We cannot do this unless we give them a chance to govern themselves democratically.

If the principle is to apply in one place it should be applied everywhere. The long delayed setting up of the proposed UN Trusteeship Council should be hastened if the roadblock in the way of progress toward international confidence is ever to be removed.

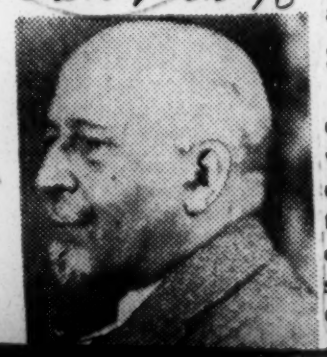
W. E. B. DuBois

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

United Nations

WE NEED from time to time to follow the development of the United Nations especially with regard to the question of color and colonies. So far a combination of the United States and Great Britain has tried to dominate the world organization. Usually this is stated as a case of "opposition" on the part of Russia; but of course the opposition is just as much on the part of Great Britain and the United States. It happens just now that these two countries have a majority of the Great Powers and feel that they can keep this majority and dictate the policies of the United Nations in the future. Consequently they have changed from their attitude on the veto power which they had at the time of the San Francisco Conference. Now apparently they are willing to settle the world questions by majority vote. The difficulty is going to be that just as soon as they lose command of the majority, or fear they are going to, they may suddenly and violently again change their attitude.

Sat. 7-20-46



Socialism

WHAT IS of importance then is not their present power, but the future development of the world. The world is moving definitely toward socialism. Attempts are being made to indicate that this socialism is not communism. That is quite true. Communism is an extreme form of socialism. But what men must remember, is that Communism is Socialism and differs from it only in the time and method of accomplishing the full power of the socialistic state. The socialistic state is growing in the world; it is dominating the home policies of England; it fully dominates Czechoslovakia and a large part of all the Balkans; it is strong in Italy and France.

The only place where capitalism is holding out against socialism is in the United States of America and in certain parts of South America. This means that the ideas dominant in the United States are not dominant in the world. And the United States holds its power today because of its immense wealth and natural resources. Through those resources it is holding the whip hand over China; it is seeking to rule the Pacific and trying to increase its hold upon South America.

Capitalism

IT IS A grave question however, as to whether this policy is going to continue to be successful even here in the United States. No matter how much the National Association of Manufacturers may talk about "private initiative," "individual enterprise" and the "American way of life," there is growing opposition to the anarchy of business, the tremendous concentration of power in the hands of monopolists, and the denial of democracy because of the power of concentrated wealth. This fight in the United States is going to increase rather than decrease. Strikes and labor troubles are but surface indications of the deep dissatisfaction and distress in this country, and of the bewilderment with which the honest and thinking people of the United States are viewing our attitude toward world affairs.

With regard to colonies, the United Nations have done almost nothing. They have waited upon the greatest colonial empire in the world, Great Britain, to see what is going to be done concerning India. In India, Great Britain has managed to keep this vast country divided, by insisting that 70 million Mohammedans shall have the same political power in the provisional government as two hundred million Hindu majority. We have left the African colonies of Italy in Great Britain's hands. We have done nothing in South Africa. Burma has gained from Britain only what she won herself in war. Indonesia has had no UN help.

UN Trusteeships Backed by Bunche

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Ralph J. Bunche, director, Division of Trusteeship in the United States State Department, lectured at Wellesley College here on Friday, Oct. 11, on the hundreds of millions of colored colonials in the Pacific.

RALPH J. BUNCHE

Terming trusteeships under the United Nations better, he explained that they differ from the Old League of Nation mandates in that the trustees may fortify the territory. Sat. 10-19-46

It is a voluntary arrangement which is supervised by United Nations Trustee Council.

U.S. Co-operating

The United States has submitted to the United Nations information on territories and possessions which it administers, including Alaska, Hawaii and Guam.

Dr. Bunche pointed out that the Anglo-American-Carribbean Commission, which came into existence in 1942, was also one new method by which non-self-governing peoples can make recommendations to trustee government.

Dr. Bunche Holds High United Nations Position

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 11-2-46

NEW YORK—Holding one of the more illustrious positions in the United Nations machinery at Lake Success today is one of our most scholarly and best-qualified men, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche. Dr. Bunche, who has been loaned to the United Nations by the State Department at the request of the United Nations to serve as director of the Trusteeship Division in the United Nations Secretariat and as deputy for Dr. Hoo, Assistant Secretary General in charge of the Department of Trusteeship and Non-Self-Governing Territories during his prolonged absence owing to illness. The loan of Dr. Bunche has been extended to December, 1946.

In his capacity, Dr. Bunche planned the organization of the trusteeship department of the United Nations Secretariat and recruited his staff.

Dr. Bunche, who forty-two years ago was born in Detroit, Mich., and reared in Los Angeles, Calif., holds an A.B. from UCLA, where he was graduated a Phi Beta Kappa, and a Master's and Ph.D. from Harvard University. Dr. Bunche has done post-doctoral work in co-

view of Race," which was published in 1936, and "The Anglo-American Caribbean Commission," published in 1946, and numerous articles in scholarly journals. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph J. Bunche is married to the former Ethel Harris, and has three children, Jean, 13; Ralph Jr., 3.

Haitian Delegates Charge UN With Racial Discrimination

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 11-2-46

UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, FLUSHING, N. Y.—First charges of racial discrimination within the framework of the United Nations were raised this week by the Haitian delegation led by fiery Dr. Joseph D. Charles, "This committee will handle cases of discrimination and only a member of the colored race can really know the problem," Saint-Low declared.

Big Powers Assailed

Speaking before the General Assembly, delegate Joseph Charles criticized the manner in which the big powers were making the peace. He warned of trouble ahead unless strict allegiance be given the principles of the United Nations charter.

Among the long list of prominent positions Dr. Bunche has held are a professorship and head of the Department of Political Science at Howard University since 1928 (He has been on a leave of absence since September, 1941). He was co-director of the Institute of Race Relations at Swarthmore College in 1936; was chief of the Africa Section of the Division of Psychological Warfare in the Research and Analysis Branch of the Office of Strategic Services in 1943; was appointed by President Truman as U. S. Commissioner on the Caribbean Commission in Sept., 1945.

Dr. Bunche is the author of "A

Assembly meeting.

In an election meeting of the UN Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee, Emile Saint-Low declared Negroes were being discriminated against in committee appointments and in the election of committee officers.

African Natives Send UN Delegate

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Sun. 10-27-46

PRETORIA, South Africa.—(NNPA)—While Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts is traveling to New York to represent 2,000,000 white South Africans in the United Nations' General Assembly, Alfred Bitini Xuma left Johannesburg last Monday as the unofficial representative of more than 8,000,000 natives. He claims that Marshal Smuts cannot represent his people since they enjoy no rights of citizenship.

Dr. Xuma is going for "seven weeks' recuperative vacation." He explained that on any other plea a passport might have been refused. "I gave an undertaking," he added, "that I would not engage in political activities while abroad."

Dr. Xuma, a physician, is the president-general of the African Congress and chairman of the Anti-Pass League (members of colored races in this country cannot circulate without passes). An alumnus of the University of Minnesota, Dr. Xuma studied medicine at Northwestern University and ranks high among educated natives here.

"PIGMENTOCRACY"

Public opinion feels that the Assembly may mark a turning-point in what is bitterly termed South African "pigmentocracy," under which, it is charged, the color of one's skin determines one's rights. Dr. John Reuling, a representative of the American Board of Missions, has just declared after a comprehensive survey that "from the Equator southward there is a terrific ferment among the African peoples; it is more serious than many realize."

According to information here, Marshal Smuts will press for prompt action by the Assembly on the incorporation of former German Southwest Africa into the Union of South Africa, since heavy parliamentary commitments and a royal visit will necessitate his presence in this country for the first six months of next year. He will insist that the "Indian ghetto law" is a purely domestic matter and therefore not within the United Nations' cognizance.

DIVIDING LINE

Yet objective observers here realize that it will be difficult to avoid the injection of the color bar that admittedly now marks a dividing line between Conservatives and Liberals. The issue will decide the next parliamentary election, it is believed.

The Nationalist opposition convention has just ended in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State took the stand that "the time has come for a showdown on the color question." The African Congress under Dr. Xuma is pledged to fight for "full citizenship rights."

Liberian Clerk-Typist in UNO Secretariat

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone—News from Monrovia in the West Africa Negro Republic of Liberia state that a Liberian, John D. Cox, 35, has been appointed clerk and typist in the Secretariat of the United Nations at Hunter College, the Bronx, New York.

Sat. 12-14-46

He is a graduate of the College of West Africa and served as cadet in the Department of State, assistant clerk of court and chief clerk of the Interior Department for a number of years. He is married and has two children.

Jimcrow Defeated In UN Vote

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

Special to the Daily Worker

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Dec. 9.—Jimcrow was told off in the United Nations General Assembly late Sunday night. Two thirds of the delegates of the broad representative UN body took sides with a small, gray-haired, soft spoken but eloquent woman from India, Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit. They opposed the old, white-goated author of the UN charter preamble itself, Marshal Jan Christian Smuts.

It wasn't a very strong resolution. But, at least by implication, it criticized the government of the Union of South Africa, which segregates and discriminates against its Indian minority. It called on the South African and Indian governments to try to settle the dispute, and then report back next year.

Leading the fight in defense of racial discrimination was the British Empire and the United States delegations which supported Smuts plea that the World Court decide if UN has jurisdiction.

12-10-46

But the Assembly voted 32 to 15 against Smuts, against Connally, against Shawcross—against Jimcrow.

Liberian Consul Buys Exclusive Long Island Home

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 11-30-46

NEW YORK—Granted a little more freedom than most American Negroes, for the sake of diplomatic protocol, the Liberian Consul General Frederick A. Price last week purchased a 12 room mansion in the exclusive Corona section of Long Island as residence and quarters for UN delegates.

The property was purchased from Mrs. Jennie Suozzo, through the Corona Holding company. Due to the housing shortage, Liberia's UN delegation has moved from the Theresa Hotel to the heart of Brooklyn, in search of permanent quarters.

Some opposition arose to the purchase in the exclusive area at first, but the deal was finally arranged to the satisfaction of Mrs. Suozzo, and the Liberians, who were delighted to find a permanent roof. They will occupy the house, Dec. 1.

7 Negroes In Behind Scenes Roles At U.N.

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Two Women And Five Men Hold Key Jobs In Secretariat

Sat. 12-21-46

By LILLIAN SCOTT

LAKE SUCCESS, L. I.—The casual visitor to the United Nations here sees the delegates and flags of the world's nations but catches only an occasional glimpse of the working heart of the organization—the Secretariat.

The many sight-seers of the U.S. South would gain a valuable lesson in democracy if they could see the American Negro members of the Secretariat giving their unique services.

Bunche Division Chief

Leading all the rest is Harvardian Ralph Bunche, on leave from the U.S. State Department and now UN director of the Division of Trusteeship.

Handsome, trigger-quick Dr. Bunche is a Phi Beta Kappa and a recognized authority on North Africa and the Caribbean. Dr. Bunche was born in Detroit but has lived most recently in Washington where he was also a faculty member at Howard university. He still serves as the U.S. member of the Anglo-American Caribbean commission.

Trusteeship which has been a crucial issue of this General Assembly session has catapulted Dr. Bunche into the UN limelight. In the future when complaints are made about the treatment of dependent peoples, his office will investigate, report and make recommendations to the Assembly. He is married and the father of three children: two girls and a boy.

Also a Harvard Ph.D., Dr. William Dean, son-in-law of elder statesman Channing Tobias, is an economics affairs officer of the UN Division of Economics policy.

Defender

Dean Another Key Man

A 36-year-old native of Lynchburg, Va., amiable, hard-working Bill Dean's UN job smacks of mystery, and the romance of the as yet not too well known atom. His office is discussing recent developments in the technology of production of power all the way from water to atomic energy with an eye to under-developed areas in the world.

Chicago, Ill.

A product of the Washington and Baltimore public schools, Dr. Dean graduate from Bowdoin College, Me., and after getting two Harvard graduate degrees, taught at Atlanta university from 1933-1942; serving also for two years as a National Resources Planning Board Consultant; then as OPA Price Executive for the Virgin Islands until 1944; and then as Director of Community Relations of the Urban League until he joined the UN. He is married to the former Mary Tobias, a New York University and Columbia graduate. They have two children: Channing H. (8), and Joyce (7).

Sat. 12-21-46

An American by way of the Virgin Islands is James A. Bough born 41 years ago in St. Croix, where he maintains his permanent residence. Also a Phi Beta Kappa, Attorney Bough is head of the Caribbean Section of the Division of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

Another Man Behind Scenes

James Bough came North to bustling New York as an undergraduate of Columbia University and later graduated from that university's law school in 1934. By co-incidence Bough married Daphne Burch, a New Yorker, the day after graduation and then they returned to the Virgin Islands, where in 1935 he was appointed assistant district attorney. In 1937 and again in 1942 he was given the Presidential appointment as U.S. District Attorney for the islands. The slender charming D. A. received his UN appointment just two months before the end of his second legal term. Now he and Mrs. Bough live at the nearby Lido Beach Hotel, which was taken over for UN personnel.

Ed Lawson On Staff

Edward Lawson came to the UN with a full background of work for the U. S. government. A 33-year-old Washingtonian, big, friendly Ed Lawson has worked in order for the WPA Labor Division, War Production board for one year, War Manpower Commission for one year, and last as New York Regional Director for the FEPC from 1944-46, when he joined the UN.

In 1938 he took time out from Uncle Sam to edit the Urban League's Opportunity Magazine for three years. Now at the UN he is social affairs officer of the Human Rights Division in the Social Affairs department, and as such is helping prepare for the January meeting of the Human Rights commission which will formulate an international Bill of Rights.

A Rutgers university man, Lawson is married to a Pembroke and Smith college graduate, Mrs. Suzanne Lawson, and they have two children: Suzanne (8) and Patricia (6).

A feminine feature of the UN is pert, young Mrs. Sabella Culpepper who serves as assistant press credientials officer to Miss Mary Ronay, chief officer. A graduate of the New York City schools, she worked for the federal government for five years as a stenographer and temporarily resigned to join the UN. She is married to Clifford Culpepper, a shipping clerk and they live with their daughter, Sandra, 5, in Manhattan.

Cooper An Accountant

On the masculine side again, there is John A. Cooper, an accountant of the UN Finance Division, and who is now in the Expenditures Controls Division of the over-all finance office.

Young, earnest John Cooper is 25 but has packed a lot in his years. Born and schooled in Arkansas, he attended Morehouse college and after working with an accountant's firm in Atlanta, he was drafted. He served in the army from April 1943 to December 1945—from Bougainville to the Solomons with an airbase security outfit. When he was discharged he married the present V. Doris Cooper, a West Virginia State graduate, and now they live in the Bronx, N. Y.

Last and not least the UN personality parade is pleasant, attractive Priscilla McDonald, the only far Westerner of the group. She was born (no lady ever says when) in Santa Anna, Cal., and went to school in Pasadena, and to Pasadena Junior college and later a business college in Berkeley. In 1942 she came to Washington and worked for the War department for two years, and then spent two years with the OPA in New York before coming to the UN.

She is now a secretary-assistant to the chief press officer for Security Affairs in the Press Division. She or her chief attends all meetings pertaining to security affairs, including an atomic energy subcommittee, and then keep the press informed on them.

Weak Anti-Bias Motion Passed by UN Assembly

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

11-30-46

NEW YORK—A woefully weak resolution, which compromises and dodges the cardinal issue of basic human rights" incorporated in the United Nations' Charter, was adopted unanimously 19 by the UN General Assembly, Nov. 14.

As originally introduced, the resolution carried a preamble declared that the resolution "is of perse- not entirely satisfactory to us." the Human Rights Commission's cute, but this He said it was rather general and constitution, which took cognizance of "whereas data, without precise data, we know that such racial persecutions are now taking place."

Stronger Action Pledged

Sir Hartley Shawcross, speaking for Britain, agreed with the Russian spokesman and said his delegation would press at this Assembly meeting for a "code, a bill of man which all states must respect—" through completion of the Human Rights Commission's cutions in central Europe, h

The Egyptian-sponsored resolution, supported by speeches from representatives of the Big Five, the United States delegation, who directed his remarks at smaller nations, welcomed the resolution as a reaffirmation of the principle of sovereign equality.

Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Y. Vishinsky, on behalf of Russia, met opposition in the steering committee from the Ukraine and Russia.

Stronger Action Pledged

The preamble was deleted, thus making certain that there would be no outright opposition to the delegation would press at this Assembly meeting for a "code, a bill defining the fundamental liberties of man which all states must respect—" through completion of the Human Rights Commission's constitution.

Baltimore, Md.

Project Seen Necessary to Create World Peace

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 10-19-46

U.S. Delegation to UNESCO Paris Meeting Urged to Back Plan; Model Textbooks Goal

WASHINGTON (ANP) — The revision of textbooks and other teaching materials used in schools and colleges throughout the world, is a requisite for creating world peace, according to the National Commission on Educational, Scientific and Cultural co-operation, at the close of its four-day session here recently.

Attended by educational, scientific and cultural leaders of the country, the commission asked that a conference be called in 1947 by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural organization, to go into the entire textbook problem.

This is the first time any definite action has been taken toward revising textbooks, though other educational bodies have pondered the question previously.

Model Textbooks Urged

The commission proposes that committees be set up to prepare model textbooks and other school materials that would meet the international criteria established by UNESCO.

Toward this end, the commission has directed the U.S. delegation to the UNESCO meeting in Paris, Nov. 19, to take "prompt and decisive steps" to carry out the revision plan.

The educators declared that many textbooks used in school systems throughout the world are nationalistic, biased and exhort the militaristic and war spirit.

All-Out Revision

According to Dr. Alexander J. Stoddard, superintendent of schools in Philadelphia, from 40 to 75 per cent of the material in Japanese textbooks had to be deleted by the U.S. Army, while those of other lands were equally as bad.

The analysis and revision of textbooks would not be limited to history manuals, but would include all subjects, particularly geography, civics, foreign language and literature.

"Positive action" to encourage production of books acceptable all over the world should accompany attempts to eradicate war spirit and national bias material from the books.

Committee of Experts

At the same time, the commission recommended that a committee of experts be set up to study means of improving education as an aid in developing international understanding.

First hand observation in the teaching field to ascertain the actual processes whereby minds of children and adults are turned toward war or peace, would be the primary objective of the experts.

Among other programs that the commission urged be handled by UNESCO was the formation of a conference on adult education, and one on teaching of international relations at university level for 1947.

Scientific Study

This, together with an exchange and evaluation of teachers, students and other persons to determine the contributions made toward promoting peace and security.

Toward this end, UNESCO should promote scientific education at an adequate level in all countries and all sciences. U.S. schools, colleges and universities were urged to participate in the program of scientific study in devastated areas.

This would develop effective international co-operation between scientists and all teachers of science, according to the commission.

The Call Kansas City, Mo.

PARIS.—Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk university has been appointed by President Truman to be one of the 10 American delegates to the first session of UNESCO convening in Paris, Nov. 19. Dr. Johnson, head of Fisk's Social Science department, and also a member of the State Department's UNESCO Advisory Commission, was sent to Japan early this year to help formulate a new educational program for that country. Fri. 10-25-46

3 Educators Among U.S. Cultural Group

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Charles H. Thompson, dean of the Howard University graduate school; Walter N. Ridley, president of the American Teachers' Association, and Charles S. Johnson, who is one of the advisors, are among 100 members of the U.S. National Commission on educational, scientific and cultural co-operation. Sat. 9-28-46

The commission is holding its first meeting here this week to discuss the proposed program of activities for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organizations.

It is composed of members of 50 educational, scientific, cultural and civic organizations, and will draw up recommendations for the consideration and guidance of the American delegation, which will attend the UNESCO meeting in Paris in November.

GREAT TASKS CONFRONT UNESCO

Defender Chicago, Ill.

The first general conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) meeting in Paris faces one of the biggest jobs of the entire peace organization.

The organization's aim is to promote the cause of peace by helping peoples to educate themselves, and to learn the basic facts about other peoples.

Cultural interchange, therefore, will be one of its principal levers for achieving this aim. And we are glad to note that the series of cultural events with which the UNESCO launched its career in Paris included a song recital by our own Anne Brown. Sat. 12-7-46

Also, the United States delegation will include Dr. Charles Johnson of Fisk University, himself an author of several works on the subject of cultural advancement.

Among the principal means by which UNESCO will try to attain its goal, however, are two which are likely to encounter serious obstacles. These are the education of so-called backward peoples, and the re-education of many so-called civilized peoples.

If the organization seriously goes about its work, it will meet the bitter opposition of every imperialist government, not to speak of opposition from certain unenlightened sections of ecclesiastical organizations, whose prerogatives and wealth stem from the prevalence of superstition and ignorance.

We unreservedly commend the aims of the organization. Who does not? But we will refrain from passing judgment on its pursuit of these aims until it answers in practice certain pertinent questions.

Will UNESCO seriously tackle the problem of education for the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America?

Will it attempt to eradicate the gross inequality in educational facilities allocated, for instance, by the Union of South Africa, for the minority white population and the majority African population?

Will it penetrate beyond the facade of "native education" with which the imperialist countries attempt to represent their material aims as a "civilizing mission," and reveal the real reason why so-called "backward" peoples everlastingly remain in a state of "unreadiness for self government?"

Moreover, will UNESCO seriously undertake the re-education of many so-called "civilized" peoples, peoples, for instance, who have been infected by the poison of racism?

Will it influence the removal from textbooks of slurs against Negroes, Jews, and subject-peoples in the colonies? Sat. 12-7-46

Will it attempt to extirpate the pro-Fascist bias in present-day Anglo-American newspapers, books, radio programs, moving pictures?

Indeed, we could say that one of its major jobs lies in Hollywood, where the film magnates of this country persist in producing "Kultur" rather than culture, where they poison the minds of tens of millions of Americans with films filled with stereotyped ridicule and disparagement of Negroes.

It is a laudable aim the UNESCO has set for itself, but we think the implementation of its program might well begin with removing the mote from the eyes of the "civilized" Anglo-Saxons.

Should it fail seriously to struggle with such major problems as these, instead of contributing to the development of good will and understanding among the peoples of the world, the UNESCO will intensify the disillusionment of many peoples toward the entire United Nations Organization.

Such disillusionment is a fertile ground for seeds sown by war-mongers.

As American Educational Experts to UN Returned Home

The Afro-American Baltimore Md. Sat. 1-4-49

1946

Five American delegates to the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization are shown as they arrived in New York aboard the S.S. America after attending the first session of the organization held in Paris. Five other delegates from America attended and arrived at the same time. Pictured here are left to right, George N. Schuster, Chester Bowles, former OPA director; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, newly-elected president of Fisk University; William Benton, U.S. assistant secretary of State and Dr. Harry Compton.

Dr. Johnson Honored With Important Posts at Paris Conference

The Afro-American

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president-elect of Fisk University, and one of the 10 American delegates to the current UNESCO conference meeting in Paris this month, was honored with a number of important posts at the conference. Baltimore, Md.

Among other, things he was named UNESCA excutive committee member; social science commission chairman for the United States delegation; rapporteur for all social science projects and a member of the co-ordinating committee.

The rapporteur's report will be one of the conference's final documents. Dr. Johnson returned to the United States last week. Sat. 1-4-49

Jews Not Alone:

Hundreds of Negroes Among Refugees Throughout Europe

Saturday
Pittsburgh Courier, Pa.

By ROI OTTLEY, Foreign Correspondent

Not Jews, alone, but hundreds of Negroes, who had escaped the wrath of the Nazis, are in the wretched legions now trying to return to their native lands, or find a haven somewhere. But in the absence of a definitive solution of their problems, Negroes abroad seem to have developed a resiliency and resourcefulness that has enabled them to survive this Twentieth Century "Middle Passage."

I saw this dramatically in the ancient strife-torn city of Beirut, Lebanon, which has become a haven for Negro refugees from the Nazi-occupied capitals of Europe. Here one, Lilonga Johnson, an extraordinary interpretative dancer, is today the toast of Levant cafe society. Even nostalgic white Americans go to see her for entertainment that is almost typical of American life.

FROM PILLAR TO POST

Driven across Europe from one country to another, Lilonga and her mother and father finally received permission to enter Lebanon and Syria, through the application of the American minister. Life for them had been hard, even at times desperate. For, though they received succor from the Arabs, foreigners are not permitted to work in the country—except as entertainers. One Negro told me, "Even if we wanted to be bootblacks, the law would stop us!"

Mostly European born, Negro performers in Beirut and Damascus are undoubtedly popular. Before their arival here, many were well-known in Europe. But Europe is closed to them forever. perhaps. The fierce nationalism which has engulfed the European nations, will be reflected in their entertainment tastes—they will undoubtedly want their own. Moreover, to protect their own artists from unemployment, barriers will be erected making it impossible for a foreigner to work in cafes, music halls and theaters. 3-23-46

Every Negro in the Levant States wants to come to America—no matter what I said to them, they envisioned it as the "Promised Land," even though they have heard of its racial discriminations. "A man can at least get a job," said an unhappy dancer. Moreover, they have heard of Harlem and believe it to be some sort of paradise for black men.

BELIEVE HARLEM IS HEAVEN 3-23-46

They feel that if they go to live in Harlem, they will be protected against the prejudice of white Americans. But the white Americans they have met in Europe and the Middle East have treated them so well that they are inclined to think that the stories of racial prejudice are much overstated.

Only two of the entertainers in Beirut are Americans—Harry Fleming, a dancer born in New York, who is teamed with a handsome Arab girl; and "Inez," a girl who is teamed with a Negro Cuban and dances at the swank "Le Lido" club, which is situated along the Mediterranean boardwalk. Inez is something of a mystery in this part of the world—people whisper that she is a "Moslem" and a "favorite" of a sultan.

I talked with her but was unable to penetrate the mystery. She told me she was born in Lonsdale, Pa.,—but refused to reveal her family name. "My family, good church folks, would be horrified to learn that I am a dancer now," she says. "Iaz" is undoubtedly her stage name. Whatever the truth of her background, her name is on the lips of everyone in Beirut's cafe society. 3-23-46

DRESSES COLORFULLY

One night I saw her enter the roof garden of the fashionable Hotel Normandy, which is the gathering place for the European colony. Every man and woman turned to look at her in admiration. Her party—including four men and two blonde girls—was something of a sensation. For Inez is decidedly black and wears exotic clothes and turbans that dramatize her color. I thought she was a bit "upstage," though, when she put on a lorgnette and surveyed the scene.

Undoubtedly, the class of the Negro entertainers in Beirut is Lilonga Johnson—daughter of a Czech mother who was formerly ballerina at the Vienna National Theater and a Liberian father who is a well-known performer in Europe. Lilonga, now eighteen, has been on the stage since she was ten years of age. She was trained as a ballet dancer in Vienna and has been decorated by King Peter, former monarch of Yugoslavia. She speaks fluently German, Czech, French, Turkish and English.

LIBERIAN CITIZENS

The Johnson family—though Liberian citizens, are refugees from Austria. Keeping one jump ahead of Hitler's armies, they went in turn to Prague, Instanbul, Baghdad, and finally Damascus and Beirut. They now feel their career in Europe has ended and wish to come to the United States. They feel keenly the lack of real opportunity for Lilonga in the cafes of the Middle East. For she has been forced to create her dance routines by watching American musical films, then adapting them for herself. Lilonga, a tall, shapely, graceful young girl, is greatly admired by her theater associates in the Middle East. The Americans say, "Lilonga has the makings of another Florence Mills."

10-Year Vet Returns Home to Find Family Evicted, All in Jail

1-19-46

LOS ANGELES (ANP) — With an excellent Army record since 1935, Antone Fears, who was wounded at Pearl Harbor, returned home here recently after two years overseas to find his wife and her parents in jail because they had refused to vacate their home.

The soldier, whose wife is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Laws, was told that white neighbors, invoking a restrictive covenant, had successfully obtained an order evicting them from their home. An appeal is pending.

Veteran, 12, Skips School

Courier-Journal
Wed. Louisville, Ky.

Cleveland, May 28 (AP) — A veteran was charged with truancy from school here today.

School Board investigators said the Negro boy was only 12 years old, but was able to pass for 17 and enlisted in the Army in January. After the boy was trained as a truck driver and sent to an overseas replacement depot, his worried father revealed his real age and he was discharged.

"I just got awfully bored going to school again after being in the Army," the boy explained. "After all, I was a private first class."

Negro Vet Fought in D-Day Landing; Returns to Bias-Ridden Alabama Town

Pittsburgh Courier 1-2-46

By MILDRED MacADORY

He wore the discharge button of the U. S. Army, this tall and handsome Negro veteran. Carl Greenly. I talked to him in a small Alabama town where he lives.

"I spent 30 months overseas," he said. "I didn't expect to find this when I came home—hate, fear and the terror imposed upon my people."

On his return two months before, Greenly tried to get a loan from the bank. He wants to start a small store.

"I don't understand," he added. "I have securities, I have the land and a house."

Then he said, as if ashamed, "I know, it's because I'm a Negro. The things they're doing to the Negro vets all over the South."

He spoke then as if talking to himself.

"I remember the day we landed in France, we waded through water that was red with blood, thick with bodies. I closed my eyes, but I had to open them again, and they were still there, Negro, white, just floating."

He walked up and down the floor of the little cottage.

"My brother is still over there, somewhere in the South Pacific," he went on. "Maybe they'll send him to China. They told us in the Army they were not fighting the Chinese people, but we knew better. They're afraid of the Chinese people, of any people's freedom. They're afraid of the Negro people."

"The South," he declared, "will always stay this way if we let it. Nothing for the Negro vets, no hospitals, no loans, no jobs, no houses. You'd think we didn't fight a war for freedom."

He paused in his pacing and said: "But you know, the white GIs here are O.K., some of them anyway. Those guys have learned something; they saw fascism in the flesh, and it looked bad to them too."

Greenly, the son of a small farm owner, had a high school education. In the Army he worked with a company of engineers. His company helped build the bridges that spanned the Rhine, and he went all the way to Germany.

He wants to open a small store. The Negro people in his town have to walk miles to a store owned by white people. Sometimes they are denied things that they can see in these stores. Those things are saved for white people.

He believes that is why he can't get his bank loan. They want to keep the Negro trade for the white stores. He is also sure he'll get the money for his store. If it takes courage, he will.

As I left Carl Greenly I realized that the deep bitterness which he expressed was shared by thousands of Negro GIs especially in the South. It was good for me to talk with Carl Greenly because it made the problem of the returning Negro veteran very real. But it was also good for me to attend meetings of the Southern Negro Youth Conference in Birmingham, where I saw the young Negro people organizing and preparing for action in a struggle against the conditions which Greenly described so grimly. English explaining the cause of the strike.

The Tampa joint board of the three cigar workers' locals made public through its chairman, Francisco Diez, who is also an international vice-president of the union, a resolution pledging further support to the auto workers.

Spartanburg Veteran Given Terminal Pay

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

SPARTANBURG, S.C. — Boyde Nesbitt, 21, who filed application for terminal pay on Aug. 27, was the first known veteran to receive his pay here recently, according to personnel of service organizations here. Sat. 10-19-46

Nesbitt received two bonds of $50 each, and $40 in cash. He entered the service on Dec. 20, 1943, at Fort Jackson, and was discharged on last Feb. 27 at Camp Gordon, Ga. He served overseas for 14 months and five days.

On the eighth day after Nesbitt's discharge, he became ill with pneumonia, and was admitted to the Veterans' Hospital. He said he "really needed the money" because it was only recently that he became well enough to work.

92nd Division Learn Skills at N.Y.'s Ray Clinic

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 8-24-46

The Ray Clinic at the Veterans Adminsitration Regional Office, 252 Seventh Avenue, NYC, is one place where veterans may go to get aid with their readjustment problems and to acquire new skills to offset physicial and mental handicaps free of charge. At left, Warren Crippen, who saw service with the 92nd Infantry Division in Italy, gets some pointers on electricity. Right, James W. Jarrell, copies a still life under the watchful eye of an instructor. He is a former member of the 780th Military Police Detachment and the 92nd Division.

Veterans in Politics

The Afro-American

The victory of former Army chaplain Grant Reynolds over Congressman Adam C. Powell Jr., in last week's Republican primary in New York City is already being heralded by the GOP as a harbinger of a shift to the right on the part of colored voters.

Just how close the political dopesters are right, remains to be seen. One thing is certain, however, and that is that ex-GI's are taking their politics much more seriously than some of us expected. Baltimore, Md.

Veterans' groups throughout the nation are becoming more and more vocal in local politics. So far, there is nothing purely partisan in their activities and there is little indication that they will swing toward a third party movement. Sat. 8-31-46

Leaders of the two major parties, vieing for this important bloc, are finding more and more that the vets, probably from their Army training, are demanding performance, not promise.

It will pay to keep an eye on these veterans.

Vets Allow $35,000,000,000 In GI Benefits Go Begging

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 11-9-46

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON — Victims of inadequate counselling at time of discharge and uninformed as a result of lethargy on the part of Negro organizations, Negro veterans are permitting a $35,000,000,000 fund set aside for their use to go begging.

This was learned last week by the Defender during conferences with Veterans' Administration officials concerning the utilization of GI Bill Benefits by Negro ex-servicemen.

According to Joseph C. Albright, special assistant to Gen. Omar Bradley, veterans' administrator, less than 200,000 of the 1,171,000 Negroes released from the services since V-J Day have taken advantage of any phase of the benefits conferred by the legislation.

The amount of funds which is available for the use of this number of veterans under the educational, rehabilitation, business, farm and home loan provisions of the bill is in excess of $35,000,000,000 Albright pointed out.

Community and Vet Problem

Asked the reason for such widespread non-participation in the program by Negro veterans, Albright described lack of knowledge as a major contributing factor.

This lack of knowledge, he said, was due in part to the speed of demobilization which denied the veterans an opportunity to receive the detailed counseling and instruction which is essential to complete understanding of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act (GI Bill) and other veterans' legislation.

Other factors which have operated to the detriment of the Negro vet since his return have been the lack of home community-developed machinery for the assistance of veterans and a general postwar economic and social turmoil which has prevented Negro organizations and institutions from concentrating upon the problems of the Negro veteran. Defender

Insurance Loss Threatened

Citing the area of national service insurance as one in which Negro veterans stand to lose more than $5,000,000,000 Albright declared that thousands of policies have been permitted to lapse, and although comparative figures are not available, the percentage of lapsed policies formerly held by Negroes greatly exceeds that of whites. Chicago, Ill. Sat.

The tragedy of this loss, he declared, lies in the fact that the policies may be reinstated without the necessity of a physical examination through the simple payment of two months' premiums provided that such payment is made before Jan. 1 of next year. 11-9-46

Vets' Rehabilitation Speeded by Ray Clinic

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 8-24-46

NEW YORK—Formers members of the famed 92nd Infantry Division are using the rehabilitation services offered by the Ray Clinic at the Veterans Administration regional office, at 252 Seventh Ave.

Named in honor of a New York war hero, the Ray Clinic is designed to give ex-servicemen of any race, needing assistance, opportunities to acquire new skills to offset physical or mental handicaps.

No visitor to the clinic is considered a "case." They are all regarded as men in whom every effort must be made to develop full physical ability, self-confidence and earning capacity.

All Factors Evaluated

A Rehabilitation Board, comprising an orthopedist, a medical doctor, a psychologist, a social worker, a vocational adviser and a training officer examine the applicant and devise a program for his benefit.

The clinic helps blinded ex-servicemen and amputees change their habits to meet new conditions.

There are curative workshops, physical therapy rooms and shops where all appliances are made for orthopedic cases.

Serve All Dislocations

There are also units for the rehabilitation of the deaf, a surgical unit, X-ray, cardiac, chest and neuro-psychiatric units, eye, ear, nose and throat departments, as well as dental and mental hygiene clinics.

Two veterans of the 92nd Division, learning new occupations there, are Warren Crippen of Jamaica, L.I., and James W. Jarrell of Brooklyn. Both saw service in West Africa, Italy and France.

Atlanta Vet Guidance Center Fully Staffed

Defender Chicago, Ill.

ATLANTA—The guidance center for veterans of World War II at Atlanta University here is now fully staffed by trained and experienced persons, it was disclosed here last week.

Vaux Owen, manager of the veterans administration, Georgia regional office, announced that Quentin S. Doty has been named chief of the center. Sat. 12-28-46

The center began operations in September and enables veterans to obtain professsional advisement and guidance for on-the-job training, institutional apprenticeship and trade school training and guidance to determine the work for which they are best suited.

VA Positions Open to Vets in Public Relations Field

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 9-21-46

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — Jobs starting in grade CAF-7 which pay $3,397 a year, are now open to veterans qualified for positions in public relations, Marshall Miller, personnel director of the Veterans Employment Services, Veterans Administration, announced recently.

Qualifications for such positions include three years of progressive responsible promotional public relations, administrative, managerial, personnel or related experience, plus one year of promotional or public relations work among employees and management.

Field Representatives

Persons having had experience as a representative among trade, management, chambers of commerce, better business federations and similar organizations, or any equivalent combination of education and experience are also qualified.

Those appointed to such positions will be sent out on the field to visit factories, business houses, clubs, school, churches and other types of institutions, in order to instigate more employment of veterans in private industry.

These appointees will be required to do public speaking and demonstrate knowledge of the industry, business and civic organizations in the State or area to be served. Form No. 57, attainable at any post office, must be completed and sent to applicants to State veterans employment representatives.

Principles Governing GI Jobs Outlined by Labor, Vet Groups

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

Evaluation of wartime skills, training and experience in job opportunities and disregarding of sex, race and creed are among 15 principles governing the employment of veterans that were recently approved by a committee of representatives of management, labor and veterans.

Other recommendations included: statutory employment rights "as a minimum" for veterans, promotion of in-plant training for re-employed veterans, seniority credit for re-employed veterans equal to previous tenure of employment plus time spent in the armed services. Sat. 10-19-46

Give Vets Preference

It was also recommended that preference be given to veterans in recruitments and that highest employment priorities should go to the physically handicapped veterans for jobs within their physical capacities and abilities.

The principles are the work of representatives of the AFL, CIO, Railway Labor Executives' Association, Business Advisory Council to the Secretary of Commerce, National Association of Manufacturers, United States Chamber of Commerce, American Legion, Disabled American Veterans and VFW.

The purpose of the principles is to assist in the reabsorption of veterans into community life, to minimize the competitive disadvantage in long term absence from civilian employment, and to help displaced workers in obtaining suitable employment.

Here Are Important Dates for Veterans to Remember

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 12-14-46

Loans Under GI Bill End in 10 Years; Medical Care, Hospitalization Extend Over Lifetime

By JAMES L. HICKS

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — Veterans get your scissors out, clip this column and put it in your file along with your discharge papers.

The following are some dates concerning veterans' rights which every ex-service man should have close at hand at all times:

UNTIL JAN. 1, 1947: Honorably discharged aliens who have served in the armed forces prior to Dec. 28, 1945, may apply for quick naturalization as citizens under a simplified process. After that it's going to be tough.

FEB. 1, 1947: Last day to apply for reinstatement of that $10,000 National Service Life Insurance policy without taking a physical examination.

Deadline for Cars

JULY 1, 1947: Last day for amputee veterans to apply for $1,600 automobiles which the VA will give them for the asking.

JULY 1, 1947: Last day for veterans discharged on or after May 12, 1945, to enlist in the Enlisted Reserves in same grades held at time of discharge.

AUG. 1, 1947: Last day for beneficiaries of deceased service men or veterans to claim waiver of any premium which has come due to the service man or the veteran. If service man died during total disability, dependents have until Aug. 1, to apply for proceeds of his policy.

Terminal Leave Pay

SEPT. 1, 1947: Last day to apply for terminal leave pay.

DEC. 31, 1949: Veterans who did not take out NSLI policies while in the service may apply for a policy now. In 1950, however, NSLI will assume the right to deny a policy by reason of any disability incurred or aggravated in the service.

TWO YEARS AFTER DATE OF DISCHARGE (or end of war, whichever is latest): Last date to join the 52-20 club. If a veteran loses his job two years after he has been discharged, he is not eligible.

FOUR YEARS AFTER DATE OF DISCHARGE: Last day to enter college at the government's expense. The same thing goes for on-the-job training and GI rights under Public Law 16.

Readjustment Era Closes

FIVE YEARS AFTER THE END OF WAR: All readjustment allowances will end.

EIGHT YEARS AFTER TAKING OUT NSLI: Your NSLI term five-year level insurance must be converted into a permanent ordinary life, 20-payment life, or 30-payment life insurance. The policy will have a cash value at that time and veterans can borrow on it if they need to.

TEN YEARS AFTER END OF WAR: Last day to apply for GI loan under GI Bill.

FIFTEEN YEARS AFTER DATE OF DISCHARGE: Last day to apply for review of blue discharge or any type discharge received which was not considered satisfactory.

LIFETIME: Hospitalization, medical treatment, domiciliary care, out-patient service, prosthetic appliances for veterans having service-connected disabilities will be available for life.

Report on Vets Released by Army

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Four months after it was submitted, the War Department has finally made public Winthrop Rockefeller's report on veterans, white and colored, after an extended tour of 18,000 miles.

Mr. Rockefeller recommended the establishment of an over-all agency to coordinate the 15 agencies dealing with veterans affairs, on which Secretary of War Patterson is believed ready to act.

Might Head Agency

It was felt that Mr. Rockefeller would head up such an agency were it approved and established, but since his report was submitted, he has returned to his office with the Standard Oil Company of New York. Sat. 12-21-46

Whether he will be amenable to accepting the leadership of this proposed bureau is unknown at this time. He entered the armed forces as a private, and, when discharged had attained the rank of major.

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Challenge to Army Brass

Mr. Rockefeller is interested in the employment of veterans and the elimination of the present GI bill which does not "provide for either effective or efficient operation" in his opinion. He stressed the need for prompt, drastic action.

Sat. 12-21-46

In an exclusive story to the ANP from the Washington bureau of the Afro-American, Mr. Rockefeller discussed his report and the value of the intelligent leadership.

on his tour, Mr. Rockefeller deplored the plight of colored Americans in general and the colored veteran especially. He said:

"The colored veteran has encountered the most difficulties in civilian life because his color nullifies the fact that he is a veteran.

"What more appropriate challenge could be accepted by the leaders of our armed forces, whose victories against tyranny place them in an unequalled position, than to offer the same, wise tempered leadership on the home front against racial prejudice?"

Rockefeller Report Declares:

Negro Vets Find Frustration In Adjusting to Civil Life

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 12-14-46

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—In his efforts to readjust himself to civilian life, the colored veteran finds that the pigmentation of his skin nullifies the fact that he is a veteran, Winthrop Rockefeller declares in a report to the Secretary of War on veterans' readjustment, made public by the War Department last Thursday night.

The report, based on a six-month nation-wide survey of veterans' readjustment made by the grandson of John D. Rockefeller, founder of the oil dynasty, at the direction of Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, discloses that the job of assisting the veteran in his readjustment has been inadequately and haphazardly undertaken.

With respect to the colored veteran, the report states:

"No report dealing with the readjustment of veterans would be complete without special mention of the plight of the Negro.

PREJUDICE MISSING IN TRAVEL ABROAD

"Many of the Negroes inducted into the service, through their pay allowances, have had for themselves and families a greater income than they had ever enjoyed previously.

"In the second place, a large majority have had travel experience both within and outside of the United States which surpasses the realm of imagination. During their military tour of duty a great proportion of them have, at one time or another, found themselves in an environment for the first time in their lives where racial prejudice and discrimination was at a minimum or non-existent.

"On their return to civil life the Negro has found that many, and some rather drastic changes have occurred on the home front—the most spectacular of which are the tremendous population shifts from rural to urban life, from the South to the North and West, and the nostalgia resulting from the peak of industrial job opportunity which existed during the latter part of the war.

"Because of the fact that this opportunity did not occur until the Nation had started scraping the bottom of the manpower barrel, Negro labor has been the first to be released with the closing down of war plants, thus adding aggravated unemployment problems to those caused by environmental dislocation.

FINDS FRUSTRATION

"The veteran returning home filled with a new hope, ambition and expanded horizon, therefore finds himself viewing an exceedingly confused scene. His problem, under the best circumstances, would be a difficult one—but under current conditions there is a highly magnified frustration which in some areas is reaching unwholesome proportions.

"On the surface one might not sense the trend, for traditionally the white population finds it more convenient to ignore his black fellow citizens, thus maintaining that there is no problem. An impartial investigation readily indicates a rude awakening, and this in the not-far-distant future.

"The record of progress which has been made by the Negro in almost every field over the past ninety years against equal opportunity for all, has been a achievement of which any people could truly be proud. The Negro, on the other hand, has been faced with a great responsibility in maintaining for us or for them to a realizing standards of performance and plan for the future without a realistic recognition of the fact that, in spite of these spectacular advances, dependability, for it is only through tremendous race prejudice is still existent, capacity that the facts of racial prejudice and discrimination would be myopic, to say the least, shackles of prejudice may be cut realistically, and act courageously.

"The Federal Government in Washington has formulated and put into effect a concrete program. The offices of Federal agencies in the field have lagged way behind. This situation must be corrected to prevent it from detracting from the value of the intelligent Washington leadership."

"If the Negro veteran is to get equal opportunity, it cannot be too strongly emphasized that now, more than ever before in the history of our country, we must study the facts of racial prejudice and discrimination realistically, and act courageously.

"The Federal Government in Washington has formulated and put into effect a concrete program. The offices of Federal agencies in the field have lagged way behind. This situation must be corrected to pre-

MUST ACT COURAGEOUSLY

"Since the white population is in the dominant position, it is more than appropriate for them to take the leadership in planning and as-

"It may be noted that the writer has digressed momentarily from the Negro veteran per se, and included the entire Negro population. This is necessary because his color nullifies the fact that he is a veteran

41m 1946

Veterans'

Democratic Temper of Negro Vets

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.

By CLAUDIA JONES

THE "strangest" excuses are used to prop up discrimination against Negro veterans by people who should know better. Usually, when Negro and white citizens protest against discrimination, the charge is hurled against them that they are "subversive." Likewise the hack argument is used—straight from the mouths of the Wall Street Southern Bourbon catechisms—"why worry, Negroes are 'happy' by themselves anyway."

Mon 4-1-46

A case in point is the new twist used by an official in a Chicago Veterans hospital, who, on meeting with Negro veterans protesting the Jimcrow set up in the Veterans Administration, said: "Since peace and quiet is most necessary, I believe if segregation tends to eliminate friction, then the hospital should be operated on that basis."

This is one for the books. Let us see how this argument of Col. Warren A. Colton of the Edward A. Hines Veterans Hospital in Chicago fits reality. Apparently, according to Hines, "peace and quiet" should have reigned in Columbia City when an entire Negro community was razed by militia men and police oficials and two Negro citizens were killed. Apparently, the Ferguson brothers who were Jimcrowed to death, should have had no "friction" with Patrolman Romeika because after all they were segregated

I needn't tell you that such arguments were not at all swallowed by these Negro veterans. Their rapid-fire questions to Hines made him retreat rapidly. They reminded him of the "war bond ideals" set up by the United States government dealing with the rights of man. Whereupon he became embarrassed and said that he was only an "employe of the Veterans Administration and was obliged to carry out orders originating in Washington."

Perhaps the significant aspect of this whole incident was that these Negro veterans represented the Provisional Committee for a National Veterans Organization, who are meeting in Chicago on April 6-7 to form a National Veterans organization which will fight for their democratic rights, their educational and GI benefits and against lynch violence and terror.

The Chicago action is indicative of the vets' temper and their aims. Their chief desire is for an organization in which they can have full dignity and manhood rights; one which will fight for their demands on a state-wide, community-wide level. Throughout the country, they are organizing among themselves, first of all. A wholesome sign of their maturity is their desire for cooperation and collaboration with labor and progressive groups, and with their white brother veterans, because they realize that only thus can their just demands be achieved.

There is need, however, for a much more aggressive support on labor's part to the problems faced by the Negro veteran. When it is considered that the Big Business, Southern Bourbon lynch violence against Negroes is directed premarily against Negro the veteran, it becomes evident that the Negro vet will be an even more powerful ally of labor once labor begins to fight more aggressively for his needs.

NOT 2ND CLASS STATUS BUT EQUAL RIGHTS

This obvious conclusion is strengthened on surveying the unanimous and correct conclusions of the Negro press which holds that the existing veterans' organizations offer second-class status to Negro vets. It is likewise incumbent on progressive white veterans to support the demands of Negro veterans, everywhere.

The Negro veteran is not in a temper for second class status, but for full citizenship. Such is seen in the action of the 12 Negro airmen who applied for commercial pilot jobs but were turned down by the lily-white Eastern Airlines. It is evidenced in the organization of the Alabama Veterans Assciation, who came from 26 towns and cities in Alabama. It is seen in their demand for their right to vote when they marched on Jefferson County Courthouse in Alabama. The first of these vets in conference was to unanimously reject the much-publicized Gillem Report (which proclaimed that the War Department has "ended army Jimcrow") as a "gratituous insult" to the aspirations of the Negro people.

Mon 4-1-46

Negro and white veterans who participated in these recent struggles will attend the national organizing conference in Chicago on April 6and 7. Honorary chair-

man of the organizing group is Joe Louis. Support for their efforts have already been received from Secretary Henry A. Wallace, and other notables. Many prominent figures such as Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown and others are scheduled to speak.

Labor especially, and Negro and white veterans might well view this coming conference as a signal opportunity to weld strong ties with the Negro veteran who seek unity and support to his fighting demands for peace, security and full citizenship.

Rehabilitation

First blind vet hired by U. S. in D. C. is a Negro

Tribune

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The first totally blind World War II veteran to be employed by the government in this area is a Negro, Thomas J. Mitchell, 27, who was with the Navy in the Pacific theatre.

Sat. 6-8-46

Mitchell, who has a wife and children, is a clerk in the Navy's bureau of medicine and surgery. He is assisted in his job by his seeing-eye dog, "Tasca", which he obtained after enrollment at the Morristown, N. J., school for seeing-eye dogs. He was blinded in the Saipan fighting during November, 1944.

L. A. Calif.

Discrimination Against Our Veterans

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Despite their invaluable assistance in defending democracy successfully against the vicious onslaught of Fascism, colored veterans are finding themselves penalized by economic discrimination, according to a recently completed Urban League study covering fifty-four localities.

Despite the claims of the Veterans Adminisration and the United States Employment Service, nowhere was the Urban League able to find any forthright effort to secure jobs or apprentice training for Negro veterans.

This neglect and indifference are especially marked (as one might expect) in the Southern States, but are also widespread in the North, East and West where certain labor unions and employers seem to be determined to maintain their old "gentlemen's agreement" with regard to the employment of Negroes, regardless of how often they risked their lives on the battlefields for their country.

Sat. 4-13-46

There can be little doubt that these Governmental agencies could get a much fairer deal for the Negro veteran than he is getting if they would use their wide powers and resources in his behalf, but it is equally evident that they will not do so unless tremendous pressure is put upon them.

'Most Disheartening':

VETS DENIED JOBS, LOANS, TRAINING SURVEY INDICATES

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 4-13-46

NEW YORK,—(NNPA)—The National Urban League declared last week, after a study of fifty cities, that the plight of the colored veterans was "most disheartening."

Julius A. Thomas, director of industrial relations for the league, blamed the Veterans Administration and the United States Employment Service for the bad state of affairs and charged them with lack of a comprehensive program.

"The major problems confronting Negro veterans in the majority of cities studied have to do with employment, training and counseling," according to the league. "The movement of Negroes into peace-time employment lags far behind the movement of white veterans."

TRADITIONAL JOBS TO NEGROES

The veterans' employment service of the USES is offering only "traditional Negro jobs," the league asserted. It was unable to find "any well-organized effort to secure on-the-job training or apprenticeship training for Negro veterans in any city."

Only a few colored veterans are being accepted in the building trades in Northern cities and in St. Louis they are excluded altogether, according to the report. The most favorable picture was said to be forty men apprenticed to a colored carpenter's union in Memphis.

"In all but two cities having segregated school systems," the report said, "the training for Negroes was entirely inadequate, the exceptions being Baltimore and Washington. In St. Louis Negro veterans attend classes with high school boys, while in Richmond no training of any type is being given. All separate schools are extremely weak in the training most frequently desired by the veterans."

Sat. 4-13-46

1,763 VETS IN COLLEGE

Ten colored colleges offering vocational and technical education showed a total enrollment of 10,121, of which 1,763 were veterans. Tuskegee Institute reported that more than one-half of the enrollment of 1,613 were veterans. All the schools had large waiting lists.

The league held that the Veterans Administration and the USES employed too few colored persons.

CONDITIONS "DEPLORABLE"

The league asserted that conditions in the USES ranged from "poor to deplorable," since in Tennessee and Louisiana not a single colored person could be found in the employ of that agency.

The league commented that while the problem of loans to all veterans had not been handled satisfactorily, "the general feeling is that most of the cities studied, indicates that loans to Negro veterans are almost out of the question, since in no city, were investigators able to find a veteran who had received a loan for purchase of a home."

The league declared that competent colored persons added to the administrative staffs of the Veterans Administration and the USES Office, the Veterans' employment division of the USES would aid in formulating policies for colored veterans. It urged that training programs available to colored veterans and private schools, colleges and universities be examined with respect to equipment, teachers and curricula.

Vets of Minority Groups Not Receiving Full Benefits of GI Bill, Delegates Find

Afro American
Sat. 4-13-46
Baltimore, Md.

By RICHARD DIER

NEW YORK—That colored veterans and other minority groups are being segregated and offered unequal services in veterans' centers throughout the country, was revealed at a meeting, called to review white caricaturist. A survey by Vincent Malveaux, an ex-GI, under guidance of the American Council, to attempt to learn what is happening to the returning veteran, disclosed that 50 representatives of veterans and social of Federal agencies and gross welfare agencies, among whom negligence. The study covered were Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Wilkie Memorial House and the Hotel Com-

Gross Discrimination in Employment Disclosed in Survey of 50 Cities

Sat. 4-13-46

The meeting, called to review findings of discrimination and inadequate facilities for the service at a men of minority group veterans for general improvement, was attended by more than 50 representatives of veterans and social welfare agencies, among whom

William Mauldin, famous

A survey by Vincent Malveaux, an ex-GI, under guidance of the American Council, to attempt to learn what is happening to the returning veteran, disclosed that 50 representatives of veterans and social of Federal agencies and gross negligence. The study covered

Although 35 per cent of all men entering the service from Tennessee were colored, only four in the Tennessee State were employed by the Veterans Administration. It is charged, while in Louisiana, of 600 persons in the staff of the administration, only four were colored, though induction of colored men in Louisiana were 38 per cent of the total.

21 cities.

Denied Adequate Service

It showed a lack of adequate service for all veterans. In Birmingham, Ala., there was no central community project where either white or colored veterans could go for advice.

Colored vets seeking advice in the Veterans' Administration office are directed to an information desk in the colored USO where the National Council of Negro Women have placed a woman secretary who is untrained for the type of counselling necessary for colored vets.

Phoenix, El Paso and San Antonio have not seen fit to establish any central counselling services for the veteran, and he has to get all his information from the local USES or his draft board.

The Washington, D.C., veterans' center is a place where the veteran goes to be directed to some other agency to have his problem handled. Most Washington veterans speak of it as a place where they are given the "run-around."

Segregation Abounds

Local patterns of discrimination and segregation prevail in centers that service both white and minority vets. Minority veterans must contend with the same treatment in veterans' centers that they receive in other social agencies.

Inadequate and unequal facilities and counselling service exist wherever separate facilities are set up to handle colored, Japanese-Americans and Mexicans.

With few exceptions, community centers do not avail themselves of colored or other minority group counsellors, where the local population break-down would seem to warrant such a program.

In most instances, USES agencies follow the pattern of the local community with respect to segregation and discrimination, with the result that minority group vets are referred, mostly, to menial jobs despite their qualifications.

Not Given Jobs

In many communities, the accepted method of "counselling" job-seeking minority veterans is to advise them to draw unemployment compensation rather than attempt to secure suitable employment for them. This pattern does not confine itself only to the South. Sat 4-13-46

The survey revealed a failure of apprenticeship programs to provide training opportunities for minorities, a well as retraining and rehabilitation.

Instances were cited where apprentice training opportunities for colored include training as porter, truck-helper, copy boy, and lubricating man. Under these circumstances, colored are not making any immediate inroads in the skilled classifications of jobs.

The lack of FEPC legislation has stimulated employer discrimination. Nowhere was there evidence that anything is being done to eliminate or even discourage discrimination by employers. USES officials have shown a decided unwillingness to persuade employers to use colored or other minority group workers.

Housing Major Problem

In housing, minority groups meet continued discrimination and segregation, even in the emergency housing programs particularly planned for veterans and their families.

A decided lack of knowledge on the part of minority communities concerning available facilities was evidenced. Without this knowledge of what the GI is entitled to, minorities are unable to put pressure on local agencies to get services for them.

Speaking at the morning session in the Willkie Building, Mrs. Bethune stated that the National Council of Negro Women is placing all of its machinery at the disposal of all the veterans' groups fighting discrimination.

She praised the representatives attending, pointing out that she was happy to find so many agencies united in a common cause . . . the cause of the returning veteran, which she considers the most important of all at present.

"The administration must be confronted with a plan and program that has roots and teeth, and come directly from the people, to let it know that all the people are entitled to democracy and economic security," she said.

American Legion Hit

George S. Mitchell, secretary, Veterans' Affairs, Southern Regional Council, denounced the American Legion all-colored posts and all other veterans' organizations that exist on a similar basis.

"The United States Office of Education is inadequate and not doing the job it can do," he stated. "Those people in the South who are afraid of a race problem . . . if they try to revert colored veterans to their former level, will find they have a lot of trouble on their hands. The boy just won't take it! Sat 4-13-46

"The white South is no more lenient about keeping colored down than it was before the war . . . it is uninformed, apathetic, and doesn't know what to do."

Formal apprenticeship training is not open to colored vets, he declared. There is a general reluctance on the part of Southern crafts unions and industrial employers to accept vets for job training. Although job training has its advantages, it has its abuses, too, Mr. Mitchell said.

Some Get $12 a Week

"I could point to colored vets getting $12 a week in job training for radio mechanics in the South. That still is no reason for us to discard the whole program. Let's go into it and clean up the abuses on the way."

He labelled the programs of the Veterans' Administration and the Home Service Department of the American Red Cross as being inadequate for the counselling services of veterans.

"Putting colored personnel in administration posts of the government is a cure for giving colored veterans a break. Meantime, there still isn't enough Federal pressure to push this through."

Charles A. Houston, vice-chairman of the American Council, read letters of correspondence between Gen. Omar Bradley of the Veterans' Administration, and Mabel K. Stauffer, executive secretary of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, in which Miss Stauffer had replied to Gen. Bradley's requests for more colored nurses for veterans' hospitals.

She pointed out to Gen. Bradley that colored nurses would not leave their posts in Northern and Western States, despite his consistent SOS calls for help, and travel to segregated hospitals in the Southland.

Bradley Replies

Gen. Bradley answered this letter by saying that only colored facilities were available for colored nurses, and spoke of "sectional conditions" that have to be met.

To which, Miss Stauffer replied that colored nurses cannot be expected to volunteer for veterans' hospitals with discriminatory conditions; and she expressed a hope that the Veterans' Administration would eliminate these discriminatory practices.

Jesse O. Dedmon Jr., secretary of Veterans' Affairs, NAACP, spoke on the legal aspects of veterans' problems. He recommended: that the Veterans' Administration be urged to include qualified colored persons on appeal boards to review pension claims; that more qualified colored adjudicators be integrated into the Veterans' Administration; that qualified colored personnel be integrated at the policy-making level in all Veterans' Administration facilities; and that qualified colored persons be place on Navy Department Review Boards. Sat 4-13-46

At the luncheon session in the Hotel Commodore, young Bill Mauldin, who became famous by bucking the "brass hats" while in the Army, praised the Nisei warriors in combat:

"The Nisei boys have performed a service which I hope other minority groups have seen and appreciated.

"When you talk about colored service men in this war, you can cite case after case of individual heroism and tell stories about mixed units that distinguished themselves. You can produce facts and figures until the cows come home, but the gent who believes he is a member of the master race isn't convinced until you start talking about the Nisei.

"Ram the Nisei story down the throat of the bigot and the superman, and after his ears are flattened, you can start giving him other facts, which while they may not cure him, will give him a small inkling that because his race or religion happens to be in the majority locally, he doesn't own a copyright on human dignity.

Not a Case of Cowardice

"About the Nisei," he added, "they never had a case of cowardice, of malingering . . . practically every man in their outfits wears the Purple Heart with clusters."

A. A. Liveright, executive director, American Council, stated that we cannot have decent veterans' services against a background of discrimination.

"Minority groups are coming back from the war to find they are second class citizens again. The Federal Government is going out of the business of anti-discrimination at the end of the fiscal year.

"There is segregation and discrimination of minority groups on the part of most of the Federal agencies . . . most of these agencies fail to give sufficient thought and consideration to the employment of minority groups in this post-war period." Sat 4-13-46

He cited the discrimination going on in veterans' housing; and also pointed to the lack of proper education of vets to the rights and privileges they are entitled to under the GI Bill of Rights.

Discuss General Plan

During the afternoon session at the Willkie Building again, various representatives of the veterans' groups spoke and considered resolutions to be adopted for a general plan to aid minority group veterans upon their return to civilian life.

It was agreed that there was a need for consolidation of their forces to exert pressure where necessary, to help fight against discrimination and segregation.

A resolution proposed by a representative of the Veterans' League of America was for the repudiation of Rep. Rankin by members of Congress.

Among the organizations attending were:

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, City-Wide Citizens' Committee on Harlem, Mayor's Committee on Unity, National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, NAACP, National Council of Negro Veterans;

National Council for a Permanent FEPC, National Negro College Fund, National Negro Congress, National Urban League, Southern Conference for Human Welfare, Southern Negro Youth Congress, and the Veterans' Committee Against Discrimination.

GI Training Started By Insurance Firm

Chicago Defender Sat. 7-27-1946

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—(ANPA)—The Afro-American Life Insurance Co. announced last week that it is instituting a job-apprenticeship training program for veterans under the GI bill of rights.

The plan provides for veterans getting paid on the job while in training. Courses will be given at headquarters and at branch offices

Representatives of the company headed by President and Mrs. James H. Lewis recently returned from an insurance association convention in New York. The concern is given an A-plus rating in Dunn's insurance reports.

Veterans against Discrimination

New Republic, New York, N.Y.

SIR: Your readers may be interested to know of the special conference on "Minority Veterans' Problems" held in New York July 12, under the auspices of the American Council on Race Relations, and attended by delegates of 40 national organizations. The purpose of the conference was to call national attention to the fact that hundreds of thousands of Negro, Nisei, Jewish, Catholic and other war veterans are being subjected to discrimination in their efforts to realize the job, housing and educational opportunities promised under the GI Bill of Rights and other measures designed to aid the veteran. At the conference reports of discrimination in all parts of the country were presented and vigorous plans laid to combat such anti-democratic actions.

A resolution was presented jointly by five organizations of veterans—the American Veterans' Committee, Catholic War Veterans, Jewish War Veterans, the Veterans' League of America and the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America, calling for a special committee of veterans to lay the facts regarding discrimination before President Truman and to recommend to him "specific administrative and legislative steps to eliminate the problems facing minority veterans."

The conference heard encouraging reports that war veterans in many parts of the country are refusing to return to the attitudes of racial discrimination prevalent in their communities.

Further information can be obtained from the American Council on Race Relations, 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago 1, Illinois. 7-22-46 - Monday

New York City BERNARD HANKIN

Norfolk Va. Pilot
July 25, 1946

Negro Veterans Clinic Sunday

The Education Department of the improved Order Elks of the World is sponsoring a clinic for Negro veterans Sunday at 4 p. m. at the Smith Street USO. Sunday's meeting is the third in a Statewide series endeavoring to inform Negro Veterans of their rights and privileges under the G. I. Bill of Rights and urging them to take advantage of them. Roanoke and Alexandria are the seats of the other two.

Sunday's meeting is the joint project of all the Elk Lodges and Temples of Norfolk and Berkley. C. L. Williams, city editor of the Journal & Guide, is the presiding officer. L. B. Matthews, Sr., representative of Veterans Administration, will talk on "Main Provisions of the G. I. Bill of Rights."

The audience will then break up into five discussion groups with the following persons leading discussions in the following areas: "College Training" by S. B. Churchwell and "Job Training" by R. L. Jackson, both of the Counselling Service of the College of William and Mary; "Norfolk school facilities," by Winston Douglas, principal, Booker Washington High School; "Apprentice Training" by Fred Downing, manager, Veterans Apprentice Training Office; "Housing" by G. C. Price, Jr., of the Norfolk Housing Authority.

Remarks will be made by Joseph F. Simmons, State president of the Elks Order and G. W. C. Brown, State director of education.

F. Patterson Named Retraining Consultant

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 7-27-46

WASHINGTON

Dr. Frederick D. Patterson recently visited Washington to confer with General Erskine, head of the RRA, president of Tuskegee Institute, on reconversion problems of veterans and to discuss ways for providing more assistance to minority groups in securing benefits under the agency's programs.

Alabama has recently been named special consultant to the Retraining and Reemployment Administration, where he will assist with the vocational education, reemployment, rehabilitation, and Community Advisory Centers. 7-7-46

Veterans' Rehabilitation

41m 1946

Negro Vets' Plight Is Disheartening Says Urban League

The Washington Tribune

Washington, D.C. Tue. 4-9-46

(NNPA).—The National Urban League declared last week after a study of fifty cities, that the plight of the colored veterans was "most disheartening." Julius A. Thomas, director of industrial relations for the league, blamed the Veterans Administration and the United States Employment Service for the bad state of affairs and charged them with lack of a comprehensive program.

"The major problems confronting Negro veterans in the majority of cities studied have to do with employment, traning and counseling," according to the league "The movements of Negroes into peacetime employment lags far behind the movement of white veterans."

Training Lax

The veterans' employment service of the USES is offering only "traditional Negro jobs," the league asserted. It was unable to find "any well-organized effort to secure on-the-job training or apprenticeship training for Negro veterans in any city."

Only a few colored veterans are being accepted in the building trades in Northern cities and in St. Louis they are excluded altogether, according to the report. The most favorable picture was said to be forty men apprenticed to a colored carpenter's union in Memphis.

"In all but two cities having segregated school system," the league said, "the training for Negroes was entirely inadequate, the exceptions being Baltimore and Washington. In St. Louis Negro veterans attend classes with high school boys, while in Richmond no training of any type is being given. All separate schools are extremely weak in the training most frequently desired by the veterans."

Ten colored colleges offering vocational and technical education showed a total enrollement of 10,121, of whom 1,763 were reported that more than one-fourth of the enrollement of 1,613 were veterans. All the schools had large waiting lists.

Employ Too Few

The league held that the Veterans Administration the USES employed too few colored persons.

Tue. 4-9-46

"In the Southern cities," it said, "no Negroe were found on the staff of the Veterans Administration except in the Negro colleges which have been designated as rehabilitation and counseling centers."

Although 35 per cent of all men entering the services from Tennessee were colored, only four in the entire State were employed by the Veterans Administration, the league charged while in Louisiana, of 600 persons in the staff of the administration, only four were colored, although induction of colored men from Louisina were 38 per cent of the total.

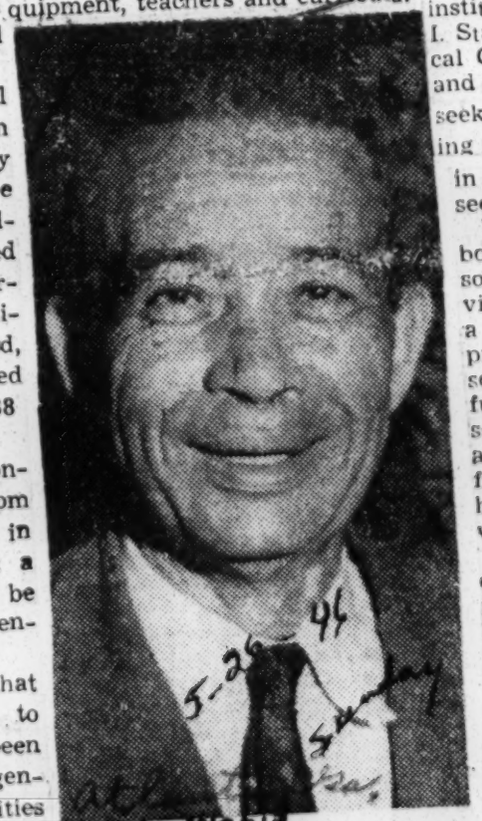
The league asserted that conditions in the USES ranged from "poor to deplorable," since in Tennessee and Louisiana not a single colored person could be found in the employ of that agency.

Tue. 4-9-46

The league commented that while the problem of loans to all veterans had not been handled satisfactorily, "the general feeling in most of the cities studied indicates that loans to Negro veterans are almost out of the question," since in no city were investigators able to find a veteran who had received a loan for purchase of a home.

The league declared that competent colored persons added to the administrative staff of the Veterans Affairs Office, the Veterans employment division of the USES would aid in formulating policies for colored veterans

It is urged that training programs available to colored veterans in public and private schools, colleges and universities be examined with respect to equipment, teachers and curricula.



Daily World. 5-26-46 Sunday

SCHOOLBOY — Julius Caesar Falkener, 65-year-old naval veteran of World Wars I and II, who is enrolled in the Washington H School, Raleigh, N. C. He is taking an academic course under the GI Bill of Rights and plans to enter the real estate business when he graduates. (NNPA - Veterans Administration Photo.)

Veterans Guidance Center Is Awarded To Fisk University

Nashville, Tennessee—A contract for the location at Fisk University of a Veterans Guidance Center, "for the counseling and testing of veterans in institutional and establishment training", has recently been signed by the University and the Veterans Administration in Washington, according to an announcement by Mr. J. M. Nixcon, regional manager of the Veterans Administration facilities in Tennessee, and President Thomas Elsa Jones of Fisk.

6-7-46

Mr. Nixon also made public the appointment of Mr. F. A. Cabell, of Louisville, Kentucky as Chief of the Guidance Center. Mr. Cabell, in an interview, stated that the Center has essentially two advisement functions: that of counseling of veterans taking institutional training; and the guidance of veterans into a suitable establishment or on-the-job training program. He further stated that while much of the Center's work will be concerned with the advisement of veterans in such Nashville institutions as the Tennesee A. & I. State College, the Meharry Medical College, the Pearl High School, and Fisk University, it will also seek to make its on-the-job training services available to all veterans in Nashville and Central Tennessee area.

Nashville Tenn.

When Mr. Cabell was asked about the employment of other personnel who would aid in this advisement program, he stated that a careful study is being made of present and probable future personnel needs of the Center. He further stated that "along with this study of our personnel needs, we are carefully considering the qualifications of several persons who have made applications for jobs with us."

6-7-46

The contract provides for the location of the Center in the ground floor rooms of the Social Science building on the Fisk Campus, where the Center will have access to the extensive occupational studies carried on by the University and to the abundant social science facilities there. The rooms have already been prepared for occupancy. The contract also calls for the appointment, by the University, of appraisers, psychometrists, and a clerk typist, who will serve the Veterans Administration in the Center.

Mr. Cabell, a recently discharged veteran of four years in the Navy, received his A. B. degree from Fisk, and holds a Master's degree in educational psychology from Indiana State Teachers College at Terre Haute. Miss Fannie Mai Ross, of Nashville, has been appointed Mr. Cabell's secretary. She is a graduate of Tennessee A. & I. State College.

Report Shows Negro GIs More Optimistic

Tri 6-7-46

By LOUIS LAUTIER
For the NNPA News Service

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Despite doubts as to whether World War 2 was their affair and whether the United States was fighting to give everybody a fair chance for a decent living, colored soldiers were more optimistic than whites about their chances for jobs after the war, according to a study made by the Research Branch Information and Education Division, Army Service Forces.

About 13,000 soldiers represent ing various arms and services and constituting a cross section of white and colored enlisted men in the continental United States were polled on the question:

"Do you think that after the war soldiers will find it easier or harder to get jobs in your outfit before the war?"

A minority of soldiers in both groups expressed greater faith in the future, but colored soldiers added that the greater opportunities envisaged would not come as an automatic consequence of the war.

Of the soldiers polled, 87 per cent of the colored and 58 per cent of the whites said it would be harder to get jobs, 31 per cent of the colored and 19 per cent of the whites thought the situation would be about the same, 28 per cent of the whites thought it would be easier, and 4 per cent of the colored and 12 per cent of the whites believed it would be easier, and 4 per cent of the colored and 11 per cent were undecided.

The same cross section of white and colored enlisted men were asked the question: "Do you think your affair is as much as anybody else's?"

Of the colored soldiers, 21 per cent answered the question in the affirmative, 66 per cent in the negative, and 13 per cent were undecided. Of the white soldiers, 11 per cent replied in the affirmative, and 89 per cent were undecided.

More colored enlisted men than white enlisted men had doubts as to whether the United States was fighting to give everybody a fair chance for a decent living. Sixteen per cent of the colored soldiers as to 11 per cent of the whites thought it was not, while 66 per cent of the whites believed it Dr. Patterson will submit recommendations on policy functions in the colored and 81 per cent of the whites retraining and vocational education, reemployment, rehabilitation and community advisory centers. Colored troops voted strongly for their camps for their conferred last week with Gen. Erskine and RAA branch heads on problems of Negro reconversion veterans and others whose lives have been disrupted by war.

HEAD OF TUSKEGEE TRAINING ADVISER

WASHINGTON, July 30 — (AP) — The appointment of Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, as special consultant to the Retraining and Reemployment Administration was announced today by Maj. Gen. Graves B. Erskine, director.

Strong Plea for Veterans Being Made by Radio Writer, Former AAF Sergeant

Afro-American

Cross-Country Trips, Experiences With Wounded Make Young White Liberal Cha mpion of Rights

By RICHARD R. DIER
AFRO Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK.—"Colored soldiers got a lousy deal in this war; they got shoved and kicked around," declared Millard Lampell, white, famous radio writer and author, in an exclusive AFRO interview this week. 6-8-46

A former Army Air Forces sergeant, the 26-year-old jim-crow fighter is gradually emerging as the veterans' foremost champion for democracy and equal rights, making his voice heard through motion pictures, the radio and Town Hall meetings.

Lived With Wounded Heroes

Lampell met Sgt. Ben Kuroki, the Japanese war hero, and Lt. Frederick Ashboro of the 333rd Field Artillery Unit in an Army hospital in Spokane, where both were convalescing from combat wounds, Ashboro having had his leg shot off. Baltimore

"I lived with them in the hospital, together with about 30 other white and colored GI's," stated Lampell. "We didn't talk about the racial problem, but about why a guy fights and what he expects to get out of it. N.Y.

"The conclusion we reached, even a white technical sergeant from Alabama, was that prejudice was like the camouflage used in artillery outfits — that usually, when a guy blew his top about colored people and Jews, he was using it to camouflage something else."

Insecurity Basis of Action

Repeated discussions, he added, revealed "that the basis of prejudice is insecurity," and that those having too much fear losing it, while others having too little fear not getting more.

Henceforth, they agreed that the best way to prevent prejudice from spreading among all veterans was to make them understand that the insecurity from which it springs is a common insecurity and that the solution is a common one. 6-8-46

Against JC Vet Posts

Definitely against jim-crow posts in veteran organizations, the former sergeant says:

"I don't think we will solve any problem by retreat. However, in the South, colored veterans have no alternative except to join all-colored posts—and it is better than belonging to none at all."

He himself has joined the Duncan-Paris Post of the American legion, a unit open to members of all races and whose executive board has a Japanese and a colored member. Baltimore

His Statement on GI Needs

At a Town Hall meeting held

MILLARD LAMPELL

in January on "What Does the Returning GI Expect at Home?" Lampell's hard-hitting statement of GI needs drew the highest mail in Town Hall history—over 6,000 letters—and was reprinted dozens of times in papers from New York to Texas and in national magazines. Maryland

"We paid good years out of our lives fighting a war that hits us because we didn't understand that when men lose freedom anywhere in the world, sooner or later it will reach us," he asserted.

"We expect a freedom that does not depend on the shape of a nose, a different slant of the eyes or the sound of a name.

Flyers, Artillerymen Lauded

"Any GI who flew bombing missions with 99th Pursuit Squadron pilots flying cover will gladly tell you what I mean. 6-8-46

"Any man who fought alongside Americans in Italy or the 333rd the 442nd Battalion of Japanese-Field Artillery in Normandy will be glad to set you straight on the equality of man."

Warning against threats of fascism in America, he said that "there is a tendency to brush the Fascist off and walk away and say, 'Well, let's forget it.' That's what they said about a character named Hitler."

Later, at another Town Hall meeting, he lambasted a speaker who had denied that the Army practiced segregation throughout the war, saying that Tan Yanks not only lived and played separately but that they were restricted generally to service units.

Taught by Masses

Born in Paterson, N.J., Lampell had learned America from the bottom up by the time he was 16, crossing the nation with an $8 guitar, singing his way through lumber camps, grange meetings and migratory workers' camps.

After a brief stay in West Virginia mining towns and another tour with Woody Guthrie, balladeer, and Pete Seeger, Lampell came to New York in 1942 where he soon switched to radio writing, handling such shows as "Calvacade of America" and CBS's "Green Valley," in which he fought discrimination and the black market. Baltimore

During his Army service, which began in 1943, his most important assignment was the writing of all official radio shows concerned with returned veterans and their problems, touring Army hospitals, convalescent centers and aid stations living with the wounded as a patient. N.Y.

"She is not a bacteriologist yet but her assignment . . . affords her every opportunity of becoming one," was part of the caption on this picture of a WAC taking a colony count in a water analysis laboratory. But men and women veterans particularly Negroes, find their army training and experience actually counts for almost nothing when they start job-hunting.

Woman Vet Faces Civilian Life

The Worker

By an ex-WAC

JUST about a year ago I was working in an Information-Education Office of the Army. Part of the work of this Office was to prepare the GIs and WACs for return to civilian life. We offered much information on job and school prospects. We had rows of files and stacks of bulletins to aid us in this work. I shudder to think of the inaccurateness and sheer ballyhoo of most of the information, which that Office of the Army gave out.

Here are examples of the most glaring errors made:

Due to the reconversion plans of industry, there would be plenty of jobs available at a high rate of pay. In most cases army experience would be seriously evaluated by employers. With the aid of the GI Bill any veteran could take out a loan, enter into a small business and be set for life as his (!) own boss. Also almost any GI could have from one to four years of free education under the provisions of the GI Bill.

Since my discharge a few months ago, I have had to step down from Army propaganda to the realites of civilian life.

I have found, of course, no full reconversion of industry. The well of jobs is quickly running dry. Already there are four million unemployed—half of whom are veterans. The average wage runs about $30 a week—not a high rate of pay even for a single person. The constant rise in the cost of living, the weakness in the functioning of the OPA which keeps boosting prices, the fact that the veteran would have no home of his or her own to return to—this information the Army neglected to transmit. Sun. 5-26-46

It is difficult for a man veteran to find suitable work today, and he is bitter that his army training is completely ignored. A woman veteran looking for a job on her own or through USES finds the disillusionment even more complete. Once again she finds the doors of industry virtually closed in her face. And as to the problems that a Negro woman veteran faces, she is practically frozen out of the employment market completely—except for a return to such jobs as domestic work, etc.

In general the lack of homes is felt equally by all veterans. But here again it is even more of a problem for our Negro vets, who from the outset are limited to specific dwelling areas — areas which have always suffered fiercely from overcrowding. It is also an additional concern for the single woman veteran. Many single women vets have been confronted with an open reluctance on the part of the landlords to rent them a room or apartment.

It is interesting to note, though, what happeend when the army began its drive for re-enlistments. As this campaign developed the Army began to "reveal" some of the true problems facing veterans. For three or four years their normal family life was disrupted. The women who remained home maintained some semblance of a home, and even in some cases began to raise families. But for the women veteran—to day is her opportunity for home, children, a stable family life. Is this to be disrupted again by another war—a war for imperialist expansion?

The danger of another war strikes hard at the hopes of women to alleviate temporarily the problems of women in industry, as well as the fight to preserve OPA, for housing and for peace.

Sun. 5-26-46

SIX TRAINING OFFICERS NAMED FOR NEGRO VETS

PASS-A-GRILLE, Sept. 6. — (AP) — Six Negro training officers have been assigned by the Veterans' Administration to Negro educational institutions located at Tallahassee, St. Augustine and Daytona Beach, Charles E. McCarthy, of Jacksonville, VA regional manager, announced here today.

McCarthy, who is now at Pass-a-Grille taking preliminary steps to activate the new Jacksonville regional office, about Oct. 1, announced the following assignments of training officers to Negro schools:

Alvie A. Benton, Noah B. Gaines and Alonso T. Steptens, Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach; Robert H. Saunders, Normal and Industrial College, St. Augustine; Caleb J. Paddyfote and Charles H. Stebbins, Agriculture and Mechanical College, Tallahassee.

"One of the most important policies of the Veterans' Administration provides for equal service to all veterans without regard to race, creed or national origin," McCarthy said. "The VA makes every effort to give all veterans equal service."

The training officers will assist Negro veterans at the educational institutions in handling both academic and personal problems.

41m 1946
HOUSTON, TEX.
PRESS
Circ. D. 72,067
JAN 2 1946

Housing Shortage Denies Education to Many Vets

By Scripps-Howard Newspapers

A campus housing shortage has denied thousands of ex-servicemen an education in the schools of their first choice, a survey of 43 universities by Scripps-Howard Newspapers reveals.

The situation is critical today. It will be worse by February. And by September, all predictions are that university enrollment will have reached an all-time high.

Residential housing is the major problem. The average university can crowd students and teachers together in the classroom. They are willing to work overtime to compensate for the teacher shortage. But they can't find a place for students to live.

A few frankly despair. Dr. Pat Neff, president of Baylor University at Waco, said:

"Baylor has lost hundreds of veterans due to the critical housing shortage."

Others are grimly determined. Dr. Hugh M. Milton, president of New Mexico A. and M. College, insists:

"No veteran has been turned away from my school, and won't as long as I am here."

Everywhere, colleges call for more housing.

Carnegie Tech. (Pittsburgh, Pa.)—Has already turned away veterans. Official don't know how many. Carnegie never accepted all who applied, even in prewar days.

Pittsburgh U.—Insists on a personal interview with all students Dean Theodore Biddle says he and his assistants have discouraged "about half" of 5000 from enrolling. Majority were veterans "who did not have the proper qualifications."

Duquesne U.—Is taking all veterans "who can meet entrance requirements."

Penn State—Accepts only veterans returning to school from military service. Every available room on the campus and in town has been taken.

Stanford U.—Reports 1400 veterans enrolled for the winter quarter and "housing next to impossible to find." Veterans Co-ordinator Robert S. Raven says "We would be shirking our duty not to acquaint veterans with this situation."

San Jose Teachers College—Reports veterans sleeping on cots in dormitories. Dr. Paul Pittman, dean of men, says San Jose "is making out."

California U.—Reports a "handful of cases" where veterans have withdrawn because of housing troubles, but has arranged for students to occupy units at two nearby Federal housing projects, an official declared.

St. Mary's U.—Has turned away veterans because the Navy still occupies part of the campus.

Alabama U.—Housing major problem. "There is absolutely no more housing of any kind available and I have no idea how many students have been turned away," Dean Ralph Adams reports.

Alabama Polytechnic (Auburn)—Veterans' enrollment up 300 per cent "and would have gone much higher had we been able to accept the qualified men and women who applied to us," President L. N. Duncan reports.

Tuskegee Institute—Negro veterans swamping the school. Tuskegee utilized facilities left by the Air Corps, but has no more room.

Evansville U.—Record enrollment anticipated. Gymnasium to be converted into classrooms.

Rice U.—Will accept 400 more students before closing.

Columbia U.—Has closed College of Fine Arts for February term, but still taking applications for September. All dormitory space gone. University operates a placement bureau, but veterans are told "it is a waste of time" to put their names on the list.

New York U.—Guarantees to take all ex-N. Y. U. veterans. Others told to go back where they came from. Maintains a housing bureau but admits it is "pretty hopeless."

Texas Christian U.—Reports two men's dormitories filled to capacity. None rejected yet, but students must find their own living quarters, which is virtually impossible. Hopes to build own dormitories.

Brooklyn College—Has refused all civilian enrollments for past month. No housing available.

Butler U. (Indianapolis)—Housing still available for single veterans, but married men "find it increasingly difficult" to find lodging.

Depauw U. (Greencastle, Ind.)—Is converting Quonset huts, dormitories and fraternity houses into dwellings for married veterans.

Purdue U. — Housing critical. Lodging not guaranteed. Married veterans finding it impossible to obtain homes.

Texas U.—Has not yet reached the saturation point, and officials complain of government red-tape in relieving the housing shortage. Officials say veterans "can find a seat in the classroom if he has a place to live." Release of dormitories by the Navy has helped some.

Texas A. and M.—Reports record enrollment. Two dormitories converted into two-room apartments, and 15 old houses into two and three-room apartments, for married veterans. Has twice as many applicants as rooms.

Houston U.—Has installed 300 trailer houses. The school wants to lease the idle Hughes Tool Aircraft Strut Division from the government, to use as a dormitory, but claims the government's price "is way out of our class."

Cincinnati U.—Has leased a private mansion as a veterans' dormitory, and is looking for others.

Startling Differences In Administration

Houston, Texas Center Given As Model For South

Sat 3-10-46

CHICAGO—(ANP)— An investigation of veterans' information centers in key cities of the United States reveals startling differences in service and administration, it was reported here last week by Vincent Malveaux, conductor of a survey for the American Council on Race Relations.

Malveaux, former staff sergeant with the army in the European theatre of operations, visited New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Birmingham, Houston, St. Paul and Minneapolis, on his tour of inquiry. In New York City, he found the "ideal one-stop" center to handle the needs of veterans.

At this bureau advice concerning education is given by two workers on loan from the board of education. They are at the center on a full-time schedule. Counsellors on job opportunities have a report form to be filled out by the veteran. Concerning his experience with a business agency, the report asks questions, such as: "Did you get the information or help you wanted? If not, why not?

ONE COUNSELLOR

At the Veterans' Information and Advisory center in Philadelphia Malveaux found all colored veterans being directed to one Negro counsellor described as a social worker. White veterans here were directed to white counsellors, specialists in specific types of problems, but the Negro counsellor was expected to handle all types of problems, it was reported. When he asked some assistance in handling the heavy load assigned to him, little interest was shown by his superior, he said.

The center is aware of handicaps faced by the Negro veteran seeking employment in Philadelphia, Malveaux declares, but notes that no one seems to have the initiative and courage to setup a program that might help him to overcome some of his obstacles.

Investigation of the Veterans' Information center in Chicago revealed no discrimination in the matter of interviews. Although it acts as a referral agency the center does attempt to give veterans complete answers to questions Malveaux found. No colored counsellor has been appointed, but the director stated the issue had not been raised, and that he was willing to discuss it with Negro community leaders. An inquiry among these leaders disclosed that many of them were unaware of the existence of the Veterans Community Information and Advisory center, according to Malveaux.

JOB OPTIMISM

Horace Jordan, asistance industrial secretary of the Chicago Urban league, was found to be optimistic concerning employment opportunties for veterans. He declared he had found jobs for veterans in firms that had been most reluctant to hire Negroes when first approached.

John S. Sloan, contact agent for the Chicago Urban league's veterans program, reported he was experiencing difficulty in finding apprentice training opportunities for colored veterans. Union agreements also often exclude the Negro vet, Sloan said.

NO CENTRAL CENTER

Birmingham has no central community center for either white or colored veterans. The chamber of commerce stated it had plans to start a job placement program for colored veterans, but Negro leaders declared they had not been invited to participate. Negro veterans seeking community advice in the Veterans' administration sub-regional office are usually directed to an information desk in the colored USO, where a secretary, untrained for the work, is expected to give detailed information.

The Houston Veterans' Information and Advisory center is one that might be used as a model for other southern cities, according to Malveaux. Colored and white veterans wait in the same line, and sit together while waiting for an interview. Center officials expressed the opinion to Malveaux that white veterans returning to Houston were more open-minded than their neighbors. In contrast to conditions in the Veterans' office, the USES was found to apply racial segregation and to advise colored applicants to "get unemployment compensation." Negroes who apply for apprentice training are told that openings have been filled

Former Wac Lieutenant Flays GI Bill Of Rights

Sat 4-27-46

NEW YORK — (NNPA) — The GI bill of rights is not worth two cents in the south, Miss Catherine Godfrey, of Alabama former Wac lieutenant, told the National Organizing Committee of the United Veterans for Equality last week.

"No bank (in the south) will lend a Negro vet money to buy his own farm and thus escape the vicious sharecropping system," Miss Godfrey said.

2-16-46

Speaking to a group of white and colored veterans that met to organize a national, interracial, nonpartisian organization ,the former Wac officer scored the Jim Crow educational provisions of the GI bill stating that it was impossible for colored veterans to get an education under the law in a democratic manner.

Bertram Alves, of New York, who was elected temporary chairman of the organization, revealed that its objective is "to fight for full democracy and progress—the principles we and our buddies suffered, bled and died for."

2-16-46

Sy Oliver, well known arranger and composer, is a member of the committee as well as Ben Kuroki, Japanese-American winner of the Distinguished Flying Cross.

The committee announced plans for a nation-wide conference of veterans to be held in Chicago March 16-17, when the organization will be launched.

30,000 Veterans Out Of Jobs In North Carolina

Sat 3-16-46

RALEIGH, N. C.—Following a statement today by Col A. L. Fletcher, state Unemployment Compensation Commission director, that there are now "between 25,000 and 30,000" unemployed World War II veterans in North Carolina, Fred S. Sloan, program leader of the North Carolina State College Extension service, declared that there are "many homes and jobs available on farms in all sections of the state."

Indicating that there has been an increasing tendency toward farm tenancy and share-cropping as opposed to day labor in recent years, Sloan said that established farmers throughout the state are anxious to make share contracts for this year's crops and in many instances are outfitted to furnish housing and implements to families seeking a start in the business of farming.

Veterans or others, with or without farming experience, who "would like a shot at farming" can get through information about prospects either for partnerships on established farms or independent operation from county agents, the program leader said.

FIELD WIDE OPEN

"The field is wide open," Sloan declared, "and it now appears that many good farming opportunities are going begging all over the state. Some farmers will make contracts for sharing crops this year as late as May, but better arrangements can be made and chances of success are better if farm plans can be mapped earlier. Farmers, especially in areas producing perishable crops, still are worried by prospects that labor may be insufficient to handle desired acreages of some crops."

Director Fletcher's statement today.

Frank Broadway, director of the State Department of Industrial Relations, said March payments in the populous counties, it was announced today.

Sat 4-27-46

Director Fletcher's statement totaling that 5,000 checks, $100,000 are passed out weekly by his office to unemployed veterans.

Negro Vets Numerous

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 27—(AP)—Negro veterans compose approximately 40 per cent of ex-servicemen readjustment allowances in Alabama's three counties were, as follows: Jefferson—27,506, including 5,837 or 21.2 per cent Negro veterans; Mobile—7,515, with 3,506 or 46.7 per cent Negroes; Montgomery—6,317, with 3,526 or 55.8 per cent Negroes.

Job Referrals Unfair:

Inequities in Veterans Services Hit by Survey

Pittsburg Courier
Pittsburg, Pa

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PHILADELPHIA HAS COUNSELLOR Sat 3-16-46

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OFFERED PORTERS JOBS

In the twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, the USES office is offering colored veterans jobs as porters or window washers. In the Veterans' Information centers in both cities, a total of nineteen counsellors and clerks are employed, none of them Negroes, although qualified Negroes are said to have applied.

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LAG IN JOBS FOUND BY NEGRO VETERANS

Chicago Defender
Tues 4-2-46

National Urban League Says the VA and USES Lack a Comprehensive Program

The National Urban League declared yesterday, after a study of fifty cities, that the plight of the Negro veterans was "most disheartening." Julius A. Thomas director of industrial relations for the league, blamed the Veterans Administration and the United States Employment Service for the bad state of affairs and charged them with lack of a comprehensive program.

"The major problems confronting Negro veterans in the majority of cities studied have to do with employment, training and counseling," according to the league, whose headquarters are in 1133 Broadway. "The movement of Negroes into peacetime employment lags far behind the movement of white veterans."

The veterans' employment service of the USES is offering only "traditional Negro jobs," the league asserted. It was unable to find "any well-organized effort to secure on-the-job training or apprenticeship training for Negro veterans in any city."

Jobs in Building Trades

Only a few Negro veterans are being accepted in the building trades in Northern cities and in St. Louis they are excluded altogether, according to the report. The most favorable picture was said to be forty men apprenticed to a Negro carpenter's union in Memphis.

"In all but two cities having segregated school systems," the league said, "the training for Negroes was entirely inadequate, the exceptions being Baltimore and Washington. In St. Louis Negro veterans attend classes with high-school boys, while in Richmond no training of any type is being given. All separate schools are extremely weak in the training most frequently desired by the veterans."

Ten Negro collegs offering vocational and technical education showed a total enrollment of 10,121, of whom 1,763 were veterans. Tuskegee Institute in Alabama reported that more than one-fourth of the enrollment of 1,613 was veterans. All the schools had large waiting lists.

Limited Employment

The league held that the Veterans Administration and the USES employed too few Negroes.

"In the Southern cities," it said "no Negroes were found on the staff of the Veterans Administration except in th eNegro colleges which have been designated as rehabilitatio and counseling centers." Tues 4-2-46

Although 35 per cent of all men entering the service from Tennessee were Negroes, only four in the entire State were employed by the Veterans Administration, the league charged, while in Louisiana of 600 persons in the staff of the administration, only four were Negroes, although Negro inductions from Louisiana were 38 per cent of the total. The league asserted that conditions in the USES ranged from "poor to deplorable," since in Tennessee and Louisiana not a single Negro could be found in the employ of that agency.

The league commented that while the problem of loans to all veterans had not been handled satisfactorily, "the general feeling in most of the cities studied indicate that loans to Negro veterans are almost out of the question," since in no city were investigators able to find a veteran who had received a loan for purchase of a home.

The league declared that competent Negroes added to the administrative staffs of the Veterans Affairs Office, the Veterans Administration and the veterans employment division of the USES would aid in formulating policies for Negro veterans. It urged that training programs available to Negro veterans in public and private schools, colleges and universities be examined with respect to equipment, teachers and curricula.

FREE LEGAL SERVICE

Afro American Baltimore

More than $723,000 was saved or recovered for veterans and their dependents last year by VA attorneys providing free legal service in guardianship cases of mentally incompetent or deceased veterans. Sat 5-4-46 Md.

VA GUIDANCE OFFICE CREATED FOR NEGROES

Negro College at Durham Offers Counseling Program for Negro Veterans

Durham, Sept. 9.—James T. Taylor, acting chief of the United States Veterans Administration Guidance Center on the North Carolina College Campus, is keenly interested in seeing that Negro veterans in Durham and throughout North Carolina will take advantage of centers of this type. This is the simplest way for the young Negro veteran to keep abreast with the many benefits coming to men who fought in World War II, he stated.

Taylor said in a recent interview that "The GI Bill of Rights offers Negro Veterans the best opportunity that the Negro has ever had to improve his educational and economic status. This service to Negro veterans will be helping to raise the economic and social level of the entire race."

Although the office on the local campus concerns itself mainly with educational benefits, the acting chief invites veterans to bring to him problems of any kind and he or some member of his staff will provide the necessary information and advice.

Negro Vets In South Denied Aid Of GI Benefit Program

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—Negro veterans throughout the country, and predominantly in the South, are not getting the benefits to which they are entitled, due principally to their lack of knowledge as to how to go about getting such benefits.

As a result, Negro veterans are being denied millions of dollars, and losing services which have been established under the GI Bill of Rights and the Selective Service Act of 1940. Sat 2-23-46

On a basis of approximately 50 per cent returns on some 106 Negro colleges and secondary schools surveyed by the Veterans' Administration covering housing conditions, matriculation attitudinal integration, community support, and financial problems of Negro veterans, the general consensus is that Negro veterans are not getting counseling and contact services, and are, therefore, losing out on opportunities and benefits which rightly are theirs.

Particularly in the South, these reports assert, Negro contact points have been set up in white schools and Negro veterans are reluctant about going to such places which traditionally have been known to not accord them courteous consideration and treatment.

Another factor cited in the situation is a carry-over from the previous administration of the VA which did not establish services for Negroes in the South. As a result Negroes had not expected such services under the new VA administration headed by Gen. Omar N. Bradley.

Finally, it has been pointed out that Negro organizations in the South who have had the opportunity to secure official information and pass it out to Negro veterans have not done so, due mainly to general lethargy and unconcern.

Informed sources within the Veterans' Administration state the whole matter of benefits to Negro veterans is now under advisement, and that the administration expects to move in on contributing factors in the problem at an early date.

Regarding the extent to which Negro veterans are resuming and seeking educational benefits under the GI Bill, the schools, generally, plead insufficient facilities.

On the other hand, the veterans themselves, charge the schools with being unfavorable toward Negro veterans, because of the additional administrative responsibility which their admission to the school will normally entail.

There is a real possibility that the VA will provide information and contact service to Negro veterans through Negro schools in large urban centers. There is, moreover, the possibility that Negroes will be placed in established veterans offices in the various communities, contact services may also be placed in Negro centers. Whatever the solution, it is known that the problem is causing VA a good deal of concern, and steps will be taken shortly.

Albright Named Assistant To Gen. Bradley

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—As executive assistant to General Omar N. Bradley, administrator of veterans' affairs, Joseph F. Albright will be expected to iron out the injustices, prejudices and discriminations practiced against colored veterans in the Veterans' Administration.

Such practices have been followed in the agency ever since it was first organized as the Veterans' Bureau shortly after World War I with Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines at its head.

Albright's appointment to the position was announced officially last Friday. Ever since his appointment as administrator of veterans' affairs, Gen. Bradley had been urged to appoint a qualified colored man to a position to advise him on matters of policy affecting colored veterans.

JOHNSON UNWILLING

Col. Campbell C. Johnson, executive assistant to Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of the Selective Service system, could have had the job, if he had wanted it. But Col. Johnson was unwilling to accept it so long as the Veterans' Administration was definitely committed to a policy of race segregation in veterans' facilities.

Albright served during the war as a master sergeant in the Army's special services division and has since been employed as liaison representative. His new title is "special assistant to the administrator."

Blind vet flies East for Seeing-Eye dog

Pittsburgh Courier

Taking to the airways for the first time, a Seeing-Eye dog, accompanied by his wife, Sallie, ex-Army private Wilson White, 30, holder of the Purple Heart and Bronze Star with one cluster, left Los Angeles Monday for Morristown, N. J., where he will receive six weeks training at the Seeing-Eye Institute. After complete indoctrination and adjustment to his new friend, White and his four-legged guide will return by air to Los Angeles. Sat 6-8-46

Along with the Veterans Administration's efforts to help him resume his pre-war normal routine of life, White, who was blinded when a Nazi-planted landmine exploded in his face near Pisa in Italy, early last year, is determined not to let his handicap interfere with his future schooling. In September, he plans to attend Braille classes, learn typing and study the intricacies of small business management.

Prior to entering the Army, he was a construction worker at Richmond, Va. He was discharged last August from the Old Farm Convalescent Hospital in Avon, Connecticut.

Double-Dealing in Veterans Bureau

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

For nearly a year, it is now apparent, there has been a policy of hocus-pocus in the Veterans Administration. Negroes, because of their experience after World War I, were, and have been, sensitive as to what might happen to their veterans of the war which ended a year ago. They knew that the veterans of Warld War I had been the victims of an evil policy of segregation and inferior service; that the Negro soldiers in the latest war had suffered from the same wicked policy and that unless a change were effected, the interests of our newest crop of veterans would be sacrificed upon the altar of jim crow. That is why, as soon as the announcement of the appointment of General Omar Bradley as Veterans Administrator was made, and even before, Negroes set about to try to persuade the new administration to effect policy changes which would protect the Negro veteran. On several occasions, General Bradley has indicated his desire to do what is right and just. But none of General Bradley's good intentions has borne fruit. Instead, Negroes have had the experience of listening to General Bradley saying one thing and witnessing his subordinates put into effect a contrary policy, identical with that which prevailed after World War I. As a result, the Negro veteran has suffered and is still suffering. 5-18-46

A recent National Urban League report lists eight major categories in which the Negro veteran is being short-changed. They are:

1. Employment.
2. Machinery for assisting Negro veterans in their search for employment.
3. Vocational training. 5-18-46
4. On-the-job training and apprenticeship opportunities.
5. Use of Negro veterans and workers in the appointment of personnel to assist veterans with their adjustment problems, particularly in the Southern States.
6. Failure to use Negro personnel by the Veterans Employment Service in its counseling and job-finding program, particularly in the South. Sat.
7. Difficulty of obtaining loans for business and other purposes under the GI Bill.
8. Lack of information regarding opportunities in training, employment and business.

In view of the above, and more, which most Negroes could foresee, Negroes generally were heartened when it was noised about that General Bradley intended to ask Col. Campbell Johnson of the Selective Service System to come into the Veterans Administration to advise him on matters concerning Negro veterans. Colonel Johnson had won the confidence of Negroes by his exemplary service in Selective Service with General Hershey and it was felt that a man of his calibre, given a like position in the Veterans Administration, could perform a notable and effective job for the Negro veteran. From week to week, the Negro public expected an announcement to the effect that Colonel Johnson had been offered and had accepted, or rejected, the position. It knew that things were going wrong within the Veterans Administration, but it persisted in the hope that Colonel Johnson would be placed on the job and straighten things out.

It is now learned that Colonel Johnson has never been offered the job. The Negro press and the Negro public have simply been led to believe that Colonel Johnson was offered the job. It is also learned that there are certain forces in the Veterans Administration, not General Bradley, who do not want Colonel Johnson. Early in the autumn of 1944, Colonel Johnson was approached in regard to an appointment in the Veterans Administration by persons not connected with it. He expressed a willingness to be transferred because of the larger opportunity the Veterans Administration seemed to offer for service to more than a million Negro veterans and their dependents. No definite offer was made to Colonel Johnson, nor did the Veterans Administration request his transfer which could have been effected at that time.

After the death of President Roosevelt and the retirement of General Hines, Colonel Johnson was approached again by persons not connected with the Veterans Administration. Colonel Johnson again expressed a willingness to undertake the responsibility of guiding the policy of the Veterans Administration with reference to Negro veterans, provided there was clarification as to the authority vested in the position.

In the autumn of 1945, General Bradley called General Hershey and asked him about Colonel Johnson's availibility. General Hershey stated that Colonel Johnson still was needed by Selective Service, but, later, at General Bradley's request, Colonel Johnson attended a conference in General Bradley's office which lasted nearly two hours. Joseph Albright and a Colonel McDonald also were present. 5-18-46

Colonel Johnson told General Bradley candidly that he did not want a job with him unless the previously announced statement of policy with reference to the treatment of Negro veterans was repudiated. That statement provided that the Veterans Administration would conform to local community racial attitudes.

General Bradley assured Colonel Johnson that he had never made such a statement and asked Mr. Albright to prepare a statement in keeping with suggestions Colonel Johnson made. Colonel Johnson prepared the statement which General Bradley released, except for the last paragraph, without changing a word or punctuation mark.

In spite of this new satement of policy, however, officials in the Veterans Administration continued to repeat the old statement about the Administration conforming to local community racial patterns. Sat. 5-18-46

Since the conference in the fall of 1945, Colonel Johnson has not heard from General Bradley.

However, the White House twice has shown interest. The first time, Colonel Johnson stated that he did not want the position as a result of White House pressure because he thought that would prevent him from doing an acceptable job. The second time, Colonel Johnson informed the White House representative that it would be all right with him to take the matter up with the Veterans Administration with the understanding that a definite offer should be made to him which would include that most essential factor of the type of responsibility and authority which he would have regarding recommendations on matters of policy. The White House representative later called Colonel Johnson to inform him that he had talked with an official of the Veterans Administration and had met very cold reaction. General Bradley was not the official.

During all this time, Colonel Johnson has prudently remained quiet. He has consistently declined to discuss the matter.

Persons close to the situation believe that the "muscle men" in the Veterans Administration are not keen on the appointment of a Negro policy official. It appears that the Administration has been using Colonel Johnson to keep pressure off the agency under the continually implied, but false, promise that he was going to be appointed.

According to the latest available information, it is the desire of the anti-Negro "machine" in General Bradley's office, to promote a Negro now in a subordinate position in the office, to the position of contact man with Negroes, but not to the level of policy-making.

Before that is done, Negroes should hasten to make it clear to General Bradley and the White House that they are interested in the appointment of a competent Negro to a policy-making position on General Bradley's personal staff where he reports ONLY to General Bradley.

The situation in the Veterans Bureau represents an immediate challenge to all Negro organizations and to all Negro leadership. The "inside" clique in the Veterans Administration has been kidding Negro organizations and the Negro press. It is time to call its hand and to let General Bradley know that these connivers are making a figure-head out of him where the welfare of Negro veterans is concerned.

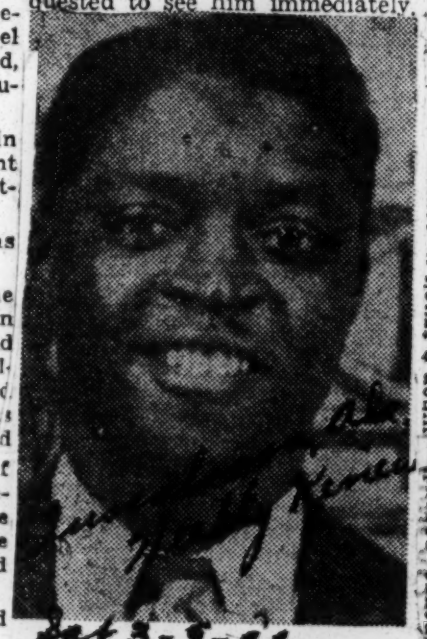
Veterans Coordinator Appointed

Tuscaloosa Weekly Tuscaloosa

Last Friday Tuscaloosa County became the first in the State of Alabama to employ a Negro Coordinator for Veterans On The Job Training Program under the G. I. Bill of Rights. Charley D. Wilkinson, a native of this community and a recently returned veteran started to work this week. Mr. Wilkinson, who is at present employed as an instructor of the Industrial High School will supervise the training of all Negro ex-service men receiving training under the provisions of this law. At present there are several veterans already enrolled in various business firms and shops both white and colored. In order to secure the training under this law, a veteran must be employed by a firm or shop that is approved by the government. 5-3-46

The employer pays an apprentice salary and the government provides additional substience fund of $65 or $90 depending upon the man's marital status. So many hours each week must be used for actual study under the direct supervision of the coordinator. In cases of farm veterans, the same amount is payable if the man works according to the County Agent's program or some other authorized instructor.

Mr. Wilkinson's office will be at the Industrial High School during the morning and until 4 P. M. after which time he will use the office of The ALABAMA CITIZEN as his headquarters. All veterans desiring information of this nature are requested to see him immediately.



Sat 3-9-46

Charley D. Wilkinson of this city is the first Negro Coordinator of Veterans Training to be appointed in the State of Alabama. Mr. Wilkinson whose appointment was made the first of this month is a graduate of the local school system and the State Teachers College of Montgomery. He has spent two Summers on graduate work in Columbia University. Mr. Wilkinson served three years and eight months in the Army serving in the C.B.I. theaters. He was an instructor at Calcutta University where he taught general science and mathematics. He was also assistant to the Information Officer discussing the details and provisions of the G.I. Bill of Rights. He is married and the father of a small daughter.

Birmingham, Ala. News July 2, 1946

Liaison Link Authorized For State Negro Vets

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 2—(AP)—Employment of a liaison officer to work with the state's 85,000 Negro veterans has been authorized by the Veterans Affairs Board.

C. C. Horton, state service commissioner, says the new officer will travel throughout the state to acquaint Negro voters of their rights and opportunities under the GI bill.

The board has also approved appointment of Walter C. Head, Jr., of Bessemer, as an assistant state service commissioner.

TWO VETERANS GET GOVERNMENT CARS

New York, N.Y. July 9-24-46

reality yesterday for two paraplegic veterans whose war injuries had cost them the use of their legs. They were Sgt. Peter Muselak of 317 East Ninety-second Street and Corp. Douglas Willis of 68 Haven-wood Road, Stapleton, S. I. Both received specially equipped 1946 Ford cars at the Veterans Administration Hospital, 130 West Kingsbridge Road, the Bronx.

The cars were the first to be delivered to the 2,400 veterans in the New York metropolitan area for business and recreation. The corporal, who has a wife and a 16-year-old daughter, was injured while boarding one car when a truck in convoy overturned expense, according to Sgt. Willis selected a super deluxe black Ford for $1,575. The Ford Motor Company furnished and installed the hand-operated controls at no extra charge.

The difference between the ceiling prices of $1,261 and $1,320 respectively and the actual purchase amounts accounted for by the cost of additional equipment requested by both men.

Corporal Willis boarded one car at the over to General De Voe for presentation by Ralph Horgan, Ford dealer, of 1846 Broadway. Sergeant Muzelak took a super deluxe Tudor black sedan at a cost to the Government of $1,508 and Corporal

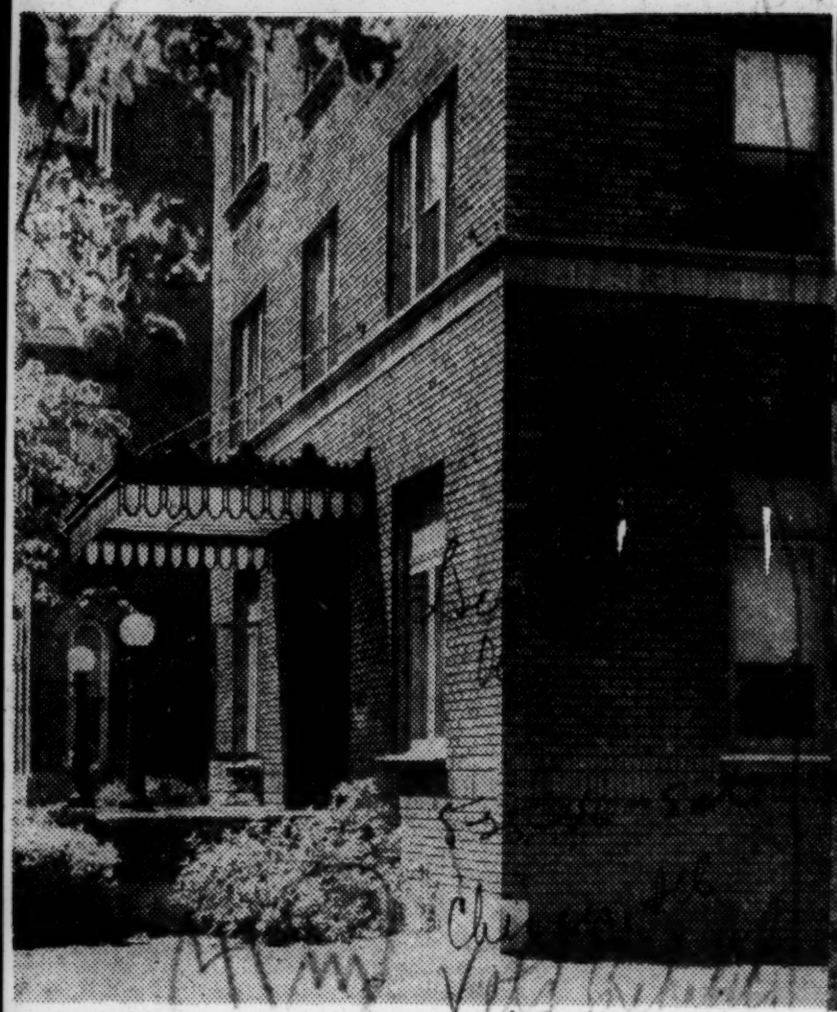
near Brisbane, Australia, on Sept. 30, 1944. He was with the 577th Ordnance Ammunition Company.

Sergeant Muzelak, a former tree surgeon, has been in the hospital eighteen months. He was hit in the spine by shrapnel on the hospital-about eighteen months. He was hit in the spine by shrapnel on the hospital to take over the ing prices of $1,261 and $1,320 re- entered the hospi- spectively and the actual purchase to take over the in- amounts accounted for by the cost Brig. Gen. Ralph G. of additional equipment requested Nov. 22, 1944, while in combat with both men. intendent of the in- the Thirty-fifth Division in northern France.

Paralyzed in Both Legs Autos Presented at Hospital in Bronx to Two Men Who Are Life on the open road became entitled to this type of automobile

July. 9-24-46

BOON FOR HOMELESS VETS



In Washington—where the housing shortage hit first, and probably still is worst—fewer vets will be homeless when this building gets into full operation. The $250,000 six-story 38-unit structure, housing 200 people, was purchased last week by the Asbury Methodist Church. It is the first step of the church in a million-dollar vet housing program.

Tampa, Fla., Tribune
Sept. 2, 1946

FAILURE TO AID FLORIDA NEGRO VETS CHARGED

TALLAHASSEE, Sept. 1.—(Special)—Failure of the Veterans Administration to establish appropriate educational counseling services for Negroes in Florida has been protested by W. H. Gray, Jr., president of the Negro A and M College here.

President Gray has just returned from Washington, where he saw leading government officials, including Senator Pepper.

Gray said that Florida is one of the few Southern states that has no advisement centers for its Negro veterans.

Gray told Senator Pepper that the state VA, after employing eight Negro training officers on May 15, relieved them July 15.

Senator Pepper promised Gray that the Negro training instructors would be restored to duty, according to the Negro educator, and said advisement centers would be established.

There are 36,000 Florida Negro veterans, Dr. Gray said, with 1500 expected to enroll in the four Florida colleges and other training institutions.

He said 2000 will be unable to gain admittance to institutions of learning.

DISABLED VETERANS GET GOVERNMENT PURCHASED CARS

The Times New York, N.Y. Sun. 9-24-46

Douglas Willis (left) and Peter Muzelak receiving ownership certificates from Brig. Gen. Ralph G De Voe, superintendent of the Veterans Administration Hospital in the Bronx. The New York Times

Many Released Ignorant of All Their Benefits

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md. Sat. 11-9-4

Dixie School Authorities Do Little to Aid Men; Ex-GI's Also Apathetic

WASHINGTON

Colored organizations in the South, particularly the Church, are not doing all within their power to improve the lot of veterans, the AFRO was informed this week.

Nor are the veterans themselves showing the necessary initiative in learning about and taking advantage of the GI Bill of Rights.

Reason for this is thought to lie primarily in the fact that soldiers were discharged in large numbers without being properly schooled in their rights.

Not Told of Rights

It is also due to the fact that in the South, because of segregation, ordinary channels of public information devote little or no attention to their plight.

VE Day and VJ Day found many of the Southern schools and colleges poorly equipped to train the masses of colored veterans who flocked back to school.

In many instances, school authorities have done little to improve the situation, with the exception of Tuskegee Institute and Florida A. and M. College, where improvement has been noted.

Facilities for on-the-job training for colored veterans have been scarce in the South largely because of the failure of white employers to hire colored apprentices and in the refusal, in some instances, of trade unions to accept them.

The Veterans Administration is not in a position to correct this evil because of a regulation in its administrative code forbidding interference by VA officials in the educational or apprentice training setups extant in the various States.

GI's Refused Loans

Likewise in the South, lending agencies in many instances, refuse business loans for colored GI's as part of the general pattern of discrimination, primarily because they do not want the competition of colored businessmen.

The general attitude of State and county administrative officials in the South is that as long as colored GI's are receiving the benefits of the "52-20 Club," why worry about the other issues of rehabilitation.

Lose Insurance Policies

It is also reported that colored GI's have not been as prompt in keeping up their service insurance policies as have other racial groups.

Questioned in this regard, Joseph Albright, special assistant to VA administrator, General Omar Bradley, said that recent changes in the regulations allow for the reinstatement of lapsed GI insurance policies.

NSLT Changes Listed

These changes he listed as follows:

1. Ex-GI's can now name anyone as beneficiary, whereas previously it had to be a member of his immediate family.
2. Benefits can now be paid in a lump sum of $10,000, or the face value of the policy, instead of being drawn out over several months as was previously the case.
3. If the policy is lapsed, the policyholder can have it reinstated prior to January, 1947 by the payment of two months premiums and without the necessity of a physical examination.

Group Apathy Hit

Mr. Albright said that his office is seriously concerned about the problems of colored veterans and is not satisfied with the apathetic attitude of many colored organizations towards the problems of colored veterans nor the lack of interest of veterans themselves.

His office, he said, is making every effort to correct this situation and to make effective General Bradley's policy of rehabilitation. He is being assisted in this work by George Holland, special liaison officer. in his office.

The Fate of War

Former Prisoner Tries War Criminal

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 10-19-46

FLORENCE, Italy—The first instance of a Negro's trying war criminals is happening here. Lieut. Clarence W. Burks, Pittsburgh, is the assistant trial judge advocate who is pushing the Government's case against Capt. Italo Simonitti, Italian army officer, charged with the wanton murder of an American Army pilot on Feb. 8, 1945.

According to information brought out during the trial, the murdered pilot was a member of the Fifty-seventh Fighter group. He was captured near Castelnueve about 5:30 P. M. on Feb. 8, after parachuting from his plane. Brought to the Monte Dosa Division, he was questioned by Captain Simonitti and his U. S. Army officers identification card, plus small amounts of French and Italian money were taken from him.

MADE PRISONER BUT ESCAPED

About 11 P. M., accordingto a witness, the pilot was marched to a hole previously dug behind the local cemetery. He was shot twice by Pvt. Benedette Pilon, once while standing and again when he had fallen to the ground. In addition to Pilon's two bullets in his body, two more shots were fired into the quivering body by Captain Simonitti and himself, the witness said.

Lieutenant Burks himself was captured by the same Italian outfit two days later and was brought before Captain Simonitti as a war prisoner. Burke did not know of the graveyard incident, he said, but Italian partisans helped him and two of his friends escape the airmen's fate.

SERVED WITH 92nd

His role in the case has been questioned of the defendants, which include Gen. Marlo Carloni, in addition to Pilon and Simonitti. A former 92nd Division infantryman, Burks said the murdered airman came from Kansas City, Mo. General Carloni's Monte Rosa Division continued to fight with the German Army until the end of the war in Italy.

The defense is headed by Major General George J. Banegan, Buffalo, N. Y., who recently defended German Lieutenant General Kurt Maeltzer, who received a ten year sentence in the February, 1944, "March through Rome" war crimes trial which ended on Sept. 14.

The three Italians went on trial here in the Extraordinary Court of Assizes, an Itlian Court which the military has been given permission to use to try war criminals, on Sept. 25. Burke is the first Negro the Government has used thus far in the war crimes trials.